CENSUS OF INDIA 1941

VOLUME I

INDIA

PART I

TABLES

by

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NOTE

This year's volumes show a change in size and get-up from past censuses. The old foolscap size has been abandoned. I had in fact contemplated an even greater departure, but a greater provision for margins necessitated an extension of the original size. The governing point in arriving at the present format was to secure a width of page which would hold in one double sheet the largest table on an all-India basis and a length which would enable the presentation on one sheet of all district details for a province and province/State detail for All-India. The most massive table was No. VIII Part I for means of livelihood and this table, therefore, governed the final size.

The eye, on which we rely so much, is usually not trusted to make divisions between columns, etc. It has been given a chance in these tables, from which all lines have been abolished, both here and in provincial and State volumes. Extraneous words, dots, etc., were excised and a uniform colour scheme adopted so that the census volumes of 1941 might present a harmonious and uniform appearance on any shelves on which they are gathered together.

Had the volumes been their usual size there would have been no printing on the face at all. There is no reason why the face of a book should be turned into a title page. The omission would have served both appearance and economy. In order to secure absolute uniformity the position of the lettering on the spine was determined to a fraction of an inch for every line. The spine in the restricted tables is too narrow, and hence the appearance of the legend on the face, but here too it has not been allowed to become merely a title page.

The binding adopted in 1931 for reasons of economy did not do justice to the importance of these publications which it is to be remembered are in a way the silent ambassadors of India all over the world. They are not like departmental blue books committee reports. Actually even a better standard of binding should be given and I had arranged for this but in view of the restricted tabulation and the need for economy agreed to what is described in press language as style VIII. The volumes should be in future and happier times in style VII. Elegance and efficiency can be combined and should be wherever possible and indeed their combination is one of the marks of successful execution. Incidentally it will often be found that they are both compatible with economy.

M. W. M. YEATTS

INTRODUCTION AND ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The war has laid its hand on the Indian census as on every other activity of the Indian Government and people. The enumeration was carried out by the recurring feat of organisation and collaboration between census staffs and the people of the country which make the Indian census unique. It was considered however that financial conditions did not permit the completion of the tables and as I write this brief introduction I am no longer, and have not been for a year, a whole-time Census Commissioner. These tables and all the other census publications represent therefore overtime work.

Even had the operations gone their full course the census productions of 1941 would have differed as much from those of previous decades as the methods of enumeration themselves. It seemed to me as far back as 1932 that the old style of omnibus report was out of date and that something of the nature of a synoptic essay which would try to see the country as a whole in respect to some general basic theme was what a census officer could properly attempt to give. There exists, I think, a widespread impression that the main object of the Indian census is anthropological. This was illustrated by a letter from a certain Association which suggested that census comments on anthropology were amateur, should be replaced by the work of trained anthropologists and therefore would I put up the funds accordingly. This approach illustrated in marked fashion the confusion of issues. The first two points are acceptable but the third does not follow at all. The conclusion from the first two is that the census should be freed from the conduct and the cost of operations which it does not control and indeed it would have been to the advantage of anthropological studies in India if this logical separation had been realised sooner. Anthropological interests are among the most highly personal that can be imagined and where this personal predilection does not exist it is foolish to attempt to create it. While in any case even predilection is no good without experience. One unfortunate result of this excessive association of the census with anthropology was to obscure the basic importance of the country-wide determinations which so far the census was the only means of securing ; and the tendency to dismiss it as something concerned with the peculiar activities of castes and tribes had, I think, some part in encouraging the inuria regarding the actual machinery whereby a unique operation was carried out. It must also have affected adversely the proper consideration and financing of anthropological work in India. Such work should be carried on year in year out and not forced into the constricted periods of a 10-yearly convulsion.

Consequently I had contemplated instead of the voluminous reports of the past a single essay which would have started with a map prepared under my instructions showing India's forests, irrigation and water power. With this map as background I proposed to write an essay showing the face of the country as it was and as it might be, and the effects of population movements on these possibilities and of the possibilities themselves on population movements of the future. Perhaps the two poles of the argument could be summed up as power and sustenance, with as the general field the unity of the land against the variety of its divisions and the need for the synoptic view if that unity was to receive its full consideration.

All this has gone, but I had hoped to put out with these tables at least the map referred to which in itself represents a definite addition to knowledge and aid to consideration. The map is ready but the pressure on the Survey of India as a result of 1942 developments made it impossible for printing to be taken up. Consequently these tables must go out lacking the map which however I hope will appear later.

Nor was I alone in having to combine census work with other duties. Mr. Dracup in Bombay carried out most of his tabulation work and other census administration along with the duties of Collector of Satara. Mr. Lambrick in Sind was removed for a spell of special duty but along with that contrived to look after his census and in the latter part combined the final operations with the duties of Secretary to the Governor. And in general the census picture from the officers' point of view has been one of continual strain and pressure.

I am all the more therefore in the debt of as excellent team. They differed necessarily in temperament, experience, and equipment for the census charge but to a man they responded to the demands of a census in many ways entirely new, and appreciated the main purposes behind the charges and indeed the general objective of their Census Commissioner. As one of their number said in a leter they felt that in a way it was a crusade on my part and regretted that the crusade had not been allowed to reach its final objective. I went deliberately on the theory of giving each man as much scope for applying his own ideas and initiative as possible within a scheme of objectives set out by myself. This is essential if one is to make the best use of individual talents and experience and the answer to responsibility was nearly always up to all my expectations. There is no use pretending that the administrative side of an Indian census—or of any other all-India operation for that matter—can be meticulously controlled from the centre, any more than an army commander can control the local tactics of his brigadiers, colonels and company officers. Nor for that matter should such control be attempted. I like to think that all these men, while I am afraid wearier for their census effort, are also fortified in themselves and in their capacity.

My predecessors have stressed the physical strain involed by the census. The 1940-41 effort was no exception. Four superintendents had to go to hospital either during or after their term, three others were seriously run down, and I do not imagine that even the robust Mr. Lambrick in Sind was without a feeling of physical strain. I myself spent 11 months of the year in constant discomfort and frequent pain and passed most of December in a nursing home following on an operation. Within thirty-six hours of the operation the problems of a difficult census were thrust upon me in my hospital room. Such is the pressure at which the Indian census is run.

Touring is of prime importance for a Census Commissioner, but fate was against me this time, first in my prolonged ill-health in 1940 and second in my sudden transfer to the Supply Department just when I had planned seven weeks' tour. As a result I was unable to visit Assam, Orissa, Central India and the majority of States at all while visits to Madras and Mysore were before enumeration had started or even been finally decided on. In other provinces my visits became a matter of a brief journey to headquarters, very different from what I had contemplated. What should be aimed at is first a conference of the kind held in 1940, with the second-half of the year up to enumeration time more or less constantly occupied by touring.

The Indian administrative services and in particular the Indian Civil Service in their time play many parts and one of the most strenuous, difficult and important is that of Superintendent of a census. Selection is not made on grounds of statistical interest or attainments but on a general basis of administrative ability; and this and drive are really vital. It is a platitude, indeed a truism, that a force is required to overcome inertia, and the circumstances of a Census Superintendent's life in India place him up against the inertia of a decade which has to be removed inside a year. To produce a force of this dimension in such a time implies heavy expenditure of energy and that is why for a Census Superintendent one requires men of, to continue the physical analogy, high potential. It has hitherto succeeded in obtaining them. One of the most attractive features of a Census Commissioner's rather harassed life is to watch the different temperaments of his Superintendents unfolding as they apply themselves to their tasks and to see how differing local conditions directed by men of different types can be brought to serve efficiently a single endeavour. The Superintendents this time covered a wide range of types but to all of them I am most grateful for the way they bent themselves to this most difficult of India's censuses.

Only one among British India Superintendents had previous census experience. This was Mr. Dracup in Bombay who from beginning to end coped cheerfully and adequately with that crop of administrative problems which the Western Presidency seems always to throw up. He was relieved this time of Sind which had its first Census Superintendent and a most competent one in Mr. Lambrick. Mr. Dutch in Bengal had the heaviest load of all for in addition to local excitements and intransigence he was in charge of the despatch of enumeration pads to every tehsil in British India and many in States. His imperturbability and calm represented a great quality in so troubled a post. The Punjab, the other centre of difficulty, was in the excellent hands of Khan Bahadur Sheikh Fazl-i-Ilahi. The U. P. is in many ways a focal province and with so many excitements going about its census might have been expected to show the effect. That it did not and that for example its house list record was so close in nearly all cases to the actual count may be set down to the credit of Mr. Sahay. Mr. Archer in Bihar had already a reputation for his work on the Oraons and bids fair to take up the mantle so worthily worn by many others, *e.g.*, Dr. Hutton, my predecessor, and more than I would gladly have seen his contribution to this decade's census literature. Mr. Ramadhyani brought attractive qualities of interest and originality to the C. P. census and Mr. Marar coped admirably and cheerfully with the peculiar difficulties of Assam.

Major Gastrell in the south and Mr. Scott in the north operated most capably on the western front. The latter, one of the youngest of my team, carried through a notably personal and economical administration. Then in British India comes my own successor in Madras, Mr. Elwin, to whom we owe the folding blackboard idea and whose sound administrative judgment in applying the new ideas for this census carried out an ambition of mine in reducing Madras's enumerators from 370,000 to 82,000, a notable achievement. The new Orissa, was in the hands of another Madras colleague, for Mr. Bell was the special census officer for the Oriya-Telugu areas in Ganjam in 1930-31, and now as then performed his task with sound judgment, self-reliance and the minimum of fuss.

Although among British India Superintendents only one had previous census experience, this was much more strongly represented among the States. Our doyen was Mr. S. V. Mukherjea of Baroda who was conducting his third census. The action of the Baroda Government in putting so skillful and experienced an officer again in charge of the Baroda census was wise ; for in a difficult time his knowledge and judgment were of great value not only within his own State. In Mr. Rang Lal of Gwalior we had again a veteran to whom we are indebted for an ingenious and extremely cheap method of procuring sorters' pigeon-holes, *i.e.*, by purchase of new bricks which, unaffected by the light weight of census slips, were saleable afterwards for little less than their original value. Mr. Rang Lal entered wholeheartedly into the idea of developing the village statistics and has produced for Gwalior a body of information for which the State Government will I am sure be immediately and permanently

grateful. The other States which run their own census without supervision, except of the Census Commissioner himself, were all in good although new hands. Hyderabad was under Mr. Mazhar Husain who being also Director of Statistics had the opportunity of taking a wider field in his immediate view than most census officers, and made good use of it. In Mysore, Mr. Krishna Rao brought keen interest and efficiency to bear on his task. This officer, too, gave full expression to the general objectives I put before Superintendents and has upheld worthily the distinguished traditions of his State. Kashmir had the cheerful and practical Captain Wreford in charge and in his company I spent several very pleasant as well as extremely useful days in that famous State. Travancore had two Superintendents, one of whom Mr. Govinda Pillai was present at my conference in February 1940. The other, Mr. Narayanan Tampi, I unfortunately could not meet till 1942 owing to the enforced cancellation of my 1941 touring. His essay on Travancore should be of great value and interest. Mr. Menon in Cochin brought characteristic Cochin thoroughness to his work and this small but important State of which I have pleasant memories from 1931-32 can always be relied on for exact and conscientious performance.

The Rajputana group as usual was brought together under a Superintendent paid for by the Government of India. This time the post was held by Captain Webb who incidentally is a native of Rajputana, having been born in Bikaner. He made full use of his knowledge and interest in the area and of his abounding energy.

The congeries of States brought together under the name Central India was also, as in previous years, put under an officer of the Central Government Col. Watts, though handicapped by lack of familiarity with Central Indian conditions or for that matter with India itself, applied himself with diligence to his work and had the great merit of minimum addiction to correspondence.

When he was suggested for duty outside India early in 1941 I agreed to his departure and broke up his charge into four parts handled respectively by the Census officers of Indore, Rewa and Bhopal and by a special appointment for Bundelkhand. Mr. Dube of Holkar State conducted the tabulation of the Malwa agency and one or two contiguous States out of Bhopal agency. Mr. Mahmood Ali Khan of Bhopal directed the tabulation of the remaining States of the Bhopal agency and a former member of Colonel Watts' staff operated as Deputy Superintendent of Bundhelkand. Rewa State did its own tabulation under my direction.

This is really the local way of distributing census responsibility in these areas. Three States are substantial, Indore, Bhopal and Rewa ; others dwindle to minor fragments. The small States are closely connected with the larger one round which they are grouped ; problems, languages, conditions are similar ; a city like Indore acts as a normal focus ; and a rational system would use the big States as the census foci for the smaller. I began this in Central India and suggest its extension for any succeeding census. Much will depend on the quality of the larger States adopted as centres, and this time I did not allot to Rewa any responsibility for minor areas. But we can anticipate as years go on more and more States developing in capacity, and in an undertaking where local knowledge and contacts are so important as the census, we should make the utmost use of them and avoid *ad hoc* creations where possible. Something of course depends on the relations of the States among themselves ; and where jealousies or suspicions exist there may be difficulties ; but the point is always one deserving the closest investigation.

In any case the experiment in Central India was definitely successful. Mr. Dube in Indore took great trouble and maintained a constant interest in the various changes introduced and made frequent useful suggestions. Bhopal also had previous experience represented in Mr. Mahmood Ali Khan and here also I received excellent support. Rewa State is in many ways less developed, but the other Mr. Dube did his best to attune its individual tempo to census needs and problems. Other excitements in the State probably hampered him at the end and were perhaps mainly responsible for the much slower production there than in Indore or Bhopal. One pleasant feature was the reponse of these officers to my suggestion for frequent personal consultation. This is a feature to which I attached importance from the first and I was glad to see its successful putting into force on this occasion.

The Western India States remained attached to Bombay. They represent a difficult and varied charge and the best location for these would really be with Baroda whose Census officer could act in relation to the Western India States in the same way as Messrs. Dube and Mahmood Ali in respect of the Malwa and Bhopal agencies, *i.e.*, as responsible to the Census Commissioner and more or less operating in the position of British India Superintendents, all of whom direct also the census of various small States embedded in their territory. Such a change would considerably add to efficiency and would remove a definitely difficult feature from the Bombay charge. It would bring a linguistic unity and association into force, for nearly all these States are Gujrati, and would make travelling, contacts and supervision much easier. After all, if small States are being encouraged to join together for difficult and delicate purposes like police and high courts, they could *a fortiori* be asked to do so for the important administrative matter of a census in which questions of State sovereignty should play a much smaller part as against the demands of efficiency and the scientific outlook.

I do not intend to burden this brief report with administrative details which will find a fuller discussion elsewhere ; but the general point is of such importance that it must be mentioned here.

In any case, these foregoing paragraphs lead up to the first duty of any Census Commissioner namely to express his gratitude and appreciation to those in the country who took extra census duties in their stride and despite difficulties of war, pressure of work and agitations of various kinds, carried through successfully the eighth all-India census, perhaps the most difficult of the whole series. To district officers of all kinds, schoolmasters, railway staff, police and soldiers, private citizens and last but perhaps first of all, the village officers to whom in India everything sooner or later finds its way, I offer my thanks and my congratulations. India owes much to all these men, more perhaps than she is ready to realise or admit. No one who has surveyed the working of this powerful system can fail to have a warm regard for all ranks of the census army and particularly its enumerators, the men who advance to the assault and take the positions. One effect of the radical changes introduced into this census was to diminish the number of enumerators from two millions to one; and to a large extent in rural areas, they are now identical with those fundamentals of the revenue system, the village officers. Even in their reduced numbers, the dimensions of the census infantry are impressive. In so large a body there must be here and there weaker vessels but these weaker vessels were few and India has every reason to be proud of and grateful to this unpaid army, whom the Census Commissioner will always defend as well as lead.

Then comes my own staff. It is characteristic, and illustrative of the nature of India's census, that there was available in Delhi only one member of my predecessor's staff ten years ago, his duftry Mehr-ud-din. Him I engaged and later on promoted to record keeper in the Delhi tabulation and finally to complier. His previous experience was of great value and his work satisfactory throughout. I established some measure of continuity on the ministerial side by bringing up from Madras as my head census assistant Mr. D. Natarajan who worked in my compiling office ten years ago and who through his father takes a census tradition back to 1901. As in 1931 he most worthily upheld that tradition and is by now a repository of extensive knowledge on all aspects of a census, provincial and central. On the financial side I had the skill and experience of Mr. J. N. Beri who handled this side of the office directly under me without any intermediary. The financial side was heavier this time on account of the centralisation of all slip printing and in addition the economy measures I imposed from the first fell mainly on it. Thanks to the quality of these two men, my innovation of running the Census Commissioner's office without any highly paid superintendent was an administrative success as well as an economy. Following my priciple of trying to establish a census " cell " in the Government of India I took Mr. Bhatnagar from the Home Department to work purely on the census side under Mr. Natarajan and later on he played a sound and competent part in the compilation of the all-India tables and in the general operations on this side. The last regular member of my ministerial staff was my stenographer Mr. I. L. Sankaranarayanan. Him too I insisted on taking from the regular Secretariat establishment in order to defeat the dissipation of experience which has been the practice of past decades. The remaining member of my staff had no permanent government niche; Mr. Rahat Ali joined as a general duty clerk but under encouragement polished up the stenography he had once practised and operated as a useful assistant in that heavily worked side of a Census Commissioner's duties. Another element of continuity was added later on in the person of Sheikh Ebrahim, a South Africa-born Indian, who worked as a peon in the Madras census of 1930-32 and later secured employment in the E., H. and L. Department and the Federal Court; Him I put in charge of the puncher and sorters in the Delhi mechanical tabulation, a post in which he showed ability, diligence and understanding.

Every Census Commissioner has many " press connections ", for paper and printing occupy a considerable part in his administrative preoccupations. I have described elsewhere the successful carrying out of one of the big innovations at this census, the pad system and the printing at one press of nearly 400 million enumeration slips, a complete departure from the old practice. Mr. Weakford was the Controller during this critical operation and to him and to Mr. Alymer my thanks are due. At various stages I had recourse to the technical skill of Mr. Trousdell, for example when designing the enumeration pads and the new format of the tables. Mr. Carter in Simla struck out the model covers from designs drawn up in detail by myself and carried out the bulk of the actual printing effort connected with the British India census; for on this occasion, in order to release provincial superintendents as soon as possible, I carried out for them the printing of their tables. To all these officers I am under a deep obligation.

Mr. Mitra who succeeded Mr. Weakford as Controller, was considerably preoccupied with the heavy pressure of wartime printing on his presses but nevertheless found time and opportunity to be invariably helpful.

Thanks to the Central Board of Revenue and in particular to Mr. Sheehy and Mr. Chettur, I was able to carry out the first mechanical tabulation of an Indian census, by doing the Delhi province's operation on the machines of that department.

The cardinal feature of this departure is that no special census machines hired *ad hoc* were in question; it was to be carried out on the ordinary machines and equipment in daily use by the Central Board of Revenue. Messrs. Chastell and Hall of the British Tabulating Machine Company, once this novel aspect was realised, lent their fullest assistance to make it a success.

Had the operations gone the full course I should have had much to do with the Survey of India.

Even in a limited course however I found much scope for the assistance of this distinguished department. One of the census production of this year is a map of India showing forests and irrigation designed from the first with a view to the main topic contemplated for my own essay. I have referred elsewhere to the position regarding this map and the essay. The map represented a new departure, for the material was not lying ready in the survey offices but had to be collected from provinces and States all over the country.

In other directions too I had reason to congratulate myself that so competent and willing a department was at hand.

The contraction of tabulation and my transfer to other duties removed, as I have remarked elsewhere, any possibility of writing the essay I had in mind. The remarks in the pages below, therefore, represent merely such general comments as I have been able to set down. They are grouped in two sections 'A' and 'B'. 'A' represents general reflections on the census as a whole, as a feature in the administrative life of India and its statistical scene; and tries to bring together in one conspectus the past, the just-past and the future. The object of this section is to draw the attention of the readers of the tables to the unique nature of the Indian census, the importance of preserving that quality and the role of the public in doing so. In Part B I give brief comments on certain particular aspects only two of which, community and "town and country", are represented by or relevant to actual tables. It is for this reason that I have not appended this material to the actual tables and also because of a certain extension in treatment which made a separate presentation preferable.

A—THE INDIAN CENSUS

I—THE RECORD.

The 1931 census coincided with a civil disobedience movement which occasioned a good deal of localised trouble to certain superintendents particularly however in Bombay. 1940-41 saw also political influences on the census but in the opposite direction; since whereas the difficulty in 1931 had been to defeat a boycott the difficulty in 1941 was to defeat an excess of zeal.

It can be taken as certain that this single instance operated heavily to secure perhaps the fullest record yet achieved in an Indian census. The whole population was census conscious or at any rate the active part of it. To this extent the public insterest was a definite gain and part of the heavy Bombay and Bengal increases is undoubtedly due to under-enumeration in 1931 being overtaken now.

The interest however was not all beneficial and in some areas the communal excitement passed all bounds. A certain degree of communal preoccupation was no doubt inevitable in view of Indian conditions, but it is important that such preoccupation should not disturb the collection of information. It is necessary however to preserve a sense of proportion, and fortunately for India the people are far sounder than a perusal of the press or of speeches would imply.

A census or any other determination must be unaffected by preconceptions or bias if its results are to be acceptable and useful. If for example in an income enquiry there is a suspicion that the furnishers of the basic information have allowed bias to affect the actual returns the result, inevitable and salutary, is that the enquiry is regarded as worthless and its results are used only by biassed publicists and command no general authority or acceptance. Possibly it takes a certain quality of education and temperament to understand such a principle in matters in which personal interest is heavily involved; but it is one of the pre-conditions of a functioning democracy. Emotion and passion have their place and it is the man who feels deeply who achieves the greatest results. But in political or any other arguments the use of daubtful or suspect figures is like entering into a fight with a cracked lathi; we can deliver no through blow with it. A properly educated mind can make the distinction between the collection of information and its use, but if that is applied as a test then I am afraid that certain elements in India have some way to go before they can be classed as educated.

From the first I made it clear to all my officers and everyone concerned that our census object was the collection of facts and that while in this effort every citizen was our ally we should never allow a partisan association.

There were two aspects in which communal passion might affect census returns; they were of different importance. Much the more vital was the possibility of an actual influence on the tale of heads. Here we had in support the general reluctance of the decent man, who is no less numerous in India than elsewhere, to utter the barefaced lie that non-existent persons are present in his house. The punitive section of the Census Act entered also as an aid, for this particular falsehood was one admitting of no shade of interpretation and therefore once proved, punishment was inevitable.

The other aspect was the quality of certain individual answers notably as regards language or script. Here we were dealing with a different phenomenon, for the answer to the mother tongue question is broadly speaking entirely within the citizen's power of control. To prove a false answer in a court would be a matter of great difficulty. Moreover sentimental attachment to Urdu or Hindi as the case may be might and often did lead quite worthy persons to feel that it should be their mother tongue and therefore to return it. Where therfore the Hindi/Urdu controversy entered, the census returns are worthless; and those passionate Hindus or Muslims who thought that by thus influencing the returns they could secure a valid statistical backing for their communal arguments have met the inevitable end of those who seek to corrupt the form of enquiry. The language and script questions have not been tabulated and I make now a recommendation to the Government of India that they be not tabulated even if the suspended operations are resumed.

I suggest further that language and script questions be dropped from any future censuses until such time as the population of India is able to respond properly to a factual enquiry on them. The census can collect and deal only with facts not with preconceptions.

Where Urdu/Hindi was not in question, the language returns are unaffected and can be accepted at once. Even so however I adhere to my recommendation about dropping the language question. The broad dimensions of this distribution of the population are well-known and not likely appreciably to change, and in a limited questionnaire and with limited funds this topic is one that might well give place to new and more important aspects on which information is desired.

To return to the first aspect, the tale of heads, I have already alluded to one important point. Whether from the effects of a long tradition of absolute or bureaucratic government or for other reasons India has tended to look on the census as purely a matter of the government and its staff. There was a tendency in the more communal quarters to look on the census enumerators as the ready tools of faction and to disregard altogether the vastly more critical function of the citizens. This tendency was unsound as well as unjust and received no countenance; I have never found that you develop the best out of men by dis-

trusting them : my experience has been in exactly the other direction and I am glad to say in this most difficult of censuses the Indian enumerator as a whole responded splendidly to the call. The reduction in enumerators already referred to enabled us to dispense to a greater or less extent according to the region with the less interested, less competent, or less amenable elements and in the result India went forward to this critical enumeration with an improved and competent agency and the quality of the return depended on the citizens.

Over far the greater part of the country and in the entire rural areas the citizens responded and only in localised urban areas in the north were definite corruptions observed. It was notable that the great province of the U. P., in many ways a focal unit of India, produced an enumeration record free from any question, alike in the towns and in the countryside. The same of course applies to South India, which seems generally to maintain an evener keel than other parts.

I was determined not to put my name, or to allow any of my officers to put his name, to a suspect record and before the enumeration was over instructions for scrutiny and purification were in the hands of the officers concerned. The corruptions referred to were dealt with before the tables were prepared.

I had foreseen the possibilities of acute trouble in certain areas and the changes introduced in the enumeration system while desirable in themselves and representing a notable advance in efficiency and economy, also laid their finger on the weakest spot of the old system in a highly charged atmosphere, namely the basing of everyting on a so-called one night enumeration which required the free alteration, under circumstances not in any practical sense admitting of check, of an earlier record prepared at leisure. By removing the one-night theory (which in itself had nothing whatever to recommend it in Indian circumstances quite apart from the particular problems caused by communal nervousness) the record became something compiled over a period of days with full opportunities for inspection and check. By relating it as far as possible to ordinary residence and dropping the concept that every visitor of a day must be allowed for, we removed again something which would have lent itself obviously to falsification if a corrupt will existed. Finally in the course of 1940 I prescribed certain extensions of the house list which gave a distribution of the persons in each house by sex and age. One object was to facilitate the indent for slips ; another was to provide an approximate record in the event of war developments rendering the actual enumeration impossible ; a third was against the eventuality of a corrupted enumeration. This foresight was justified and in the areas where doubt or suspicion arose it was by a study of the house list that we were able to locate the suspected zones and carry out our purification.

Enumeration was carried out directly on to the slips which were later sorted to produce the tables. This, in itself a major change, meant the removal of the former slip-copying stage at which possibilities of error or alteration existed.

Thus we approached the 1941 enumeration with a much more powerful system than had existed in the past and it was just as well. For I do not believe that any acceptable record could have come in the contentious areas from the one-night operations of the past.

The issue went to show that even in these regions of termoil and clamour and communal frenzy the citizens were better than their detractors had imagined. Only in one area was no acceptable record possible, but here too we were able to produce a perfectly sound figure of population. Our house lists had given the general dimensions. The vital statistics for this area are of high quality and, a most important fact, are taken by community. Consequently the 1931 figures of community distribution along with the vital statistics and corroborated by the house list gave a sound figure for the population and this has been embodied in the tables.

There then is the record. Despite terrific difficulties a sound determination has been secured and the Government of India and the country owe a great deal to everyone concerned down to the enumeator in his block. I suggest that never again should the census staff be taken for granted. You can take for granted a man you pay but you cannot treat in that manner a man whom you do not pay and on whom you lay extra, and as on this occasion difficult and contentious duties.

India has at her disposal a most powerful informational system if she cares to use and develop it. Over wide areas it means that a reliable officer connected with the administration is in touch with the actual man in the village, and by nursing and developing this system of capillaries an admirable circulation system from extremities to centre could be developed. After this war some of the countries which have spent so much on their censuses may look with longing eyes on India's advanced and enviable position. But that position must itself be safeguarded.

II—THE 1941 OPERATION

The small map* at the beginning will show at a glance the different degrees of tabulation achieved in various parts of India. Where full tabulation has been done it may be taken that an examination of the sample has also been made and the reference to sample examination indicated by the light blue colouration has in view only the areas in which full tabulation was not carried out. The uncoloured region represents those partial tabulation areas where no Province or State-wide examination of the random sample could be done owing to lack of time or other reasons.

The main point which emerges at once is that the great population regions of the Indus and Ganges systems in which nearly half the total population of India lies have only a limited presentation in the census figures. In the U. P., however, although the 1/50 sample has not been examined for the province as a whole, a statistical study of a part of it has been done and the elaborate economic survey covering 12 months rural life approximately over the calendar year 1941, should go a long way to filling up the gaps in that important province. Apart from the Ganges-Jumna valley, however, a good deal of India will find an effective sample representation from the full operations conducted by States ; for the map shows that from the extreme south to the extreme north of India, though not from extreme west to extreme East, there is some appreciable element in which the full course has been carried out, and for this India is indebted to the States.

Considering India regionally, the areas of full tabulation amount in some cases to considerably more than a sample. For example the beautiful and characteristic area known as kerala will have a representation considerably more than 50 per cent. while Mysore State in itself represents a good half of the very different but equally attractive Kanarese region. The centrally situated Hyderabad State will represent 25% of the Telugu country though not its coastal tracts, while in addition contributing matter to the Kanarese and Maratha pictures.

The random sample referred to represents another of the Major innovations at this census. Over the whole of India every 50th slip was marked and the original intention had the operations gone their full course was that these slips should be brought together and handled as a separate unit in order to test as fully as possible the validity of a sample in census conditions. It was my intention to apply these tests not only on the political units of India but, where social data were concerned, in which provincial and social frontiers do not coincide, to go on the latter and in fact to use the sample as a means of study of such characteristic social units as Kerala. The truncated operations have of course defeated this but the sample slips have been separately stored and hould be available for future study or use by approved persons or bodies. In some cases the form taken by the contracted operations, *e.g.*, tehsil sorting in Sind, the Punjab and Madras, prevented the sample being run continuously through the large aggregations which otherwise would have been possible ; but these variations in method are in themselves of value since they will provide material for estimating the advantages of different bases for the random application. A similar variation value will be afforded by the fact that in one or two States such as Kashmir and Gwalior the sample taken was 1/20.

The main purpose of this innovation was to test a method and although practically nothing of this could be done in British India I have hopes that a considerable degree of scrutiny will be applied in those States proceeding to full tabulation. Even in British India some degree of test was applied in the simple form of sorting the sample for communities and comparing the results with those established by the full sort for community as exposed in Imperial table XIII. The agreement in every case was very close for the major divisions and for example in the Punjab the sample revealed a community distribution differing infinitesimally for the main elements and by considerably less than 1 per cent. even for the smaller constituents. So far as the method is concerned there is not the slightest doubt that community distribution for a province could be determined beyond the limits of any necessary accuracy by the sorting of a random sample on this basis. The importance of this for future censuses and their cost is obvious.

It is not possible to give any reasoned account and criticism of the sample since we have been denied the opportunity of completing the tests we had in mind. I can only hope however that this beginning will be taken further and that before the next census whenever it is, the possibilities of using sample methods extensively will have been seriously considered.

The 1941 census operations differed widely in their circumstances, methods, and outcome from those of the previous decades and taken all over must represent the most difficult operation of that long and honourable series. One of the last things to be desired in a census is uncertainty ; yet that pursued us to the end. It was not till February 1940 that the Government of India decided whether to have a census at all. A still greater difficulty was caused by the delay in deciding how far to go with tabulation. This decision was not reached until after the enumeration was over. Ordinarily preparations for sorting are made months earlier, buildings are booked, staff earmarked, pigeon-holes, furniture, etc., arranged long before the enumeration date, the object being to guide the enumeration record straight into the designated sorting office, where it will find a responsible officer and his staff awaiting it. A decision reached only after the enumeration is over meant that none of this preparedness could exist and every Superintendent felt the diffi-

* The Map showing the deg ee of tabulation has been omitted from the reprint.

culties this brought. Bombay was perhaps the worst sufferer, for it was impossible to retain buildings reserved for sorting offices; but Bengal similarly lost an advantageous and suitable building and the tale was repeated over the whole country. The difficulties did not end there; for the staff question in a truncated tabulation was acute, particularly when no reasonable notice could be given. It was not a question of merely tabulation being uncertain but of its degree being unsettled; no one knew whether there would be any tabulation at all or if so how mu h: and this meant that even tentative preparations could not be made.

In approaching the question of tabulation, the point was how to get the most for the least, or in other words, given a certain sum how to use it to the best advantage. The minimum was fairly clear. All Indian census start by a first hand-sorting for sex and community. This indicated at once the minimum effort worth doing at all and the cheapest practicable course. There was no use in doing anything that did not operate on the whole body of slips by this first sort into all-India recognisable units and thus elicit two of the chief elements in the census; (1) the distribution by sex and minor unit, and (2) by community.

I had reasons for wishing the whole body of slips to be handled. The main one was to enable the random, sample to be extracted, so that, whatever happened ultimately to the main body of slips, its 1/50 sample would be in separate existence and at the disposal of any approved authorities who wished to make use of it. Actually I should have liked to sort for the full age and civil condition table which in Indian conditions of defective or non-existent vital statistics and a rapidly growing population is probably the most important of the whole set. And if ever sorting is resumed this should be the one above all others to be done.

It is often more difficult to do a thing partly than to do it in full, and this applies notably to a census. In order to set free provincial officers I took over the task of seeing their tables through the press. This meant that provincial offices were broken up as soon as the tables were ready in manuscript and no officer or staff remained to deal with queries. Queries, however, invariably arise on census tables; for since everything must be congruent, even the slightest difference has to be tracked down and either removed or explained. But with the provincial offices no longer in being these conundrums raised disproportionate difficulties, since the local staffs who could have solved them more or less straight off, were no longer there. Some had to remain unsolved and thus for example the details of the minor elements brought under the term "others" in certain provinces must remain undisclosed.

The administrative methods are dealt with in detail elsewhere and this report need not dwell on them. It must, however, ind'cate briefly the general course of the operations followed.

The first point for comment is that this census saw more changes in methods than had previously taken place in the whole 70 years since the census began. The chief was the abolition of the old one-night theory of enumeration and the next was the abolition of the old schedule and the conducting of enumeration straight on to the slip which was later sorted to produce the various tables. Connected with the last was the complete centralisation of printing, the removal of any written language from the enumeration slip and a variety of other connected and consequent changes which produced not only efficiency but substantial economics amounting to over a lakh of rupees despite a war time rise of 30% in paper cost. The first main change enabled us to relate the enumeration far more closely to the existing systems and agencies of the country and brought down the number of enumerators from two million to one, and for British India, from 1½ million to 2/3. The reduction was greatest in Madras and Sind and least in Rajputana and the C.P., and it is significant that efficiency of enumeration was in proportion to the extent of the reduction. The old one-night theory was never more than a theory and like most outworn theories it had reached the point of being a danger. It involved putting the whole record collected during preceding weeks, checked and tested, at the mercy of a single night round and whatever the case in previous censuses, that single night round would have produced impossible consequences in a year of tension like 1941.

The rationale of the census could be summed up therefore as an endeavour to express the whole operation as far as possible in terms of existing divisions, charges and responsibilities and to use the officers operating these as elements in our census generally. In effect an unpaid census has to be based on some such theory and what we did in 1941 was to take this considerably further, and I hope clear the way for a complete expression in 1951.

The form taken by the operations this time followed a double design:

(1) to meet the undoubted stresses and dangers of an enumeration which I knew would arouse contention;

(2) to guide the Indian census into more rational channels.

All the changes worked together towards both ends and were designed to that effect. Thus the normal residence basis was impossible under the old one-night theory and its implicit expectation of complete simultaneity. This was linked up with developments in the house list which made that far more of a preliminary census. In turn the whole series of changes produced a position which made the house list yield a population return very close to the actual 1941 figure and moreover one of such merits that the enumeration figure could be set against the house list one and any marked deviation justifiably regarded as requiring explanation. In the less urban areas as might have been

expected the closeness of the two records was pronounced. In Orissa the floating population was proved to represent something negligible. In the focal, more urbanised and in many ways difficult province the U. P., the difference between house list and final enumeration only in one case exceeded two per cent. and in many fell below even that low figure. In Assam the population records yielded by the house list and the enumeration were almost invariably in close accord, the difference being less than 1½ per cent. In the few cases where this figure was exceeded, adequate reasons existed, *e.g.*, the regular accession of outsiders to Sylhet in January and February for fishing and the large floating population in Goalpara. In some of the rustic states the difference was as little as one or two individuals.

The house list was taken at a period convenient to the administration and the general circumstances of the province or state. As its name implies it is based on the house. Had enumeration by any ill chance been prevented I could have furnished the Government with a reliable dimensional figure based on this list and I now suggest that the future census taking policy of India base itself on an operation of the house list type and season.

In pursuance of this idea of fullest articulation with the general system and needs of the country, we were on the look out for opportunities to use our census momentum to help on desirable allied enquiries. One measure pressed on Superintendents was wherever possible to encourage and assist provincial governments or other authorities in economic or other surveys to be carried out along with the census and in association with it. We should offer the planning and the direction of the Superintendents while the provincial governments, etc., were invited to assist by contributing staff and in some degree funds. There was no prescription of what should be enquired into ; the approach was much more pragmatic. We looked round to see if there was something on which further information, or more information than the census could give was desired ; then we tried to work out convenient, practicable and economical methods of doing it. But for the war and the truncated census we should have seen, I think, a considerable development of this and even as it is the achievements are considerable. Quite apart from provincial payment for statistics in which they were interested *e.g.*, when the Governments of Bengal, Bombay and C. P. expanded a certain amount on caste tabulation, the latter Government also investigated the returns of handloom activity in the census slips. These, however, were on the census record itself. The outside departures were in a way more significant or certainly had a different significance.

Of these the chief was the elaborate economic survey carried out in the United Provinces. The plan was worked out by Mr. Sahay and approved by myself and in the main financed by the Provincial Government which put up Rs. 8,000 out of the total amount spent. We contributed Rs. 2,500 from census funds and in addition of course the planning of the whole enquiry. One important feature of this enquiry is that it was so framed as to continue after the U. P. census office had been wound up and Mr. Sahay translated to other duties in Delhi. This is a features to which I attached importance from the first, foreseeing the likelihood of a truncated tabulation or no tabulation at all. Full details will be available from the province, but the essentials can be given here. The scheme covered a year's activity and enquiry. It was based on a random sample of 300 villages of the plains area of the province. The hill and foothill areas are so different that they were ommited. The scheme gave effect to one standing principle, namely of making the utmost use of existing agencies instead of thinking only in terms of expensive *ad hoc* provision. It was carried through, therefore, with men selected from patwaries, rural development organizers, agriculture and cane development employees and schoolmasters. These total about 35,000 in the province, an ample selection base for 300 men to carry out this investigation. Supervision was provided by inspectors chosen from the co-operative, rural development and agricultural development supervisory staff. These men were chosen first and given specialized intensive training. In turn they trained the selected local investigators. The inspectors themselves were under the supervision of the Assistant Registrars of the Co-operative Department while the Registrar, Director of Agriculture, the rural development officer and of course Mr. Sahay himself were there to act as higher checking authorities during their tours.

Enquiries were made in relation to each family resident in the random-selected villages. A family represented the same definition as produced the census house, thus introducing at once a link with census procedure. There was no attempt at asking figures for the year since the view was that the ordinary villager could not be expected to give details regarding expenditure and other details for a whole year at once. A monthly visit would have been preferable but convenience compelled a quarterly round.

The information to be produced was net income of rural population, disposal of agricultural produce in rural areas, distribution of land in rural areas for different purposes, distribution of cultivated land in different crops, rates of wages in agricultural occupations in rural areas, size and composition of families resident in rural areas, age distribution of children in families in rural areas and size of agricultural holdings. The collection of material was completed by the close of 1941 and its preparation has been put in skilled statistical hands.

This enquiry should give a comprehensive picture of rural life in the plains area of this important province.

Two questions in particular were put owing to developments this time in the main census. Questions 7 and 8 of the census list bear on fertility and

represent one of the main innovations this year and I think the first time such questons have been asked in any census on a country-wide scale. The two tables will provide for the U. P. the age and sex distribution of children in the family, the number of married couples, the average number of marriages per male, the survival rate of children, the age at marriage and at first child for women, and children's age at death. Along with this will be the proportion of stillborn children, the sex of the first-born and subsequent sex composition, the number of children born per couple and the birth spacing.

From these we should be able to arrive at an estimate of the specific fertility for this important and representative central block of India. And some approach to genuine fertility rates is a definite desideratum in the conditions of a country like India, dependent mainly on ten-yearly determinations and at present in the midst of a heavy increase spell. Information will be collected of all children born to the wife, whether still alive or not entries will be strictly in order of birth, the age of both parents will be given and the sex of every child.

A similar though more restricted enquiry was carried out in Ajmer, and minor studies in Peshawar and one or two other cities. The States also took a prominent part in this effort though I have at the time of writing this brief note no details about their actual performances.

Tabulation for British India was limited to the first main sort. This produced the population distribution by district, tehsil and town and also the main community record. It yielded also material for these useful documents the village statistics. Printing of these is a provincial liability and in the past they had in many areas never got beyond a single manuscript record. These documents however are of great use in administration and I did my utmost to extend this usefulness and to induce more provincial governments and States to print and distribute them. I am glad to acknowledge a ready response and in many areas the village statistics will appear in print for each village and will approximate in varying degrees to a genuine village directory. Madras of course maintains its old and honourable record as a pioneer in this field but this time will be joined by other regions, *e.g.*, Rajputana.

A list illustrating this point of the production of village statistics in the various provinces and as between 1931 and 1941 is shown at the end of this section. Apart from the great general usefulness of these statistics, they have a special census function, namely, to make easier the preparations for the next census. In particular, with a code number and the pad system in mind, it is important to have a useful and reasonably stable tabulation element on which to base estimates. Printed village statistics give this and the material whereby to make the desiderated start of block village from the outset.

The extra material recorded this time in the house lists was grouped in two classes according to whether it exposed the circumstances of individual villages *e.g.*, distance from water-supply, market, school, etc., or whether its interest was more general and descriptive, not requiring individual village detail, *e.g.* nature of house construction. Information in the first class will appear against the particular village. It had been my intention to deal with the second category by means of a random sample based on every 50th village. The limitation of operations in British India has defeated the second objective but the States proceeding to full tabulation will I hope fill this gap to some extent.

The sanctioned tabulation for British India does not cover caste but even had the full course been taken, there would have been no all-India caste table. Even in 1931 it was severely limited for financial reasons ; the time is past for this enormous and costly table as part of the central undertaking and I share Dr. Hutton's views expressed ten years ago. With so constricted a financial position and with so many fields awaiting an entry there is no justification for spending lakhs on this detail.

Here and there however provincial or State governments wished a caste record for administrative reasons. This record did not usually go the length of minor detail but generally contemplated only broader sub-divisions. It was made plain from the first that while we were opposed to caste tabulation as a central charge it was quite possible, at the time of community sorting, to take out caste detail provided this were paid for. In the result three provinces, Bengal, Bombay, and C. P. sought and paid for a certain degree of caste sorting. The Bombay requirement was for caste detail by villages and this was provided by Mr. Dracup for the remarkably small sum of Rs. 24,000 which represents, however, a feat of economy unlikely to be repeated. One or two others, and here and there a city, asked for broad literacy figures or certain other information and this too was provided on payment.

This represents an important departure and one of the most interesting developments of the 1941 census. The central fisc should carry tabulation only of the material required or thought advisable for central purposes ; where extra detail is sought for local reasons the census would be ready to assist to the utmost extent in producing it provided payment was made.

An extension was given to this principle where private interests were concerned. Thus persons interested in the Maithili form of Bihari or in the numbers of Maithila Brahmins were told that they could have these figures extracted provided they deposited in advance the estimated cost. This they did.

The elements which the centre must indefeasibly carry are age, means of livelihood, community, civil condition, literacy, birthplace and mother tongue, where it is decided to produce tables on these matters. Anything else, and any developments or extensions

of there should be carried out by the particular interests desiring them. By combining the two in this way convenience and economy can be secured. Elsewhere, and with possibly wearisome iteration, I have stressed the fact that rationalization of the census is overdue. So long as it was regarded as an omnibus in which all seats were free, there was no real selection of passengers. Once a clear decision is taken on, as it were, legitimate passengers and extras, the latter will be confined to those who really want to travel with the result of better use of the accommodation available.

This census has seen the beginning of mechanical tabulation in India. Here again however the departure has taken an individual form. The phoenix system removed every possibility of the exhaustive preliminary enquiries necessary before a departure on an all-India or even provincial scale could be contemplated and indeed but for preliminary enquiries and discussions by myself with the representatives of the companies in 1938-39, it would not have been possible even to get the Delhi experiment started. For in a mechanical tabulation everything must be thought out and prepared beforehand, since the punchers and the machines can only do and be expected to do straightforward mechanical operations. There is no room for improvisation. The essence of my idea was to see whether at least for urban areas the census tables could not be taken out in the spare time of machines already in use by Government departments. The Delhi experiment, conducted against every kind of difficulty, has shown that this is quite possible. Ten years hence there will be many more of these machines in use by Government and consequently more opportunities for putting at least the big cities' record into cards.

The method meant of course the careful adaptation to census needs of the particular form of card, etc., in use. But for the war we would have used also the machines of the Military Accountant General. The war, however, had so swamped this office with work that it had no spare time. The general attitude towards an innovation was of suspicion as it always is in India, and I am all the more indebted to Mr. Sheehy for his ready response to my request. By careful working out we succeeded in getting 3 records into each C. B. R. card, thus reducing the cost of cards by 2/3. A host of problems presented themselves but one or two general conclusions may be of interest. In many census tables there is as in some cricket elevens, a pronounced tail. This applies particularly in birthplace and mother tongue, where different small items may run far into the 10s, even 100s and yet represent only 1 or 2 per cent. of the total returns. To save columns and punching a good deal of this can be done by hand-sorting at the time of coding. Coding must be done under the census officer's own direction and instructions. It is cardinal principle in the use of machines that the person desiring the return must be absolutely clear what he wants and take all the decisions regarding it. The machine companies can help in the technique of operations, they can say what their machines can or cannot do, but it is no part of their role to determine objectives. All payments must be on outturn. Actually the C. B. R. machine men are not usually so paid but I insisted on an outturn basis for the census work.

To use a word that has become rather popular in supply circles, the sorting machines represent the bottleneck and it is rare for a comparatively small unit to be balanced in this respect. Hence of course the desirability of erecting a centralized unit which would handle all government mechanical tabulation work, at any rate in one centre. This would mean a far better balance between different instruments and far more economical use of the spare time of machines.

Sorting should be started at the earliest possible moment, as the sorting machines play an important role in verification.

And in general for a fundamental rule we go back to what I have said already. Time and again time : discussion, experiment and re-experiment are here as in other scientific zones the essentials for satisfactory preformance and results.

It was difficult to make an estimate for an undertaking of this kind, for which no previous experience existed as a guide since it was the first operation of its kind in India. The number of cards theoretically required could be got at easily and therefore the cost, although the high wastage by the punchers raised the number beyond expectation. The other lements however were unknown and since all staff payments were to be on outturn, this meant a previous fixing of these rates. All over it was a difficult piece of estimating and the figure arrived at was Rs. 7,000, based on the premises that the C. B. R. machines alone could cope with the work. Actually, they did not, and in order to finish off the Delhi tables along with the others we had to take on Hollerith machines at the end on hire. Had time and other circumstances permitted this would not have been necessary. Omitting this however the estimate was only Rs. 228 out.

Provinces and states where the village statistics are printed.

	Whether printed in 1941.	Whether printed in 1931.
Madras	Yes	Yes.
Bombay	Yes	No.
Bengal	No	No.
U. P.	Yes	No.
Punjab	No	No.
Bihar	No	No.
C. P.	Yes	No.
Assam	Yes	No.
N.-W. F. P.	Yes	No.
Orissa	Yes	No.
Sind	No	No.
Baluchistan	No	No.
Hyderabad	Yes (Urdu & English).	Yes (Urdu & English).
Mysore	Yes	Yes.
Barods	Yes (Gujrati)	Yes (Gujrati).
Kashmir	Yes	Yes (Urdu).
Gwalior	Yes	No.
Travancore	Yes	Yes.
Cochin	Yes	Yes.
Rajputana	Yes	Only Jodhpur Jaisalmer, Ko tah Kaurali.

III—THE SYSTEM AND THE FUTURE

India is apt to take its census for granted, following in this the well-known tendency of mankind to ignore what is near at hand or familiar and concentrate upon the novel or the remote. The peculiar system under which it is administered accentuates this; for the absence of any between-census continuity must encourage the tendency towards "out of sight, out of mind". Beyond and outside India the attitude is very different and in some parts the combination of the mass of the undertaking and its astonishing cheapness induces the description of it as a kind of administrative miracle.

There generally comes some stage however after which taking things for granted is apt to lead to difficulties. This stage has arisen in the case of the Indian census and certain elements in the present position render it advisable that the citizens as well as the Government should devote early and concentrated reflection to what is involved and to the direction they wish this great undertaking to follow.

In other countries, certainly in those with a census history comparable in extent with India's, the census is a central function carried out like other government activities through paid staffs. In India, which incidentally is from this point of view rather a continent than a country, the enumeration, the basic part, is carried out by a multitude of citizens in addition to their other duties and for the greatest part unpaid. Thus accidentally—for there is no trace of design—India has reached the very advanced position of having this enormous operation carried out by the people as a civic duty. And that is the first element that is taken for granted; but it has reached the stage when it must be given some greater reflection if a most powerful as well as a most advanced position is to be maintained.

This first item is peculiar to India. The other is of universal application. That is the cardinal fact that it takes two to make a census, the enumerator and the citizen, and that of these two the role of the latter is the more fundamental and vital. The enumerator broadly is a scribe: in any census it is the citizen's answers which are sought and are tabulated. Yet in India one could hear or read pronouncements showing an impression that the census was purely a feature of enumerators and the census staff generally, and that therefore the validity of the record depended solely on them. Actually, to repeat a phrase I used in a broadcast, no census anywhere can rise above the level of the citizens. If there were people on Venus and they had censuses, the same would apply. It applies in England, it applies in America, it applies in every attempt to count the people and record particulars about them, and it is not only a folly but a danger and an injustice if this is not realised. Hence the importance in the Indian census of a full understanding by the citizens of their role.

The system, if that word can be used here, is in brief that every 10 years some officer is appointed to conduct a census and officers to work under him are appointed in each province. The States take corresponding action. These appointments are made at the minimum of time beforehand and within one year questionnaires have to be settled, the whole country divided into enumeration units, a hierarchy of enumeration officers created and trained, millions of schedules or slips printed and distributed over the face of the country, the whole process of enumeration carried out and checked, tabulation then carried out in offices located in any old place that can be found, on make-shift pigeon-holes and furniture and with temporary staffs, rushed through the presses—and then, in the third year the whole system is wound up, the officers and the office staffs are dispersed and India makes haste to discard and forget as soon as possible all the experience so painfully brought together.

Undoubtedly in a census there must be aggregations, of staff round about enumeration and tabulation time but this is quite distinct from the question of systematic preparation well in advance. Momentum in the administrative as in the physical world is of the utmost importance and should never lightly be discarded. Continuity is merely another way of expressing momentum. The continuity desiderated is not of officers or staffs but of thought, experiment and preparation. The ad hoc staff of the actual enumeration and tabulation time should come merely as almost automatic expressions of operations evolved long before. One has heard the phrase "the science of administration" and certainly so far as the census is concerned there is much scope for applying the principles of science *i.e.* actual observation preceded by full and frequently prolonged study, investigation, discussion, and experiment. There is no reason why this should not be done in the All-India census and the results would be striking as regards the work that could be covered and the economies that could be secured.

To begin with, the census should be linked up with other scientific activities of the Government of India. Its determinations are in many ways the base of departmental and other action. They are in essence an act of observation on a continental scale. Consequently, enquiry should be linked up with other statistical investigations of the Government of India and the collecting of information should come under the general direction of those who control such statistical activities. The aegis of the Government of India is essential, for an unpaid enumeration needs the influence and association of every authority it can command. Undoubtedly mere statistical direction would not be enough in itself, for the Indian census is in essence an enormous and complicated administrative performance,

and experience and judgment must have their place in the scheme. But the economic and statistical and other bearings of the collected data are so important and obvious that the census as a whole should be formally linked up organically with the main statistical system of the country. How this should be done is primarily and administrative matter. Various association possibilities present themselves ; but the main point is the end, not the means. If the end is recognised and pursued, the means will to a large extent suggest themselves. The aim is not to keep a particular officer or office in existence, but to keep this integration of the census with the main administrative and informational system of the country a live issue. With this achieved, then what I call the between-census operations would be secured and these in present circumstances are at least as important as the actual enumerations themselves. In fact so far as 1951 is concerned, much more so.

So much for continuity at the top. There is great scope for continuity also at the bottom and from the first one of my injunctions to the Provincial and State Superintendents was to seek every means whereby they could secure this continuity in the most convenient way. I do not advocate and indeed discourage any proposals for permanent census departments as such ; what I do suggest as meriting constant and close consideration is a study of the administrative essentials for a census, a comparison of these with the continuing system of the province or State, and a study of how most easily the two could be linked up in a regular association, so that the province or State system in its ordinary operation would throw up automatically the administrative necessities for a census. The field for this is wide and varies in opportunity with the nature of the individual administration, but two main objectives stand out : one for the census itself primarily to produce, the other for the general administration of the province or State. Taken together, the two could provide the basis for any census system. These two are (1) village statistics assembled and printed by tehsils and districts and (2) the vital statistics. The first should be produced by the census, the second drawn up by the day to day administration of the country.

Until such time as the Census is put on a rational basis with ample time allowed for discussion, investigation, etc., the scope for substantial alteration of the questionnaire is not great. Even so however changes of some magnitude were made this time. The whole point is discussed at length elsewhere, but one innovation at least should receive comment in this general account. That is the questions on reproduction. In regard to every married woman in the whole of India two questions were put (1) the number of children born, and (2) her age at the birth of the first child. Actually the questions were three, for the first was extended also to produce information on the number surviving. Had the operations gone their full course these questions would have been made the starting point for elaborate tests and researches and would moreover have been investigated on the natural region, not on the more or less unnatural province or State. In such matters as fertility, social community matters far more than political association, and for example Kerala for social questions should be treated as one although its component parts are two Indian States, one British district and part of another. The same pronounced individuality does not distinguish Kannada but here too association could be usefully applied and would have been under the originally contemplated scheme.

Undoubtedly there was a wide margin of likely variations in the answers given ; individual age could not be considered an element susceptible of final determination in Indian conditions and this would apply with even greater force to such matters as are here discussed. On the other hand the mass involved is such as to compensate in an appreciable degree for the limitations of the individual returns. While my main purpose was, frankly, in an ancient phrase from the history of my own country which I used in explaining the point to Provincial and State Superintendents, to bell the cat : this and other information should appear in every birth or death certificate mutatis mutandis. If it were there and the vital statistics were brought upto reasonable completeness, any country has its main population record on tap. I was under no illusion as to the zone of error in the replies ; my chief concern was to break the ice and force on Governments and people a realisation of the kind of information they ought to have and for which they ought to provide in some more rational and efficient manner than through an All-India census determination.

The questions were asked for the whole country with practically no difficulty and the ice has been effectively broken. It has been shown that these questions can be asked and will be answered. It is now possible for Governments to go ahead and get the information through the proper channels, *i.e.*, the vital statistics, for it must be understood that the inclusion of these questions in the census list this time does not mean that I regard that as the most suitable place for them. I do not ; and in this as in other respects the census is a primitive and limited method. Whether Governments will go ahead on this line I do not know, but at any rate the concept of this as a piece of information which Governments require has been effectively put across to the people of India.

One of our main objectives at this census was one might say to turn the phoenix into an accepted and familiar feature instead a periodical and disturbing portent. Of the changes introduced into the actual conduct of the 1941 operations all had a positive justification on their own account but all too were designed to serve this great objective. A Census Commissioner more than most men is required to perform astonishing feats of quick building but perhaps for this very reason he should look more than

most men to the future. I have tried to do this by directing the attention of province and State census officers towards the desirability of continuity, inviting suggestions to this end in accordance with the administrative conditions of their province or State, and encouraging them to get these proposals adopted. In this field the best return has come from the States. In some ways of course there was much more scope but it is due to the States to recognise that in general they showed a greater realisation of the desirability of integration than did the British provinces. This applied even in small States and very notably in some of the larger ones. Thus in Rajputana I encouraged Capt. Webb to sketch proposals for preserving some degree of between-census continuity and to get these put before the States. As a result nine out of 24 States have declared themselves ready to give effect to the procedure summed up below.

The main features are to keep the house list permanent by correcting it annually, to make house-numbering permanent and to establish continuity of contact with census problems. The actual detail of application will vary to some extent with the State and its resources and the quality of its administration ; but the principles have been accepted. The first point is obvious enough and when in Kishangarh State, one of those which is going to give effect to the scheme, I pointed out to the State Census officer on a house wall not only the 1931 number but that of 1921 also, all of them different, and asked why they could not at least have been the same, I think the practical illustration had much effect. The third item is not a matter of permanent census eastablishment but, as I have said so often, of continuing thought and the integration of the census with the general administrative and statistical system of the State or province. These States instead of dropping the census immediately the tables are out, will keep on their officers, as *ex-officio* superintendents of census in addition to their other duties during the between-census years with the responsibility of following up all census points. Among these would come house list maintenance and permanent house numbering. They would have the administrative authority to pursue these and any other matters in which experiment, investigation or administrative action had shown itself necessary or desirable as a result of our 1940-41 experience.

Scientific advance is the result of imagination applied to knowledge and tested by experiment. This is the case in the census as in other fields. We have to conceive the idea, apply it to our knowledge of the conditions, and then test it in practice. The first two stages have been done and the third will I hope be applied in the States I have mentioned. From the results the whole of India should be able to learn much and I trust that such between-census supervising body as exists in India will arrange to secure a regular scrutiny of experience in these States so as to make the best use of it for the States themselves and for the country as a whole.

Every credit is due to these States, some of them quite small, for taking up this development in methods. Their action deserves acknowledgment and gratitude and I strongly recommend the Government of India to take a sympathetic interest in these experiments. It would help greatly for example if the Resident in his visits were to enquire how the continuity proposals were faring and to assist them with his advice.

Another line in which we have tried to secure an improvement is in vital statistics. Here again Rajputana was the scene of one major endeavour I sketched out a possible system of birth and death registration and Capt. Webb's enthusiasm got this put before the various State authorities. In essence this suggested a full list of desirable questions .in any record particularly as regards birth but the main feature was the attempt to relate vital statistics more to the continuing conditions of the countryside and the particular region, to make it easy for a parent or relative to report and to arouse in him the desire to make such a report. The only solution to the vital statistics problem and that which was applied in the U. S. A. in the last decade to improve the many defective regions there is to make the citizen and especially the parent " vital statistics-conscious ". I apologise for this unsightly polysyllable but it does express the idea : once the Indian parent really feels that a birth certificate is something his child ought to have, he will give the authorities no peace till he gets it. At present the general attitude towards these certificates is from the reverse direction, namely that they are something which for obscure reasons the authorities demand and which they make arrangements to produce by methods of their own adoption. The parent in this is an entirely passive agent and indeed in many cases does not enter at all, for the occurrence of the birth is reported by a chowkidar or other village officer who has heard of it. In any proper system the parent should enter as the all-important person and the corollary to this in a country like India is that his entry should be facilitated to the utmost.

This means the taking of thought and a definite attention directed towards securing the desired end. It will probably mean also more than merely benevolent interest at the centre and this was what both the United States of America and Canada found when they took up the improvement of their vital statistics ; it was only when the Centre was prepared to contribute and actively assist in practical measures, that these two great federations were able to get the units moving in the desired direction. Local systems and conditions should be studied in order to see how most conveniently to adapt them to the object in view. Wherever there is a panchayat the possibility of making it the registering authority should be investigated. Honorary registrars could be appointed from retired officers or other suitable persons to whom reports could be made. They could be given counterfoil books on which to make the entries and one foil could be left with the parent as a form of

birth or death certificate after any verification considered necessary. There might be a system of post card reports, postage being franked, and the Central contribution could for example enter in this way. But essentially the point is not this or that method as the best but to have the central idea accepted, namely, that the development of country-wide good vital statistics is an object which should receive continuing thought, direction and practical assistance from the Centre.

No administration needs or could for that matter make use of the last digits in a country's population and no census determination however perfect at the moment could ever hope to give these. For within a few minutes in a country the size of India, the last digit has lost all meaning. In fact we are operating in the region of dimensional numbers and our policy and methods should take account of that important but little realised fact. The sooner governments, municipalities and other bodies realise that dimensions are all that is required and all that can be given, the sooner we shall be able to cut loose from this attachment to digits without significance. The one-night round represented perhaps the most glaring instance of sacrifice to theory but by no means the only one. The halving of the number of enumerators over all-India, and for British India the considerably greater reduction, represented entirely the less efficient and amenable elements of the past and went some considerable way towards achieving that important desideratum in an unpaid census, of making the operations as easy as possible for those who have to carry it out.

The one-night theory has gone, but I would take this change even further. There is no likelihood of Government of India ever paying the census enumerators; not unless something approaching a miracle takes place; and that being so they are bound to take further this question of suiting the convenience of provinces if they wish the system to continue. And actually on the merits there is no reason why the census of Madras should not be conducted at a different period of the year from that of Northern India, if, as is undoubtedly the case, convenience dictated so. It is only a matter of arrangements worked out in good time to bring this about and to link up a provincial system with the time of the year most convenient for its personnel. Once we are away from the one-night theory we can go on the basis of ordinary residence in which the floating population which forms so menacing an element and problem on a one-night basis is reduced to easily manageable or, as in Orissa, negligible dimensions. It is the resident population we want, not the artificialities of a single night. These artificialities have been less in India than in the countries of the West, where they were enough to defeat any question of a simultaneous system in the United States of America and had created considerable discussion and difficulties in the United Kingdom; but even so they were markedly on the increase.

The problem of India's census is one of dimensions taken along with a fixed low financial roof. In any scientific problem methods are of the highest importance and where the mass is large this importance is enhanced. Actually the ten-yearly convulsion represented by a census is essentially a primitive method and with the development of a better and fuller informational system over the country and with a fuller application of modern methods it should be possible to reduce considerably the extent or violence of this convulsion. I have dealt at length with this and various other points elsewhere but might repeat here a remark made in a broadcast and in a speech to the Indian Statistical Association, namely that the perfect statistic is a by-product, something that comes out inevitably, naturally and more or less unobserved as the side result of some recurring phenomenon in the life of the country. The more naturally your information comes out the less it is liable to be affected by predilections or preconceptions. Wherever possible the specific observations should be first hand and the actual quality of the observation should be itself estimated.

All this needs thought, experiment and discussion and none of these is possible under the present phoenix-like conditions of the Indian census. Continuity in administration is of the highest importance and should be observed even in the case of the census; and indeed one might say particularly in its case because of the longer wave-length. This does not mean a permanent Census Commissioner but some real provision for between-census consideration of the results and experiences of the last census and preparation in good time for its successor. The economy argument is the one used in support of the phoenix system but I myself am convinced that if between-census preparation was observed and proposals made by the Census Commissioner and Superintendents, instead of being thrust into cold storage or not even that, were considered in good time it would be possible to defer the appointment of provincial superintendents for 3 to 6 months, securing thereby an economy which in itself, apart from other consequences, would be of the order of a lakh of rupees. The phoenix system is in fact a financial mistake as well as an intellectual crime.

Despite the extreme difficulties of this census we were able to introduce more than one change and to carry out experiments in methods which will be of the greatest value for the future. The principal changes were the non-simultaneous enumeration with the results referred to a central date and time (sunrise on 1st March, 1941) and the cutting out of the entire slip-copying stage of the past.

Another experiment was carried out by the Tonk State at my suggestion and the costing of this has been carefully observed. This experiment used the type of card which contains holes in different places and is sorted by means of a long needle which picks out

only the cards equipped with a particular hole. This system is already in use in certain offices in various parts of the country but this is the first occasion of its use in a census. The results of this experiment should be studied with the greatest care for it may hold great possibilities. It cannot be said that Tonk State was in any way more favoured in the quality of its enumerators than other parts of India ; indeed less so. Consequently so far as personnel is concerned, what could succeed there should be practicable anywhere. The cost aspect, related to all-India dimensions instead of those of a small State of tehsil size, will be the matter requiring most careful investigation ; but that investigation should certainly be done.

The one-night theory of the past was itself enough to rule out as practicable measures such methods as those and this illustrates how closely the various elements of a census are bound up together. Enumeration methods to a large extent influence possibilities in tabulation.

The Indian census is unique in more ways than one. One way is the fact that although technically a purely central undertaking it is inseparable from the fullest use of province and State organisation and staffs of every kind, and a use which does not contemplate technicalities of debit. If it did the position would be fundamentally altered. Actually our census is an operation deserving in the highest degree that much abused attribute, All-India, for in essence the provinces, States and the whole country put their shoulders to the wheel and carry it through, not without grumbling, not without friction; but on the whole with an acceptance which is enormously to the credit of the country. I do not think this aspect has ever received the recognition which is its due—at least in India.

Apart from this aspect the system is valuable and powerful, and India, if she likes to take thought and integrate her informational system has in some ways an unequalled instrument at hand.

Experience of 1931 showed the obvious dangers of the theoretical consequences of the constitutional separation being pressed excessively and as a result of representations and, I am afraid, a certain amount of persistence on my own part, the Government of India approached the provincial governments in the autumn of 1938 with all the cards on the table ; whatever the technical attribution of the census it was in essence an all-India effort and could be carried on only if the provinces would agree to take their share as in the past. The provinces' response was prompt and satisfactory and thus the 1941 census started out at least with one possible source of expense, difficulty, and misunderstanding removed.

Even as it was, the 1941 census represented a vast amount of pressure and difficulty and although I think that the unique phenomenon of a population itself carrying its census can be repeated, it will not be unless there is timely thought and preparation. Something must be done to ease the pressure on those who take the census for us unpaid, and the changes introduced this time must be taken to their logical conclusion. I took them as far as was possible with due regard to the novelty of the measures themselves, the lack of any reasonable time for preparation and the not unnatural diffidence of superintendents nearly all of whom were new to census work in any form. And the way is clear I think for the development of a rational system which with minimal or no additional cost—or even possibly a saving—will base the census firmly on the proper agencies operating at the most convenient times.

The cardinal point is and will always remain the fact that our enumerating agency is unpaid and that payment in any serious form is impossible unless the Government of India are prepared to contemplate a global figure for the census in crores instead of lakhs. It is impossible to stress this too much. People and not only the civilian public talk as if the Indian census is something like that in the U. K. or America where enumerators are paid at definite rates, *e.g.*, so much per head. It is not ; and the whole operation must be approached from the point of view that it is essential to keep the demands on our unpaid agencies to the minimum, and by our methods and choice of periods, to make those demands as easily borne as possible. The essentials are—

(1) A period enumeration related to the resident population with enumeration of travellers, etc., removed and simultaneous record reduced to a minimum.

(2) The periods need not be at the same time all over India. What suits Madras does not suit North India.

(3) Once we leave the simultaneous fetish and look on India as something like Europe, we see that it would be quite possible to handle the census on the basis of regional convenience. The period enumeration and the resident population basis would remove the only serious difficulties which might have flowed from this change.

(4) With the time of year and the period chosen to suit the fullest application of the natural agencies, such as village officers, patwaries, etc., the census can be based on them.

This would mean that instead of the artificial block the natural unit, *i.e.*, the village, could be made the original census unit, linking straight on to the tehsil, using as intermediary stages other natural groupings, such as the pargana. These are not identical in all provinces, but the whole point is not to pursue a theoretical and artificial uniformity but to work in the most natural way from the agencies already available to us.

(5) The towns will always remain the most difficult element and should receive special consideration from an early stage, in the direction particularly of suitable enumeration staff and proper control of it. What is possible in one town or in one area may not be in another, and local circumstances should be taken carefully into consideration. The removal of the one-night system and the basing of enumeration on normal residence should go very far in the towns to

removing the nightmare aspect from the census. Here, too, the general rule applies ; wherever possible make use of men who know the areas and who are known by the people living in them, *e.g.*, sanitary inspectors, bill collectors, etc., etc. Within the town subsidiary units should be expressed in terms of units of the town's own administration, *e.g.*, the ward or survey block.

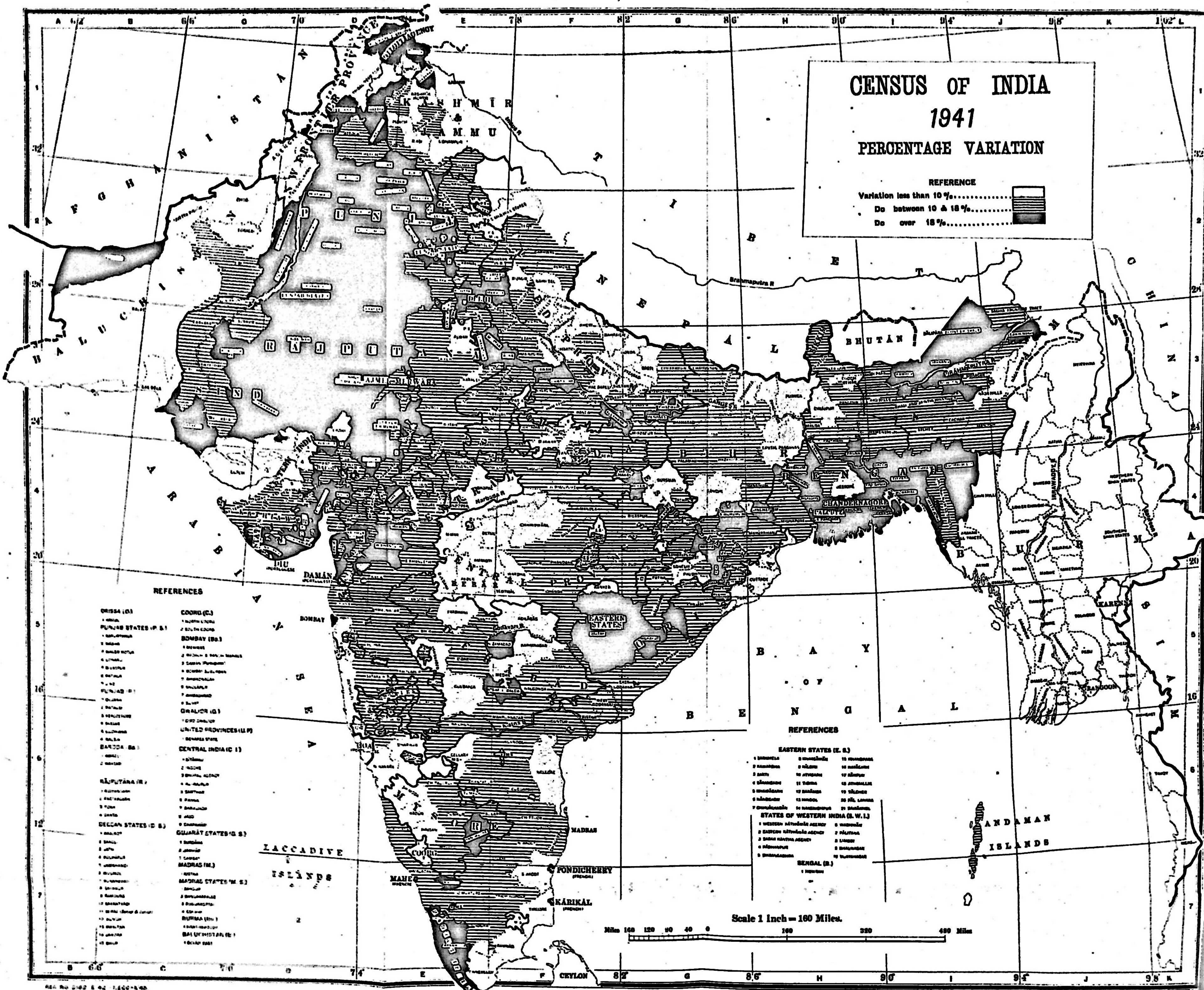
(6) Take up the questionnaire and the range of its application in good time. Some questions can be omitted altogether, others tabulated on a sample basis. The need for simplicity and uniformity in preparation makes it inadvisable to leave selection to enumerators. Thus sampling should be done on universally recorded answers. Incidentally, this is mathematically sounder, or, at any rate, more controllable under our conditions.

So long as enumerators are unpaid, so long must the Government of India realise the limitations on any general census questionnaire.

On a first selection, age, civil condition, birthplace, means of livelihood and literacy could be in the universal list. Mother tongue, script of literacy could be dropped altogether. Housing questions, partial dependency and similar development of the means of livelihood side could be done on type surveys or random samples on an area basis, or by other suitable limited methods. Such enquiries should be through special staffs, not as a rule the ordinary enumerator. They need not be simultaneous with the census itself and preferably should not be, though reasonably close in time.

(7) Get away from the idea that any census at any time in any country could ever give figures correct down to the units, tens, hundreds or even thousands for the continental dimensions of India. The limit of significance goes even further up, and all-India or British India populations should never be expressed below the tenth of a million *i.e.*, the lakh. This is not a reflection on the accuracy of the actual count. It merely represents a recognition of the fact that with births and deaths happening every hour of every day, the minor digits which might represent the position at one moment no longer represent it a short time afterwards. Administrations work in dimensions and that is what our figures should give. Dimensions can be given in many lines or sample studies and once we get off the false trail of nine specific digits in India's population, we are on the way to rationalising our methods, and incidentally, making much better use of our limited funds.

To the mathematician the world described as " imaginary " and conveniently represented by $\sqrt{-1}$ is as real as the other and quite as useful, and indeed is its necessary complements. Similarly a negative answer to an experiment is as valuable as a positive. What the scientific approach has in view always is, to adopt Goethe's phrase, " more light ". An experiment is as its name implies a trial, a test. If that test indicates the answer ' No ' to a question that answer if accurate is as valuable as an answer ' Yes.' Administrative experiments are no exception. There is too great a tendency however to judge them by different standards, to introduce personal preconceptions and to miss the point that what is sought is knowledge, not the confirmation of one's own preconceptions or the denial of someone else's. Until the subjective element can be removed from the census and statistical field in India that field will I am afraid always contain a heavy crop of tares.



Based upon the Survey of India map with the permission of the Surveyor General of India, 1942.

B—BRIEF NOTES ON PARTICULAR POINTS

I—GENERAL

The tables tell their own story and only a brief summary need be given here.

India proper has added over 50 millions to its population in ten years. In other words, the mere decade increment is itself greater than the entire population of any European country except Germany or Russia. This was not unanticipated by any means. More than one observer had predicted a population of these dimensions and between-census observation had shown that it was on the way.

Undoubtedly this massive increase must impress forcibly and even come as a shock to those without knowledge of the factors behind it, and one can detect in some of the less instructed utterances a kind of despair, as if population increase was a kind of snowball which once started must rush on till some catastrophe arrests its momentum. The true position is very different. Ten years is a long time even to an adult and a kind of minor eternity to youth. But it is less than half a generation and the pulse of life beats, not by the year but by the generation. When one influences reproductive forces one cannot think in decades. When one reduces maternal mortality one does not only preserve so many women in the tale of heads; one also preserves a reproductive force and each woman's contribution is not one, but two, three, four, etc., during the period of her married life. I have touched on this general aspect in a separate note and need only impress here the importance of the organic point of view. When one makes such reductions of maternal or infantile mortality, etc., one has added a reproductive force, which, in Indian conditions, will be applied. Everything that reduces the death rate from diseases which attack persons in youth or the prime of life to some extent performs the same feat.

All this is different in degree from changes which preserve persons of mature years longer in existence, although this effect also is apparent in India. In fact one is not operating by mere addition at all. We are in the realm of differentials and one of my ambitions was to attempt a differential expression of the second degree as a general statement of the Indian population problem at the present day. That possibility has gone, but the point remains that what has happened in India in the last twenty years has been not so much the preserving of life as a large accession of potential.

There are many variables in the reproduction equation and if this were more generally realised what is called the population problem would receive a readier and wider comprehension. Such an outcome is in itself greatly to be desired. Some of the variables are measurable; others are not. If the age at marriage rises we can, given reasonable statistics, measure its effect on population. As public health produces its effects of lowered maternal mortality, lower death rate from epidemic diseases, lower infantile mortality, etc., we can, again given reasonable statistics, measure them. And in fact the mathematics of large numbers has as one of its most interesting and valuable attributes the power to extend prognostic efforts beyond what would be possible on the limited scale of town or even district. So far the indirect, the intangible forces can be measured only by their effects. In other words, if social or economic causes are operating on population growth then their measurement is from their result and we are really deducing causes after they have operated. That is the position in the many and varied discussions of the population problem in the West. The tendencies have been noticed and the effects measured and from the effects we have tried to deduce the operating causes. It would be a great advantage if our social observations could be so extended as to enable us to take these intangible causes before they had operated on the generations. It would be difficult to base such observations entirely on figures, but there are other lines which could be developed and figures would always help; thus a full system of birth, marriage and death registration in India would in itself be a great aid.

This time we have not in India even the age tables to work on, but possibly these will appear later for British India and in any case they will be forthcoming from the major States which here, as in other lines, should offer a most valuable field of information and study to all interested in India's population.

The increase is by no means uniform, although a greater figure for the previous decades is practically universal. Rates are noticeably larger in the north than in the south and have two distinct peaks in the extreme west and north-west and in the east. In fact we have in the Punjab and Eastern Bengal two swarming areas. Both are comparatively young from a habitation point of view. The Punjab irrigation is by no means ancient and when applied was applied not to a land with a substantial settled population and long local practice, but to a semi-desert. So, as it were, it started from scratch. The Punjab phenomena show themselves this time in Bikaner where the Sikh has followed the water and produced a 40 per cent. increase. Similarly in Bahawalpur. Where you have an empty country suddenly presented with the means for filling it, the filling process starts at a high speed. In effect you have an open frontier. America had the open frontier too, although it presented itself there in a different form. In essence, however, the phenomenon was the same i.e., empty lands suitable for habitation, or in other words for swarming. The difference is that in America the empty lands were suitable from the beginning. In the Punjab they were unsuitable till the water came. Once they were suitable, the human tide flowed.

When the frontier is closed the pace drops rapidly. The same will happen in the Punjab and in India. Frontiers are of many kinds, not only physical but also mental and social; their influence however is always the same.

In East Bengal, we have another kind of new country. From a habitation point of view it is far younger than West Bengal. It has a practically unfailing water supply and the river floods have a healthy and cleansing influence as well. We have, therefore, this land, whose inhabitants taken all over are on a lower level of living than West Bengal multiplying freely while increased capacity proceeds. In other words, their frontier is open too.

India as a geographical unit and as a home of civilization is old, but within that oldness it covers also much that is new, a point which it is important to bear always in mind. Moreover, though old it is not necessarily static and when new circumstances come new effects will follow. The basic point remains that when a country is empty and the means of filling it come, it will be filled.

Another element was present behind the general increase which has some bearing on the differential rates as between North and South India. And indeed, the very existence of these differences squares with past experience which would have indicated them as to be expected. The factor in question is the degree of under-enumeration in 1931.

At that time Mr. Gandhi's civil disobedience campaign was in full swing and all over North India the census, as a governmental activity, incurred hostility as such. In Ahmedabad city, the census could not be taken at all and similar effects were undoubtedly apparent in Surat and other Gujarat areas. Likewise in the larger towns and particularly the cities, where enumeration in any case is always difficult, the risks of assault, intimidation or hostility in 1931 undoubtedly existed and were not such as to encourage unpaid enumerators to absolute thoroughness of discovery. The dimensions of the leak, as it were, are indeterminable, but we have several lines of indication which enable us at least to locate its more prominent appearance. For example, such is the quality of the Indian village staffs and rural population generally that there is no reason to suppose it reached any marked dimensions outside towns except possibly in such areas as Gujarat; and in the South, where heads are harder, it did not enter at all. It was undoubtedly present, however, in the larger towns and other regions in Northern India.

Consequently if the adverse circumstances of 1931 no longer existed, one would expect their removal to show an effect in an apparent greater increase in the regions where these causes had operated most at the earlier census. In other words, one would look for a larger increase rate for 1931-41 in such places as Ahmedabad, Surat than, say, corresponding cities elsewhere; and in general in North India than in the South. This has been borne out by experience; increase rates in the South are below those in the north, while the present figure for Ahmedabad bears no relation to the 1931 determination.

Much the same influence enters in another way, affecting this time rather the system as a whole than particular disturbing causes. Ten years ago, and indeed at all previous censuses, the people's attitude towards enumeration might be described as passive. In 1941 it was extremely active. In past decades, if someone were left out, the chances were against him taking any trouble to get himself put in. All that was changed in 1941, and we had for example the spectacle of a not particularly wealthy or healthy individual taking a substantial journey to the headquarters of a province in order to assure himself that he had been recorded. Thanks to the acute interest in community figures, practically all communities this time were census-conscious and took pains to see that their houses were in the lists and that they themselves were counted. In other words, the second and predominant item in any census was at work; the citizens wanted to be counted. Unfortunately their anxiety was not always guided by reason or consideration and their enthusiasms created great difficulties for the census staff in certain areas. Nevertheless, the fact remains that an appreciable though undeterminable slack has this time been taken up.

Here again one would expect increase rates to be differentially affected; since in the more efficient areas there would be less slack to be taken up. Thus, by the nature of their administrative systems and general conditions, Madras and Mysore, for example, would leave less room than Bengal for a degree of increase representing the taking up of past slack. The village officer system in the rural tracts of the south and the generally practical nature of the population represented together a more constant efficiency than Bengal or Bihar, with their zamindari systems and less hard-headed populations could offer.

I have no intention of merely translating into words the figures in the tables. The picture afforded by the main and the subsidiary tables, the one giving absolute numbers the others ratios, is there to be read by any one. Had I been able to write my contemplated essay, and set all these increases against the map of India with its forests and irrigation and power, I should have tried to bring together cause and effect and prediction, but must now leave that to some other hands.

II—OTHER AREAS

The census of Portuguese India was taken during 1940. No results have so far been communicated.

In early June, 1940 I received intimation that the French Settlements in India were prepared to proceed with the census at the same time as in British India and in harmony with the Government of India. I arranged therefore for the superintendents in Madras and Bengal to act as liaison officers for the various Settlements.

The French defeat and debacle of June 1940 and the subsequent events introduced considerable difficulties into operations. One indication of this was that the census was taken at different times for North and South India. Chandernagore was able to follow broadly the Bengal timing and procedure but the South India areas were not censused till first July. Probably Chandernagore was less upset by the events of June than the headquarters and the other French areas in the South.

The whole count produced a total for French India of 323,295 against 298,851 in 1936, equivalent to 8 per cent increase over 5 years. The 1931 figure was 286,410 representing an increase of 13% over the between-census period, a rise in excess of that in south India, in which the great bulk of French citizens are found.

An interesting element in these figures is afforded by Chandernagore for which the small table below is given.

	Males	Females
1941	21,287	16,997
1931	15,437	11,825
1921	14,293	11,125

The chief interest of these is the way they confirm the Bengal experience of a pronounced spurt in population during the last decade. Between 1921-31 the increase was only 7 per cent, and in the case of females only about 6 per cent. The 1931-41 increase is of the order of 40 per cent. Chandernagore was not affected by the Bengal excitements and although partially industrial is not so to such an extent as its immediate environs.

Thus we have two census determinations conducted by different agencies and responsible to different and completely independent governments showing the same tale of pronounced increase.

Of India's immediate neighbours Burma, Ceylon and Malaya all at the outset intimated their intention to proceed with the census. Ceylon however later gave up the idea. So also did Malaya. Burma however continued and, unlike British India, proposed to carry through the whole sequence of operations. I was consulted by all three countries on census arrangements, and Burma adopted the slip-enumeration system and various other changes discussed between the Census Superintendent and myself. The most interesting of these was the appearance of two new questions addressed to non-Burmans (1) whether the person in question had brought his family with him (2) how long ago he had first arrived in Burma. From the answers to these should be obtained much information of peculiar interest to the Government of India. I was approached at the beginning of the operations to insert a question in the all-India list bearing on this point but clearly any practicable enquiry could only come from the Burma end. This was secured through the new questions put in Burma.

The provisional total for Burma was 16·8 millions representing an increase for the decade of over 14½ per cent. Burma therefore parallels its neighbour India in showing a marked increase in the decade rate of growth. Its chief city, Rangoon now tops the half million and increased 25 per cent. over the 10 years.

Burma as formerly shows a much evener sex ratio than India since the quota of women per thousand men is as high as 962 comparing with 958 for 1931.

The Malaya census time contemplated was the end of June, four months later than that for India. Two interesting departures in view were a query whether an Indian inhabitant's father had been born in Malaya and the number of years he had been resident. Here again valuable information of great interest to India should be secured, if these questions are put when the Malaya enumeration is actually held. It was the intention that the Malaya tabulation should be completely mechanised and presumably this will be given effect to when the census takes place. If so I would strongly recommend that the Government of India should ask Malaya for a report on the success of the innovation, the methods followed, difficulties encountered and solutions applied. I had myself asked for this and had operations gone their full course, the information would have arrived.

Hong Kong took a census on 13th to 15th March 1941. It was carried out through air-raid wardens and its main purpose was to discover the number of people for whom provision had to be made. It was taken broadly on a normal residence basis, clearly, for administration purposes, the most suitable for census figures. The primary objective being a head count only, the questionnaire was simple, being confined to race and age in broad groupings which might be described roughly as children, youths, adults and aged people.

The total population discovered was 1·4 millions of whom 7,379 were Indians (3,342 in Hong Kong and 4,037 in Kowloon). Of the Indians in Hong Kong about a third were found in the eastern division. Of these in Kowloon more than half were found in the Tsimshatsui quarter and more than another fourth in the Shamshuipo quarter.

No other information is available of the number of Indians present in other countries at the time of the census and consequently the discussions of former years on this topic are not possible, even had the contraction of operations and diversion to other work not ruled out such further studies in any case.

III—TOWN AND COUNTRY

It is time the urban/rural distinction in India was put on to a firm and uniform basis. The 5,000 minimum is observed fairly strictly in most of the provinces, notably in Madras, but less so in others and some States appear to have the idea that the number of alleged towns is a mark of their advancement. I was informed by one State Superintendent that as four villages had grown "up to over 2,000" he proposed "owing to their commercial and administrative positions and urban aspects", to recognise them as towns. This sort of thing will always appear but in my opinion the census volumes should decline to recognise anything below 5,000 and I have made a beginning this year by taking an urban/rural ratio all over India on this minimum.

India has been so often referred to as a land of villages that the real dimensions of its urban element are apt to be forgotten or not realised at all, and still more the rate of change of that urban element. That rate is high and is itself increasing, and I think it is time that it was realised that India is in for urbanisation on a big scale and that it will affect pronouncedly the really large towns rather than smaller ones. It is urbanisation too with all the drawbacks of lack of control, squatters' freedom and general squalor. It means that the approaches to every city in India are hideously defaced by brick fields, squatter's camps and general riff-raff of all kinds. We hear a lot about ribbon development in the West, but any one driving out of Delhi on any of its roads except that to Karnal can see all the ribbon development he wants—and a good deal more than any person with an aesthetic eye can stand. Perhaps its most repulsive appearance is on the Rohtak road, but the Kutab one must run it hard and the time is not far distant when Mehroli and New Delhi will be joined by an unlovely street; at present they are nearly joined by a series of hideous brick-fields all along the edge of the road. To approach Lahore in recent years from the air was to have the picture of some spreading sore, while Calcutta gave all the appearance of an octopus except that it had many more than 8 tentacles. One hears a great deal of planning these days and in some mouths the word seems to have become blessed like Mesopotamia or other piece of automatic suggestion. This matter of the spreading town however is one which does call for a plan. A certain degree of untidiness may be part of the price one has to pay for individual freedom and municipal independence; but where industrialism is developing and populations growing rapidly it is essential that an accommodation be reached between the individual town or house builder or speculator, and the region as a whole in the sense of the best use and conservation of the land and in fact the fullest harmony between urban and rural.

The number of cities with a hundred thousand inhabitants or more was 35 in 1931 and is 58 now. The population living in cities of this size has increased over the decade from 9·1 to 16·5 million, a rise of 81 per cent. which is in notable contrast with the 15 per cent. increase over the whole country. We have not figures for other classes of towns to compare but indications are that the rate of growth is higher in the larger units.

Many causes are given for this increasing popularity of the cities. One of them of course is industrialisation which—in a complete economy—must tend to produce large aggregations. This is one among many other reasons for desiring a fifty-year plan for the development of India's water power resources. Another, and much more potent reason than is usually realised, is the fact that city life has begun really to appeal to the ordinary middle class or lower middle class Indian, because for the first time accommodation within his means and to his taste has become available. The huge blocks of flats which in less than a decade have completely altered the face of Bombay and parts of Calcutta, with their amenties of running water, electric light and the city features of the tram, the bus, the cinema, etc., have meant that every year sees an increase in the number of persons who seek to pass their retirement or their leisure in a city instead of their former home. The education question is also a powerful influence, for the best education is available only in the cities. Elsewhere it is sometimes not available at all and in a country like India where the middle classes attach so much value to education this is a powerful influence.

Among minor causes suggested, one is the anti-money-lender legislation in the Punjab and elsewhere. One effect of this, it is said, is to make things so difficult for the rural bania that he has realised the most he can from his outstanding debts and moved in to the city to practice there or become a merchant.

Industrialisation has of course its main effect in cities like Calcutta, Bombay, and has largely created Coimbatore as a modern phenomenon. This last-named town is of particular interest because its industrial side is based on electricity, not steam. Advantageously situated on the cotton belt, with an unusually pleasant climate for South India, commanding the famous Palghat Gap, this town was bound to take great development, once power became really accessible. The Pykara water power scheme did that and Coimbatore has never looked back.

The U. P. shows the largest accretion in numbers to the city category, with the Punjab a good second and over a third of the new names comes from these two provinces. The growth of Rawalpindi was almost visible and not only a reflection of its important position in the military world. Sialkot has a strong industrial aspect, and this of course is entirely responsible for the appearance of Jamshedpur in the 1941 list. The U. P. has always had more large towns than any other province and makes an interesting comparison in this way with Bengal which though it has seven millions more people in it than

the U. P., has really only one metropolis—Calcutta, one city, practically suburban to Calcutta ; one smallish city in east Bengal, and one new arrival. The U. P. on the other hand has substantial units of urban population all over although tending to be concentrated towards the west, and it might be interesting to follow up the reasons for this difference in behaviour. Part of it would reflect the different ground conditions of the two provinces. Much of Bengal is not suited to the growth of local substantial towns whereas it was bound to have one great port. For an inland province on the other hand where water does not play so marked a part, local centres are of more importance and will tend to be more distributed. There enters here also however the all important question of power. If power is concentrated and not easy of distribution then the huge congregations of a coal economy such as characterise and disfigure England and other western countries are inevitable. Electric power is easily transmitted and distributed production made thereby possible. Here to some extent enters the difference between Bengal's congregation and the United Province's dispersion of cities and if the U. P. grid and a proper use of water power extend we should see a corresponding reflection in the dispersion rather than the concentration of large industrial centres. And in a tropical country such dispersion is even more desirable than it is elsewhere.

This point of urban development in Indian is a fascinating topic that might well receive more attention than has come its way. The cities of India offer some astonishing phenomena and the contract between the seaports or a modern growth like Cawnpore, and ancient centres like Delhi and Muttra is of extraordinary interest. Calcutta and Bombay and still more so Karachi are obviously modern and what ever old there is has been overlaid. In any case their effective existence is less than three centuries. The same applies to Madras. As soon as India established close relations over the sea, Bombay was bound to become a great communication centre. Likewise somewhere on the Ganges delta and somewhere near the Indus outlet. The choice of Calcutta was largely fortuitous, likewise Madras ; and had there been planning, of which we hear so much, in existence two or three hundred years ago, the main ports of the east coast might easily have been elsewhere. Madras as a port is so starkly artificial that anywhere else would have done equally well and many places much better. It is from the accidents of first contacts that we have it where it is. Differences of jurisdiction have had their effects also and one wonders what course Goa would have taken had it formed part of British India. Some towns are the children of communications and taking the latter in its widest sense, we can see how at certain points there must always have been towns while at others there had to be other developments which brought the suitable atmosphere for a city growth. Every country can illustrate this and India more than most.

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IV—COMMUNITY

Table XIII gives the community determination. The quality of the record and the difficulties which attended its collection have been discussed already. and here we are concerned with the figures themselves. There has been much misunderstanding of the change this time to community and what it implies and some of it I fear is of that kind which does not wish to be dispelled. Actually the point is quite simple. In the past the corresponding table was based on the returns to the question 'religion' but the results were interpreted as if the question had been community. This time the sorting itself was on community and thus the table for the first time really represents this aspect.

In the past the sorting for religion has been accompanied by a degree of caste sorting, complete till 1931 and partial in that year, which produced, though not always in full, figures for those persons of tribal origin who form a large and characteristic part of certain areas and whose presence in these areas indeed led to the appearance of sections 91 and 92 in the Government of India Act and the erection of reserved or partially reserved areas for which Governors had special responsibilities. In 1941, caste sorting on an all-India scale was dropped. But it was only from such details that any figure of the munber of persons of tribal origin could be given —or in other words the number of persons for whom these special responsibilities were designed. No reliable figure could come from a sort going on the basis of so-called religion. Yet it was of the highest importance to obtain such a figure and this in itself compelled the basing of our limited returns on the answers to the origin question, not on those of religion.

The religion question itself was unsatisfactory. If the results of the question had been used only as indicating the elements in the population professing a particular approach to unseen things the unsatisfactory nature of parts of the record would not have mattered so much. Unfortunately however as I said above the answers given or attributed to a question on religion were being used unconsciously as the answers to a question on community or origion, a most unscientific position which it was desirable to end. Even in the main communities this had begun to produce problems which presented themselves 10 years ago in the shape of Hindus or Muslims who particularly wished to be dissociated from Hinduism or Islam as an expression of religion but also wished their membership of the Hindu or Muslim communities ("sub-nationality" was the word used to me by one person) to be recorded. This anxiety illustrated precisely the point made above, that religion return was being used as a community one. The main introduction of error however came where tribes are concerned and here it must be stated at once that the religion returns of previous censuses so far as they relate to these tribes are worthless. This has its origin in the circumstance that to the ordinary member of a tribe, the word religion has no meaning and is not explainable to him by any ordinary enumerator. And that same enumerator, while he can appreciate the fact that a tribesman may be Christian or Muslim cannot grasp the peculiar manner in which this rather artificial concept of religion presents itself to the tribesman. The attitude of an enumerator in dealing with this difficult question put to an uncomprehending tribesman was inevitably in many cases to treat as Hindu anything which was obviously not Christian or Muslim. The fact is of course that while between Islam or Christianity and other religions there exists as it were a definite wall or fence over which or through which the convert must go, there is nothing between what is usually though vaguely described as animism and the equally vague and embracing concept of Hinduism but a very wide no man's land ; and the process by which a tribesman is assimilated to a Hindu is not that of conversion or the acceptance of a particular creed or joining in a definitely marked out section of the population, but a more or less gradual traversing of this no man's land. The traverse may and generally does occupy more than one generation and it would take an expert to say at what period and in which generation more than half the no man's land had been crossed so that one could say that the assimilation was more than half completed. Moreover this is really an individual matter, since in a single village or a single tribal family some members may have from visits to towns etc., acquired a thicker veneer than their relatives who had remained behind. Indeed even an expert anthropologist might find it difficult to determine without some hours or even days' enquiry whether a particular individual, family etc., could be said to have been more than half assimilated to the Hindu community. This very fact shows at once the impossibilities of the census as an agent in such a determination. We are not dealing with paid and skilled investigators ; and to expect that our unpaid enumerators could absorb, far less apply, such concepts, is to harbour a dangerous illusion. Our enumerators are busy men. They have not hours to spare on an individual or even a family. They have no expert knowledge and there is no automatic principle or guidance which can be afforded to them. In other cases we can give a few simple rules to help in points of difficulty, for example about birthplace or age, but there is nothing short of a textbook on anthropology that would be of much help in this question of deciding when a person of tribal origin could be described as more than 50 per cent. assimilated. The whole enquiry was unsound, and quite apart from the necessities which made the extraction of a genuine tribal figure desirable it was time this whole question was put on something approaching an exact and scientific basis.

The contraction of the census effort considerably complicated the whole affair. For had our operations gone the full intended course subsidiary sortings would have been done in the possible overlapping regions in order to link up fully with past practice and obtain for example the numbers of tribal Christians and indeed of tribal adherents to other religions, although the value of these returns so far as Hinduism is concerned is low. In some areas this was done. In others however where the limited sorting was carried out in the tehsils, time and financial reasons prevented the Superintendent from carrying out these subsidiary operations. The effect of this was most noticeable in Assam where as it happens we have a lively Christianity and an active tribal social system existing together. Here however the Superintendent at my request gave a brief picture of the Christian position which showed the adherents of that religion as having increased at more than the provincial rate.

This will have shown I hope that there was no question and never was of any persons being transferred from this to that. What has happened is that we have for the first time the community origin, which is a reasonably determinable point, expressed in the tables. No opinion has been expressed on whether the number returned as tribes should be considered as assimilated to Hindus or not. That is not a question on which the census can pronounce. It is a matter of close administrative acquaintance and prolonged local experience, and had the operations gone their full course the Superintendents in the areas concerned would have devoted some space in their essays to precisely this point of how far assimilation could be said to have gone and what its rate was and in fact all the matters which would enable the Government and peoples of the country to view the trends in this particular region. No collection of alleged figures on religion by a census agency could ever be or should ever have been expected to yield this.

One of the first considerations in any scientific undertaking is to examine the conditions of collection of the data it is proposed to present. If in a particular region the proposed enquiry cannot be carried out except with an excessive zone of indeterminacy then the enquiry should be given up, since the handling of indeterminate data requires a strict scientific attitude of objectiveness which cannot be expected from the ordinary citizen whose tendency is to attribute an absolute value to anything presented in figures. This is quite apart from any preconceptions that may be introduced from political or communal interests and anxieties, but where these are present the case for presenting in the tables only matters on which a reasonable determination is possible is enormously stronger.

It is in this light therefore that the community tables and the subsidiaries which give ratios should be examined. Viewed thus, the position emerges that in British India 64½ per cent of the population are Hindus, 27 Muslims, 1 Indian Christians. Persons of tribal origin represent 5½ per cent. Of this 5½ per cent approximately one twentieth fall within the Christians on a religion basis. The remainder can be regarded as in greater or less degree of assimilation towards the Hindu majority. At one end there is in continued existence a tribal way of life. At the other there is more or less complete assimilation. In between there is every degree in the continuous process represented by the transition. The degree differs for each province and State and as I have stressed, is a matter for local estimation.

" Others " represent 2 per cent and in this omnibus head go all the foreigners and minor elements of the Indian population which do not fall within the main divisions.

The differences of past censuses repeat themselves; thus the Christian element is stronger in Madras than in any other province of British India and has strengthened over the last decade. Omitting the minor provinces, the next is Bombay with less than half the Madras proportion. Bombay is closely followed by the Punjab but it is noticeable that the Christian increase in this last province is much smaller than in the two larger ones. The Assam figure of Christians has been affected as described above by the community classification and on a religion basis the proportion at this census would be about 3½%.

Travancore and Cochin of course from the Christian point of view represent a totally different phenomenon from anywhere else for there we have as it were something that could be called an indigenous Christianity which is indicated by the figures; 32 per cent in Travancore and 29 in Cochin belong to this persuasion.

Persons of tribal origin represent more than a quarter of the population of Assam, a fifth in Orissa and a sixth to a seventh in the Central Provinces and Bihar. In the minor areas they are over one sixth in Ajmer and over one eighth in Coorg. The next figure is 7½%, or say one thirteenth in Bombay.

The Muslim figure can be regarded as practically unaffected by the tribal origin question and here we have the record of gradual increase which previous decades had already presented and for which the reasons have been discussed at some length in the reports of these years. The Bengal component is practically unaltered and the Punjab one increased by about ½ of 1 per cent. The most noticeable rise is in Assam and once again represents migration from Mymensingh and East Bengal generally. The Bihar figure is up by over 1 per cent. Some provinces show a slight drop in the ratio, among them Sind where there is a fall of about 2 per cent, Ajmer of about the same dimensions and Kashmir less than 1 per cent.

The Hindu element, apart from the question of tribal association which has to be considered on the facts of each area as regards the degree of assimila-

tion, shows little change from previous trends. The excision of the very strongly Hindu and tribal regions of Ganjam and Koraput has contributed to the slight apparent drop of 1½ per cent in Madras. In Bengal the difference is about 1½ per cent downwards. Allowing for the tribal classification question therefore one could say that the Hindu-Muslim proportions in Bengal are practically unaltered from 1931. The U. P. shows a slight fall in the proportion of Hindus but here again, where tribal assimilation is probably far-advanced, the classing of these with Hindus would produce a figure about ½ of 1 per cent. below that of 1931. The Bihar, Central Provinces and Assam figures of course bring in the tribal classification and assimilation question in a fairly marked degree but if the religion allocations of 1931 were repeated as basis for community classification the effect would be of a fractional drop in the percentage of Hindus.

In Sind, where the tribal question does not enter, the Hindus have increased 1% as against the Muslim decrease and in Ajmer if the tribal assimilation of 1931 were repeated the Hindus would show an increase of 2 per cent. The conditions of Delhi are those of a city rather than of a province but even here the relative proportions are little disturbed. The some applies to Gwalior and Travancore. In Mysore where no tribes have been returned at all this time as against the fraction of 1 per cent in 1931 the Hindu proportion remains predominant but about ½ of 1 per cent below 1931. The Muslim figure has gone up by almost exactly the same amount.

This is merely a very brief summary since the contraction of the census effort rendered any exhaustive study impossible. The general position however could be summed up as that of 100 Indians in All-India, 66 are Hindus, 24 Muslims and 6 of tribal origin. Allowing for that proportion of tribes who may be regarded as more than half assimilated, the Hindu element is over two-thirds. Just under one-fifth of Hindus and one-eighth of the total population belong to the scheduled castes. Indian Christians return one and a half per cent, and allowing for tribal overlap 1·8 per cent. The number of persons of European origin is 135,000 *i.e.* about one in every three thousand of the population. If the figures for soldiers are left out, this proportion will evidently be heavily reduced.

The politics of a country are its purpose but the administration is its expression. Every political development therefore will in its time produce this administrative expression though the appearance may be long delayed. The difficulties of the 1941 census represent such an appearance. It was inevitable that sooner or later an exaggerated and pathological interest would come to attend on the production of the figures which a communal segregation expresses. And when you have a pathological interest in the production of figures you have introduced into them a weakness which may remove all value unless suitable remedies are applied. A census-taker in such conditions is like a dentist operating on a particularly susceptible tooth; only unfortunately one cannot administer a local anaesthetic. The alternative then is for the patient to see clearly what is involved, what conduct on his part is essential for sound treatment and to brace himself to endure it and play his own part worthly. 1941 experience showed that the necessity for such an attitude was inadequately appreciated. If the circumstances of today continue, that is if a community record is desired and if the general attitude of the citizens has not developed towards a deeper understanding of their own role, then it is doubtful whether ten years hence it will be possible, at any rate in certain areas, to take a community record at all. This is a serious matter, but difficulties can only be solved if they are first faced, and in this facing of a difficult situation all the elements in the country have to play their part. The Government's part is to make the census system simple and convenient, based as far as possible on responsible persons, without one-night secrecies or confusions to complicate the record, and in fact by timely and careful study of the administrative means, to make the production of a sound record possible. The part of a citizen and in particular of his leaders is to realise that accurate figures which all parties can take as common ground are their common interest and that therefore they should direct the attitude of their parties or communities towards a full and exact record and eschew every kind of undesirable incitation. With the rural census in to hands of village officers and government servants we should have at least an excellant first start towards a reliable system in the districts. It must be realised however that the towns and particularly the cities offer a different and much more difficult problem. In fact in one way the less spoken about the census the better, for the best statistics are not the result of pressure or convulsion; they appear as an unnoticed phenomenon and we should aim at something of this kind for a demographic record.

Hence the importance I attach to vital statistics. If these were what they should be an enormous step would have been taken towards an almost automatic community record. Similarly the importance of continuity in things like house lists, house numbering etc. With such continuity achieved one could have an approach to a continuing record which again would be of the highest value from the census point of view in the more contentious zones—quite apart from its value in others. Even at this census the preliminary record made in 1940 proved of the utmost value.

V—LITERACY

Literacy is one of the census results which attracts general attention and interest, since here there is room for development and progress is anxiously watched. Matters like mother tongue, birthplace etc., are more or less set in their proportions and the census could dispense with them altogether as a regular feature. Even means of livelihood, which is also in course of development, is in its broad lines more settled.

Literacy is a concept by no means so simple as its one-word title would imply and all that a census can do is indicate very generally the position. It cannot and never could throw any light on quality. No blunt instrument can, nor should it be expected to. Our census question is the ability to read a letter and write the answer. Clearly within this runs the whole gamut from the finest intellects of the country to the artisan who can sign his name and with difficulty put large characters on a postcard. From the census point of view the former are not really of great interest. It is the latter and still more those who cannot even reach this degree who form the real administrative concern. Had the operations gone the full course I meant to do some sample sorting of literacy against means of livelihood, for I imagine that this would yield information of considerable interest. This can be done for Delhi at any time if Government care to put up the money ; for it is only a matter of sending the punched cards through a machine. And one of the great merits of mechanical tabulation is that these cross-enquiries can be done at any time whereas the hand-sorting system is inevitably rigid in the sense that no extensions are possible except by fresh sorting of the original material. That however is by the way.

The answer to this census question as to every other depends on the attitude of the citizen. It is not the Census Commissioner's return but the citizen's and there have been suggestions that a desire to claim a non-existent literacy has had some effect. Within limits the enumerator can apply some check, particularly in rural areas ; for there he is acquainted with the people in question. He has no time to conduct examinations however and as stated this is a citizen's return but the broad dimensions are not likely to be seriously out. The direction of any error is undoubted : if the figure needs modification it is downwards.

For British India we have only the totalling by the enumerator of returns for his block. These have not been sorted or checked and all that we have therefore is a purely provisional record. We should not have had even this had we not foreseen contracted tabulation and made the departure of providing for a provisional record of literacy also.

The 1/50 random sample taken out all over India here however as elsewhere has helped to shed a little light on the darkness of the British India position as a result of the contracted tabulation. I asked Superintendents to do whatever they could in the limited time given them and some were able to sort the sample for literacy. These are Bengal, Bombay, Punjab, Orissa and Sind. The sample was sorted in all cases according to the age groups of the standard table. Baroda State, which also carried out only limited tabulation, added however a sort of the full population on a very broad age grouping, 5 to 50 and 50 & over. At the time of writing this note I have no printed material for any province before me as these have not emerged from the press despite an interval in some cases of many months, and reference is therefore difficult. Those interested however will be able to study in the record of these provinces the information given by the sample and the sample method itself.

The question was expanded this time to provide for a record of partial literacy, *i.e.* ability to read only. This was done on a Baroda suggestion and the point is of some interest, for the number of people in India who can read but cannot write is more than is generally realised. The dimensions of this feature of course we cannot give for British India. One Superintendent doubted whether enumerators in reaching their provisional total had always distinguished between the two kinds of literacy, although the instructions were clear enough, and it is possible therefore that these literacy figures may include returns only of partial literacy and to that extent be in excess. Sorting of course would have cleared up this point but until it is done the doubt must remain for British India. The record of States however which have sorted the literacy table does not except in Rajputana indicate any pronounced difference on this account, final literacy running less than one per cent below the provisional figure. The Rajputana variation is much wider, over 8 per cent, and reflects a general lower standard of performance there, apparent in other directions also.

The general tale is of pronounced increase, amounting in the case of India as a whole to 70 per cent over 1931 for the whole population. Of this the male increase is 60 and the female 150. There was of course an enormous field for improvement of female literacy. For the provinces the increase is 80 and for the States 70, with the sex components more or less the same. The most remarkable figures are returned by the Punjab which professes a 140 per cent increase to a present literacy of 13. This figure covers 110 increase for males and no less than 390 per cent for females. One would prefer to wait for a definite sorting based on examination of the slips before further discussion of such phenomenal figures. The record for the U.P. seems *prima facie* more in keeping with general observation and experience. Here the literacy figure is below that of other areas and all major provinces and is still only 8 per cent for the whole population but the decade increase is 80 per cent all over, 70 for men and 170 for women. Even now however the percentage of literacy among women is only 2. Bombay leads the provinces, as it did in 1931 and shows also an increase

of over 100 per cent to produce a 30 per cent literacy for males and 9 per cent. for females. Bengal follows with 16 per cent all over, representing 25 for males and 7 for females. I have referred only to total figures and percentages on the total population. These of course are not what we should go on since children from 0-5 should be excluded in any effective discussion of literacy. They can contribute nothing to it and ratios should be based on a net figure which omits them. The contracted tabulation on this occasion has defeated such a purpose.

These figures are left far behind by Travancore and Cochin. These I have grouped together, largely on account of social connection. The result is a literacy figure over the whole population of 45 per cent. representing 56 for men and 34 for women. The latter figure is four times the highest from any province of British India. It is true the area is much smaller and that more comparable figures could be produced from representative sections of the provinces but there it remains as a tribute to the people and to the administration and culture of that characteristic part of India.

Mr. Narayanan Tampi in Travancore feels that the 1931 record of his State gave too low a figure for literacy and I commend to all interested a study of his excellent synoptic essay. His main argument, with which I agree, is that the 1931 Travancore tabulation proceeded on the basis of a definition of literacy (completion of the 4th standard) which altered the general comparison basis. Quite apart from the fact that a substantial number of literates may have acquired their literacy not through a school course at all and the obvious danger that these would be apt to escape the record ; or the disturbance of previous practice and that obtaining not only in the State ; the conditions of the west coast show this criterion as too severe a test and in fact it illustrates to some extent the danger of trying to use the blunt instrument which is a census for closer elements of subdivision to which it is unsuited. What we ask in the census is the minimum which establishes between men a contact not dependent on the spoken word. We cannot in our census question enter into niceties of detail.

This 1931 criterion was not present in any other determination and Mr. Tampi has therefore graduated the figures on an examination of the whole series and produced a revised literacy element for 1931. Thus the 1931-41 increase for the State becomes instead of 97%, 49% and represents more truly the events of the decade.

Quite apart from the value of the literacy figures as indicating any particular quality of eduactional development or standard, there is no doubt about the pronounced extension of literacy and the development must be welcomed. It has several causes and the most spectacular one, the recent anti-illiteracy drive as it was called which was a feature mainly of the Ganges valley was not the most powerful. The real origin goes back ot the previous decade and it is one of the features of every census that although it deals in ten years, the decade is not the real unit of social development. What we are seeing in 1941 is really the results of the steps taken between 1920 and 1930 to develop schools, recruit teachers and in general strengthen the whole primary education side. The fruits of all this development came in the next decade and have shown themselves now. Had we had the age tables it would probably have been possible to illustrate this effectively from the figures. So far as the anti-illiteracy drive among adults was concerned the quality of literacy attained was probably very low, whereas the changes consequent on the post-1940 developments go much deeper and affect a different layer of the population.

In India as in other countries the great thing is to make people want something. I have already mentioned this in connection with vital statistics but the same applies in literacy. Once a citizen, despite the difficulties of his position, begins really to want literacy either for himself or more probably for his family, this want will make itself expressed. And I think there has been a definite development in this direction. Much of this is due to influences like the wireless. When you have public broadcasts to which people listen it is certain that not all the illiterate listeners will remain content just to be told. Some of them will want to read for themselves and these are the ones who will follow up literacy possibilities. Then there is the other potent influence of the political developments in the country. A democratic system and mainly illiterate population go in together and in some ways are very nearly a contradiction. So long as a man cannot read for himself he can form his judgments outside his own field of experience only from what he is told. Hence the enormous power laid in the hands of leaders the bulk of whose followers are uninstructed. It is true that the mass mind can operate in a literate population quite as powerfully as in an illiterate one as we have seen in Germany ; but this does not affect the main point that a democratic system based on heads is incompatible with a predominant illiteracy, and some credit must be given I think to a stirring of consciousness among the people themselves that the two features do not go together. Such a stirring is a portent to be welcomed. It is to the man who asks why that the world owes all its developments of science and education ; but it is also to that same attitude that the democracy to which we are accustomed has owed its form. The diminution in illiteracy revealed this time will be continued at future censuses and at an accelerating rate and it is probably within the powers of provincial governments by applications of policy to speed up this acceleration itself.

What is done with literacy of course is a very different matter and as I have said elsewhere literacy is only a key. What happens inside the region to which that key gives admittance is the very different question of education.

VI—PUBLIC HEALTH & ALLIED MATTERS

Points to which I had meant to devote a good deal of attention, had the 1941 census followed the usual course, were public health and connected matters. This is no longer in question, but I have secured for these tables copies of a map prepared by the Malaria Institute of India.* Every-one interested in India should study this map which might well be put on the walls of schools and similar buildings. Delhi knows well what freedom from mosquitoes means in the way of comfort, quite apart from anything else, and if the entire population could be got to resent the mosquito instead of being passive under his (or rather her) attacks, the Public Health Commissioner would gain a great ally. In fact, as I remarked in connection with vital statistics, the great point is to get the Indian citizen to want something. Once he really does he will give the authorities no peace till he gets it. Thus if he can be got really to want the mosquito to be removed, anti-malarial measures are likely to receive immediately a great increase of understanding and assistance. There is a limit to what can be imposed from above but, broadly speaking, no limit to what can be built from below. I have often thought that if we could personify, as it were, the anti-malaria problem, it would help a good deal to get it across to our simple populations. Disease and, especially, anything to which the wide term fever can be given, is only too apt to be accepted by people as something which is always with us and which must be borne. Whereas if we could get the householder to look on the mosquito as a vulgar and annoying intruder and to resent its presence just as he would resent that of any other uninvited guest, he would look with greater favour on anything that would enable him to eject this interloper and keep it out in future.

An army, Napoleon said, marches on its stomach, but one could as appropriately say that a nation lives and works on its stomach or, extending the idea, on the processes which supply suitable food and convert it adequately into energy. Thus water-supplies that are scarce or foul introduce at once a weakening factor. Similarly where sanitation is defective and the hookworm abounds you have a large deduction from the potential of a population. Malaria and all the rest of the preventible diseases tell in the same way and we realise that in India as in every tropical country or for that matter in any country, the building up of sound public health is the truest economy.

However this may be, the value and interest of this map cannot be questioned and I am glad that the census tables will be able to spread it a little further.

Another point meriting particular attention is the estimation aspect of India's population and I had hoped to go fully into this, to examine the data existing, show what they offered and what they lacked, their zone and direction of variation, and in fact everything that would throw light on our capacity to indicate the probable growth of India's population, not in the next few years but in the next several decades and indeed generations. Apart from the necessity of the enquiry itself the question is one of great importance for India, for the Commonwealth and for the world. Here and there an occasional fragment of the contemplated treatment will be seen in, for example, the emphasis laid on vital statistics. Perhaps someone else will be granted the time and the opportunity to take this synoptic view of a great issue.

Another fragment is discussed below and starts from a brief note by the Public Health Commissioner for India which he was good enough to give me on three points put to him, namely a summing-up over the last 20 years on.

(*a*) maternal mortality,
(*b*) infantile mortality,
(*c*) mortality rates for the main epidemic diseases.

Tables prepared by him are given below and also four diagrams for British India.

The general effect can be summed up as : a little-changing but high birthrate, a falling deathrate and a markedly dropping infantile deathrate accompany a downward trend in the deathrate from cholera and the continued diminution of plague as a cause of mortality. All these tendencies taken together point in one direction namely a substantial growth-rate in the population. They bear out in fact in a more specific way the general tendency described elsewhere.

The vital statistics in India are not complete and in some cases far from it. Their development however is in the direction of greater fullness and accuracy and consequently variations in the ratios of birth or mortality, etc., due to variations in the quality of the statistics will be only in one direction, *i.e.*, of apparently raising the ratio, since if in one year X births on Y population are reported or discovered and later on X+A births are discovered over the same population owing to improvements in methods, the birth ratio rises apparently from X/Y to (X+A)/Y, in each case multiplied by a thousand. Consequently although as the Public Health Commissioner says the downward trend in the deathrate has not reached the extent of technical statistical significance it is justifiable to conclude that such a trend in fact exists.

Where infantile mortality is concerned the fall is significant as the graph shows. When one remembers what a large proportion of deaths actually occur in the first year of life, reduction of infantile mortality from 195 in 1920 to 160 in 1940 represents a substantial accretion to the population.

* The Malaria map of India has been omitted from the re-print.

This can at once be appreciated if one applies the reduction to a birthrate of say 33 per 1,000, on a population of 390 million modified by a deathrate of 22; the result is an annual accretion of the order of 3 lakhs and for the last decade 3 millions, from the single cause of a reduced infantile mortality.

This is of course a highly simplified statement but a full treatment will be found in a note attached to this report where Mr. S. Swaroop, Statistician in the Office of the Director General, Indian Medical Service, has made a series of ingenious calculations to estimate the probable additions to the population, as a result of the fall in infantile mortality, by the middle of 1931, 1941, 1951 and 1961 respectively. The following figures are reproduced from his note.

Source of addition to population	Probable additions at the middle of each census year						
	1931	1941		1951		1961	
		(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)
Additional saving of infants each year	807,470	3,052,985	3,052,619	5,919,061	6,512,904	8,732,929	10,993,458
Birth occuring among additional infants saved :—							
(i) First generation ..	..	21,595	21,595	531,276	531,276	2,382,618	2,394,202
(ii) Second generation ..	..	..	..	16	16	11,486	11,486
Total	807,470	3,074,580	3,074,214	6450,353	7,044,196	11,127,033	13,399,146

Thus even if the infant mortality rate continues to be 160 per mille (the figure for 1940) for the next two decades, subs tantial additions of 6·5 and 11·1 millions are likely to result by 1951 and 1961. If on the other hand, infant mortality should continue to decrease at the same rate as during 1920 to 1940, the corresponding figures will be 7·0 and 13·4 millions respectively.

These figures give some indication of the probable effect on population growth of one aspect of public health activity, *viz.*, the campaign for the saving of infant life; and the nature of the portent exposed for the attention of governments and citizens alike.

Registration of maternal mortality is so limited that a figure cannot be based on country-wide statistics. The Public Health Commissioner however refers me to three specific enquiries conducted by medical men in Madras, Calcutta and Bombay which yielded figures respectively of 16·6, 24·4 and 8·9 per 1,000 total births. The variation is so wide as to call for a certain caution in using the figures or even in quoting them. Sir John Megaw's enquiry of ten years ago based on questions put to village dispensary doctors all over British India indicated a maternal mortality rate equal to the Calcutta figure above, *i.e.*, 24½ per 1,000. The Public Health Commissioner suggestes that it would not be an unreasonable working assumption to take the figure for the country as a whole as being somewhere in the neighbourhood of 20 per 1,000. As soon as we compare this with the figure for England and Wales, 2·9, we see at once the effect on potential of a reduction in this rate. For it is women who represent the reproductive potential since it is they who bear the children. The scope for appreciable reduction of this figure of 20 per 1,000, is obvious even if we leave out of account for the present any question of approximation to figures comparable with that for England and Wales.

Supposing the maternal mortality were reduced by 10 per thousand. We have no age figures unfortunately for this census. So we have no total of married women at the reproductive age to which to apply this concept. Taking however the 1931 figures as giving dimensions at least, we find that the saving in famale life per year would be 635 thousand or in a decade over 6 millions. Even if maternal mortality is reduced only by 1 per thousand, 63,000 women would be added to the population in a year or 600,000 in a decade even allowing for the fact that the ordinary deathrate would consequently apply to them. And all these women will be left not only to contribute their own quota of one but the additional elements represented by the children they will bear. If one multiplies the saving of mothers by a reproductive potential we can secure at least an idea of the accretion of population involved. Though every allowance may be made for the approximation of the statistics and every caution observed in their discussion, there remains the incontestable fact of not only a probability but a certainty of increase on this account. Causes precede their effects, the time lag varying with the particular phenomenon. Likewise changes in potential. When you affect the infantile mortality rate you have an immediate straightforward addition and also a deferred addition of the second degree which will operate about 20 years later. When you affect maternal mortality you make the direct addition and in the immediately succeeding years, what I call the second degree of addition also. You also however make what I may call a third degree addition in as much as you create the conditions in which later on the new reproductive sources will operate.

The Public Health Commissioner's figures show that in the 20 years 1920-39 approximately 4 million died from cholera but more than half died in the first half of the decade and only 1/5 in the last quarter. Even as it stands therefore the figures show that taking the 1925-29 rates as a basis something like 500,000 persons fewer died from this disease than in the previous decade. Or in other words, ½ million people were added to our 1941 population, who otherwise would have not lived into it. If the apparent trend of the figures continues one observes immediately the likely effect. Plague has never been in recent years so great destroyer as cholera. But even so the diminution in its ravages represents the saving of a million lives as against the previous ten years, so marked has been the diminution in its lethal effect. Smallpox on the other hand shows a less marked decline and indeed over the last decade no decline at all although the figures are well below the black lustrum 1925-29. Taking however these two diseases, cholera and plague, both endemic to India, we see that going on the 1920-29 figures, the 1929-39 experience represents a saving of 1½ million lives. Remember that no public health statistics are as complete as we should wish them and make all allowances necessary; but even so we see here the effect of protective measures and can realise the greater scope of methods which affect potential as distinct from the more isolated occurrences of a year.

All of this makes a statistical problem as interesting as it is important. The value zone and the figures themselves need most careful determination before one could embark on any elaborate predictive enquiry and the gaps in Indian vital statistics are such as to make this at first sight an undertaking of very speculative value. Given, however, the time and the patience and a full acquaintance with the information that is at hand one could achieve more in the way of predication than is realised. It is particularly important in this sort of enquiry however to have an absolute familiarity with the original data. It is one thing to operate from constants or from figures of established validity within a definite zone; it is a very different matter to operate on figures themselves based on data of varying quality. A figure in itself means nothing; it may be a fact, a reasonable approximation, a guess, an error—or even for that matter a lie. It is very necessary therefore, to be able to attach the proper category to the figures from which we start and into such an estimate enters at once a clear knowledge of how they are obtained. For this knowledge it is necessary to see or note how the basic data are collected, for one of India's additional problems is that the methods or standards of collection vary widely as between different parts of the sub-continent. Hence the importance of associating a skilled statistical treatment with a profound understanding of the quality of the original data. This applies in any scientific field in the sense that the two must never be divorced although they may be in different hands, but it is particularly important in a problem like that of using highly variable original data to produce efforts of prediction.

Vital statistics are primarily demographic in relevance, although of course their connection with the public health administration is obvious enough; and perhaps their importance from the demographic aspect has been obscured by the tendency to look at them as a purely departmental feature affecting the Public Health Commissioner and provincial Public Health Officers. The population developments in a country of this size are of much more than public health significance however, for in one way or another, the entire administration of the country is conditioned by them. Vital statistics therefore, wherever they are handled in the first place, should be immediately and directly relate also to a central statistical authority which would be in constant touch with their development and be able to integrate them at once with the main statistical system of the country.

Thus to sum up this brief note the results of an increasingly wide application of preventive medicine to the life of the community will be positive accretions of population and a further lengthening of the span of life for the individual by the control of infections disease and by the creation of an environment more conducive to healthful living than that which exist at present. These changes will in all probability be accelerated by a wide awakening of the public conscience that is likely to follow the ferment of ideas that the world war has brought into being. The substantial increases in population will create numerous and complex problems for solution and, if the country is to progress satisfactorily on the road of advancement, all thinking men and women should even now begin to turn their minds to an earnest consideration of these problems.

And in fact the population figures of any country should spring from systematic regular collection; not from the ten-yearly convulsions of a census.

With a complete system of vital statistics it should be possible to introduce simplifications and economies in the country-wide enquiry, setting free thereby funds for more useful work, among which would be actual public health measures themselves.

Table I—Birth, death and infantile mortality rates

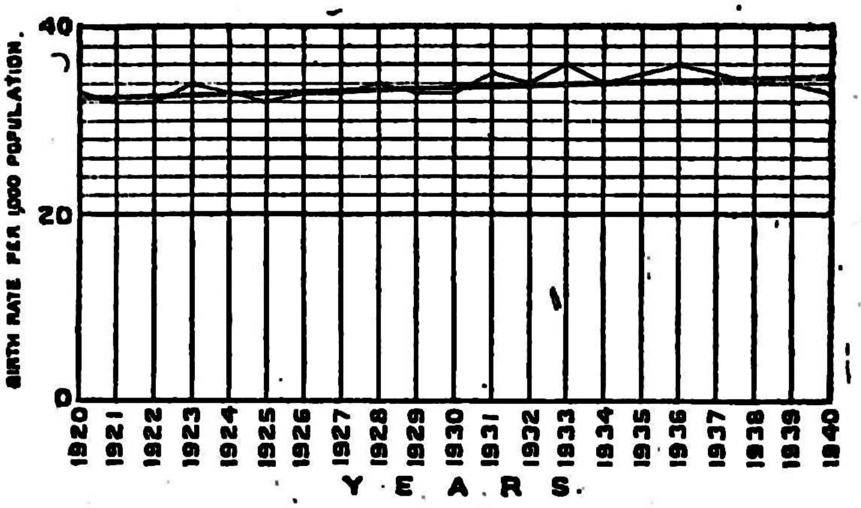
Years	Birth	Death	Infantile mortality
1920	33	31	195
1921	32	31	198
1922	32	24	175
1923	34	25	176
1924	33	28	189
1925	32	24	174
1926	33	25	189
1927	33	23	167
1928	34	24	173
1929	33	24	178
1930	33	25	178
1931	35	25	179
1932	34	22	169
1933	36	23	171
1934	34	25	187
1935	35	24	164
1936	36	23	162
1937	35	22	162
1938	34	24	167
1939	34	22	156
1940	33	22	160

Table II—Death rates for cholera, smallpox and plague

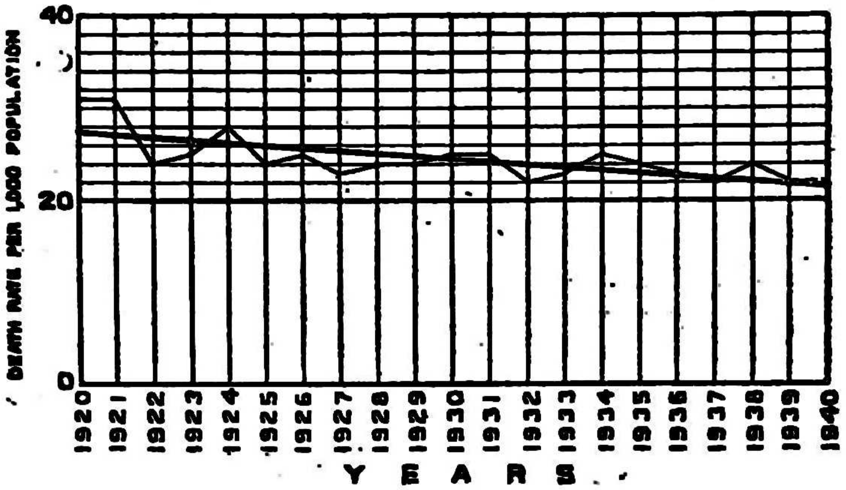
Years	Cholera	Smallpox	Plague
1920	0·6	0·4	0·4
1921	1·9	0·2	0·3
1922	0·5	0·2	0·3
1923	0·3	0·2	0·9
1924	1·2	0·2	1·5
1925	0·5	0·3	0·5
1926	0·5	0·5	0·8
1927	1·2	0·5	0·2
1928	1·4	0·4	0·5
1929	1·2	0·3	0·3
1930	1·3	0·3	0·3
1931	0·9	0·1	0·2
1932	0·3	0·2	0·2
1933	0·3	0·4	0·2
1934	0·8	0·3	0·3
1935	0·8	0·3	0·1
1936	0·6	0·4	0·04
1937	0·4	0·2	0·1
1938	0·9	0·1	0·06
1939	0·4	0·2	1·1
1940	0·3	0·3	0·7

N.B.—Rates (British India) have been calculated on estimated populations for Between, census years. Burma has been omitted.

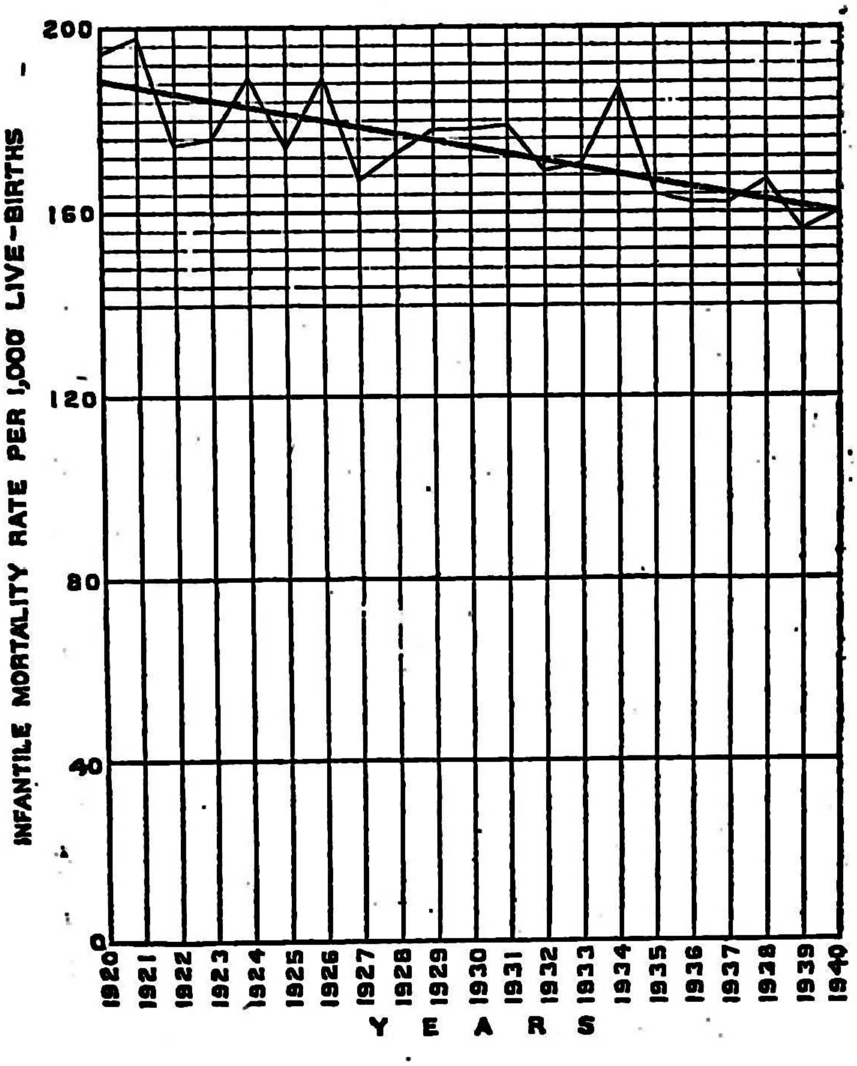
BIRTH RATES FOR BRITISH INDIA
1920-1940



DEATH RATES FOR BRITISH INDIA
1920-1940

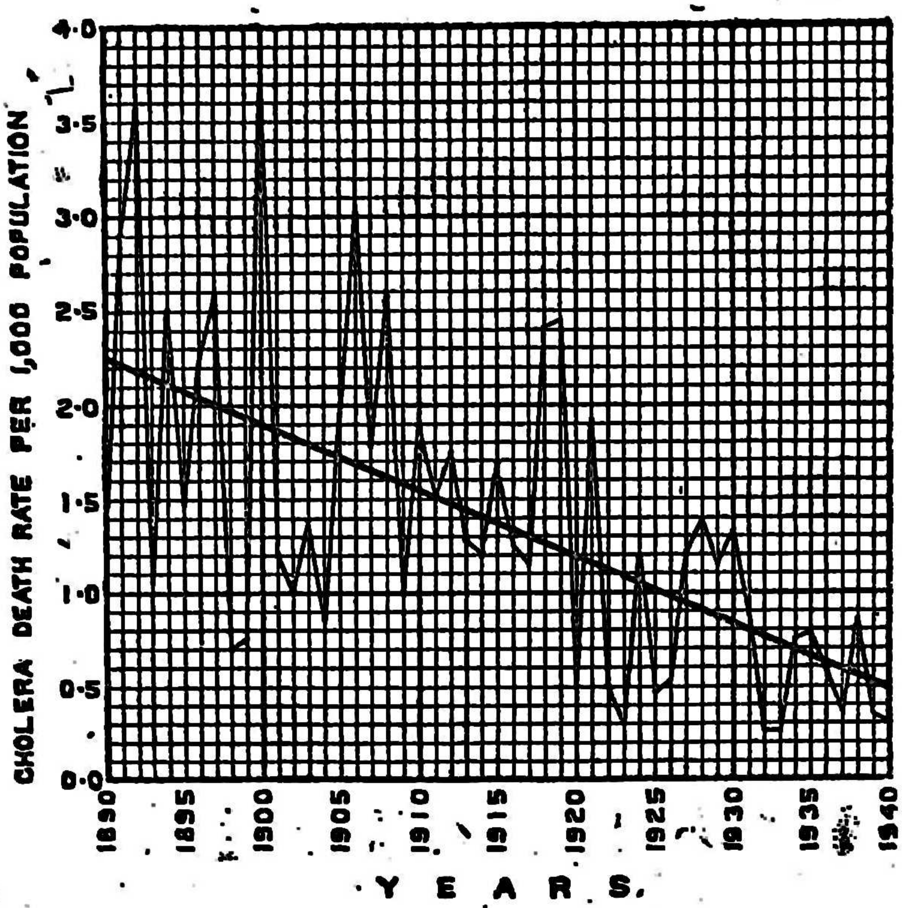


INFANTILE MORTALITY RATES FOR BRITISH INDIA 1920-1940



TREND OF CHOLERA MORTALITY IN BRITISH INDIA

1890-1940



Note—The equation of the trend line is Y=2·2544—0·0350 X where Y represents the cholera death rate and X the year. The value of X is zero for 1890 and it increases by unity.

Note by Mr. Satya Swaroop, Statistician, Office of the Director General, Indian Medical Service, on the probable effect of a decrease in infantile mortality on the future population of India.

In British India the trend of the infantile mortality rate has been definitely downwards during the period 1920-40. This is clearly shown by the diagram on page 38 of the census report. This downward trend has been shown to be significant statistically. This decrease in infantile mortality results in an additional saving of infant life each year and in this note an attempt is made to estimate the probable effect of this saving of life on the future growth of India's population. The figures available for estimating this growth of population relate to British India alone but, by making the assumption that the British Indian rates may reasonably be applied to India as a whole, the increases in population set out in this note by the middle of the census years 1931, 1941, 1951 and 1961 give some idea of population growth for British India and Indian States.

The annual infantile mortality rates for British India are given in column 2 of Table I. These have been smoothed by fitting a straight line by the method of least squares. The expected figure for infantile mortality is shown against each year in column 3 of the same table. The calculations of growth in population are based on these expected values for infant mortality. Column 4 presents the decrease in the rate for each year from that for 1920. If these annual decreases are multiplied by the total live births in each year the additional numbers of infants who survived their first year of life as a result of the declining infantile mortality rate are obtained for successive years.

The populations in British India of areas where registration of vital statistics was in force at the 1921 and 1931 censuses numbered 230,648,533 and 253,614,115 respectively while the corresponding populations for the whole of India, including the Indian States, were 305,730,288 and 338,170,632. In column 5 of table I are shown the annual births recorded in the registration areas of British India and in the next column are given the births for the whole of India obtained by increasing the births in column 5 in proportion to the increase in population. In making these calculations the populations for the registration areas of British India and of India as a whole were estimated to the middle of each year.

The figures set out against each of the years, 1920-1940, in column 7 were obtained by multiplying the annual births in India (column 6) with the decrease in infantile mortality (column 4). These are the additional numbers of infants who survived their first year of life as the result of a continuous fall in infantile mortality.

It is difficult to predict the trend of infantile mortality in the coming years. The abnormal conditions that prevail as a result of the war add an element of uncertainty which makes any guess about the future hazardous. Nevertheless it must be remembered that even the rate of 160 per mille in 1940 was high and that in many countries of the world the rate was below 100 per mille. If this fall in the rate during 1920-40 were to be maintained in the coming years the rate for 1960 would still be as high as 132. The assumption that the infant mortality rate may continue to fall for the next two decades may not therefore prove to be unreasonable. However, in order to avoid the possibility of a wide margin of error if the projected decline in infant mortality did not take place, estimates of the survival of infants during each year from 1941 onwards have been made on two bases, *viz.*, (*i*) that the fall in infantile mortality recorded during 1920-1940 continued unabated in the next twenty years and (*ii*) that the rate of 160 per mille during 1940 continued at the same level till 1961. Estimates of births for the years 1941-61 have also to be made. These were done by fitting a straight line to the figures of column 6 for the years 1920-40 and by projecting it so as to cover the period, 1941-61.

In column 7, beginning with the year 1941 two sets of annual survivors of infants are therefore shown; the set (*a*) based on the assumption that the infantile mortality rate remians at 160 per mille and the other set (*b*) based on the idea of a continuous fall in the rate.

In discussing the probable effect of the saving of infant life on the growth of population we have also to take into account the contribution that the female section of these infants will make when they enter their reproductive life. For this purpose we must know the specific fertility rate by age as well as the numbers surviving in each year of the reproductive span of life. Specific fertility rates by age are not available for India because of the omission to record the age of the mother in the birth registration form. Mr. Yeatts has, for the first time in the census history of India, arranged to collect information which would throw some light on the fertility of women in different parts of India. It is understood that an analysis of these data for the whole of India has not yet been undertaken. The compilation of the numbers of children born to married women at individiual ages has, however, been carried out for a few randomly selected areas in different provinces. As the fertility rates required for the calculations carried out in this paper should be based on the total female pupulation at each age (married widowed and unmarried) it has not been possible to make use of Mr. Yeatt's figures. In Part IV, Volume XXIV of the 1941 Census Report of Rajputana and Ajmer-Merwara, in the section relating to demographic survey, table 10 gives the actual numbers of women returned at each individual age and the children born to them. This information was collected from fifteen villages selected at random in Ajmer-Merwara. Our second table shows in the first three columns the total numbers of females observed at each year of age and the total children born to them. Rates based on the recorded number of children born to the females at each year of age are set out in column 4 of table II. In view of the wide fluctuations in the rates their graduation was essential before they could be further utilised This graduation presented some difficulty. Different methods of smoothing were employed and satisfactory results were obtained by fitting to these rates a curve of the form, $\log y = \log k + c^t \log g$ usually called after the name of Gompertz. The extent to which a satisfactory fit has been obtained may be seen from the diagram in which the fitted curve is superposed on the observed rates. The equation of the fitted curve was found to be $\log y = 3\cdot746,6516 - 2\cdot175,476\ (0\cdot837,860)^t$ where t is taken as zero for age 15 and its value increases by unity for each successive year of age. The expected values of y calculated from this equation are shown in column 5 of table II. These are the total numbers of children born to 1,000 women at individual ages. It is necessary to state here that, in the census report, against each person, the age has been recorded only in completed years, the months being left out. The rates therefore show the children born to 1,000 women up to an age approximately half a year more than the age shown in column 5 of table II. Thus against age 24 the figure appearing in column 5 is 2013·56 which means that up to age 24·5 years a thousand women would have had 2013·56 children born to them. First order differences of the series of figures in column 5 are given in the next column and these show the numbers

of children born in any one year to 1,000 women of any particular age. These are the specific fertility rates and have been used for estimating the numbers of children likely to be born to female infants who survive their first year of life.

The number of female infants surviving at each year of the reproductive life must be calculated. The total number of infants who survive their first year of life being known for each year from column 7 of table I, the number of females among them should first be estimated. The sex ratio of males to females at birth was 51,919 to 48,081 during the five years, 1929-1933. These years have been chosen because the year 1931 for which life tables showing rates of survival at different ages are available, falls in the middle of this range By applying the 1931 life table rate of survival to the male and female infants, it is seen that 39,005 males and 36.910 females reached their first year of life. Therefore females formed 486 per thousand of the total children surviving to age one. The figures in column 7 of table I have therefore been multiplied by 0·486,203 to get the numbers of female infants surviving to their first year of life. These are shown in column 8 of table I. If the number of female infants surviving to age one is taken as 1,000, by the application of the survival rates of the All-India life tables for females (1931), the survivors to each year of life can be calculated. The survivors of 1,000 women at age one are given in column 7 of table II. Starting with 1,000 females at age one, the product of the specific fertility rate at any age with the survivors shown in cloumn 7 for the corresponding age gives approximately the total number of children born in that particular year. These figures are shown in column 8 of table II and can be considered to be the net fertility rates starting with 1,000 females at age one. By the repeated application of these net fertility rates of column 8 (table II) to the series of female infants shown in column 8 of table I the numbers of children born each year have been calculated and are shown in table III. Thus in 1933 the 1921 group of 6,894 females passing through their age 13 will give birth to a certain number of infants and this number is, as will be seen from table III, 17, (6·894 × 2·50=17). In 1934 the 1922 group of 13,640 females will also reach the reproductive age 13 and the births recorded in that year will be contributed by the 1921 group of 6,894 females as well as by the 1922 group. The total number of births in 1934 will therefore be 84, (6·894 × 7·24 + 13·640 × 2·50 = 84). In each successive year a new group of females will begin to contribute to the births in addition to the ones already engaged in active reproduction. The total numbers of children thus born in each year are shown in column 9 of table I. From 1946 onwards the survivors of the female children among those shown in column 9 of table I will also begin to reproduce themselves. However, the numbers of females surviving to the earlier reproductive ages (13,14 etc.) are so small that no real contribution by children born to them is made till 1949. The births of this second generation are shown in column 10 of table I. The details are available in table IV.

It remains now to calculate how many of the infants shown in column 7 and of the births in columns 9 and 10 of table I will survive at each of the census years 1931, 1941, 1951 and 1961. These were obtained by applying the 1931 life table rates of survival for males and females separately to the survivors in column 7 and to the births of the first and second generations. The figures are set out in columns 11—19 of table I. The total survivors at each of these census years are shown at the bottom of each series of figures. All these estimates of survivors have been made to the middle of each census year and of the births occurring in each of these census years only half have been counted. The results are shown in table below ; —

Source of addition to population.	Persons likely to be enumerated at the middle of each census year.						
	1931	1941		1951		1961	
		(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)
Additional saving of infant each year	807,470	3,052,985	3,052,619	5,919,061	6,512,904	8,732,929	10,993,458
Births occurring among the additional infants saved :—							
(i) First generation ..	..	21,595	21,595	531,276	531,276	2,382,618	2,394,202
(ii) Second generation ..	..	..	..	16	16	11,486	11,486
Total ..	807,470	3,074,580	3,074,214	6,450,353	7,044,196	11,127,033	13,399146

It is therefore likely that the decline in infantile mortality during the period 1920-1940 would have added approximately eight hundred thousand persons to the population of India by the middle of 1931 and over 3 millions by the middle of 1941. Looking ahead, if it is postulated that the decrease will continue at the same rate as in 1920-1940 the addition to the population by the middle of 1951 is likely to be about 7·0 millions and in 1961 about 13·4 millions. If, on the other hand, the infantile mortality rate continues to be 160 per mille (the figure for 1940), the corresponding figures for 1951 and 1961 are likely to be 6·5 and 11·1 millions respectively.

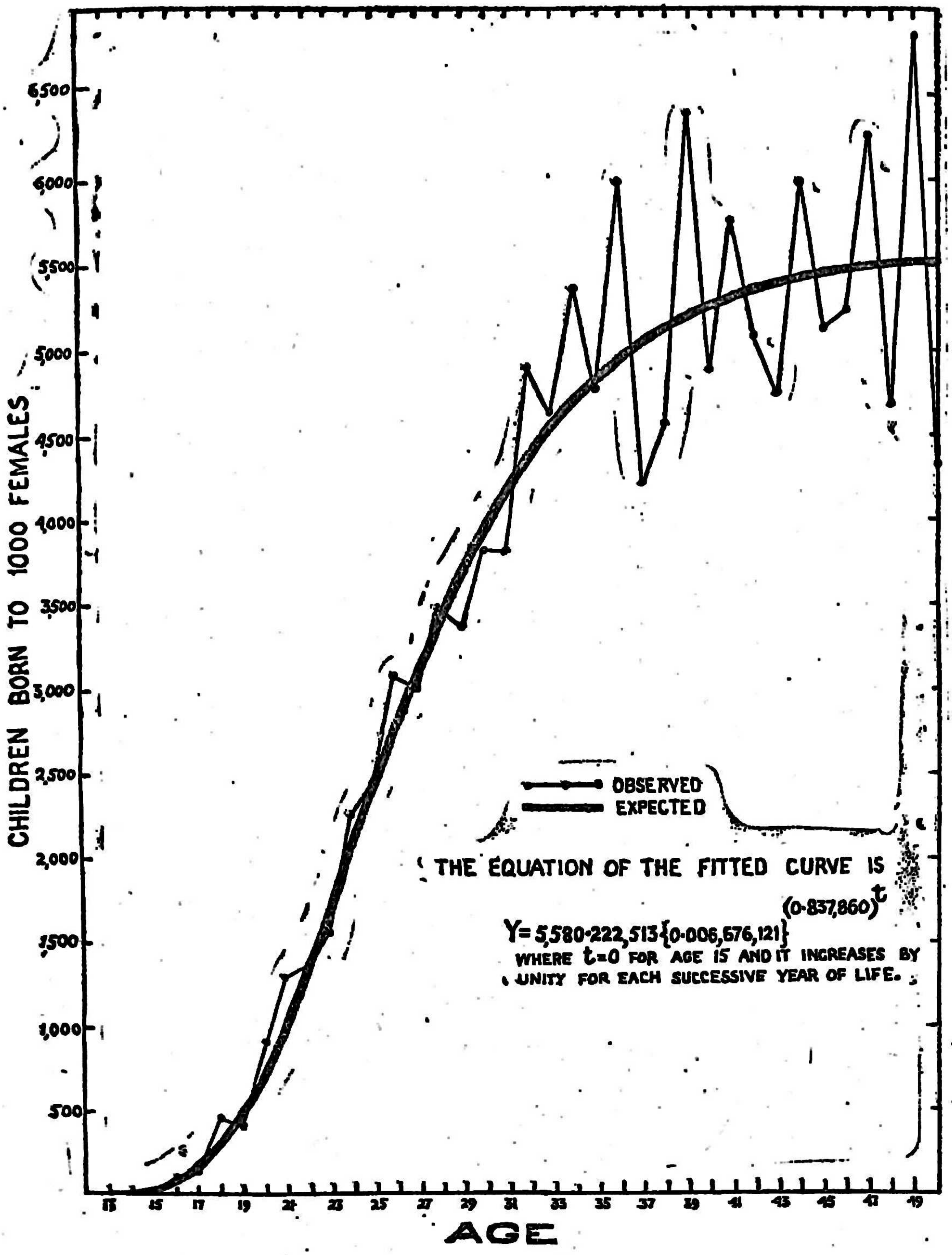

CHILDREN BORN TO 1000 FEMALES
6,500
6,000
5,500
5,000
4,500
4,000
3,500
3,000
2,500
2,000
1,500
1,000
500
AGE
OBSERVED
EXPECTED
THE EQUATION OF THE FITTED CURVE IS
$Y = 5{,}580 \cdot 222{,}513 \{0 \cdot 006{,}576{,}121\}^{(0 \cdot 837{,}860)^t}$
WHERE t=0 FOR AGE 15 AND IT INCREASES BY UNITY FOR EACH SUCCESSIVE YEAR OF LIFE.

TABLE I

Year	Actual infantile mortality per 1,000 live births	Expected value of the infantile mortality rate	Decrease in rate as compared with the 1920 level	Annual births in the registration areas of British India	Proportional births in the whole of India i.e., (including Indian States)	Number of additional infants who reach age one		Number of additional female infants who reach age one		Children born to female infants of col. (8) when they reach reproductive stage (1st generation)		Children born to females of the first generation when they reach reproductive stage (2nd generation).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7		8		9		10
1920	195	189·065	..	7,532,400	9,979,928	..		..		..		..
1921	198	187·630	1·435	7,453,230	9,880,908	14,179		6,894		..		..
1922	175	186·195	2·870	7,369,185	9,775,296	28,055		13,640		..		..
1923	176	184·760	4·305	8,146,676	10,813,066	46,550		22,633		..		..
1924	189	183·325	5·740	8,020,818	10,652,337	61,114		29,728		..		..
1925	174	181·890	7·175	7,850,764	10,432,078	74,854		36,394		..		..
1926	189	180·455	8·610	8,097,125	10,766,443	92,690		45,071		..		..
1927	167	179·020	10·045	8,245,304	10,969,969	110,193		53,576		..		..
1928	173	177·585	11·480	8,602,659	11,452,193	131,471		63,922		..		..
1929	178	176·150	12·915	8,279,339	11,028,302	142,431		69,250		..		..
1930	178	174·715	14·350	8,378,248	11,166,655	160,241		77,910		..		..
1931	179	173·280	15·785	8,814,836	11,755,494	185,560		90,220		..		..
1932	169	171·845	17·220	8,718,620	11,634,052	200,338		97,405		..		..
1933	171	170·410	18·655	9,317,918	12,441,094	232,089		112,842		17		..
1934	187	168·975	20·090	8,923,169	11,921,066	239,494		116,443		84		..
1935	164	167·540	21·545	9,290,021	12,430,521	267,567		130,092		274		..
1936	162	166·105	22·960	9,556,379	12,782,078	293,477		142,689		706		..
1937	162	164·670	24·395	9,388,457	12,564,875	306,520		149,031		1,565		..
1938	167	163·235	25·830	9,398,011	12,585,068	325,072		158,051		3,085		..
1939	156	161·800	27·265	9,346,145	12,522,980	341,439		166,009		5,533		
1940	160	160·365	28·700	9,283,832	12,446,803	357,223		173,683		9,182		..
						(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(a)	(b)	
1941	..	..	..	..	13,086,934	375,595	374,803	182,615	182,260	14,267	14,267	
1942	..	..	..	..	13,237,686	379,922	393,311	184,719	191,229	20,986	20,986	..
1943	..	..	..	..	13,388,438	384,248	411,759	186,823	200,198	29,482	29,482	..
1944	..	..	..	..	13,539,190	388,575	430,207	188,926	209,168	39,822	39,822	..
1945	..	..	..	..	13,689,942	392,901	448,655	191,030	218,137	52,039	52,039	..
1946	..	..	..	..	13,840,694	397,228	467,103	193,133	227,107	66,099	66,099	..
1947	..	..	..	..	13,991,446	401,555	485,551	195,237	236,076	81,967	81,967	..
1948	..	..	..	..	14,142,198	405,881	503,999	197,341	245,046	99,583	99,583	..
1949	..	..	..	..	14,292,950	410,208	522,447	199,444	254,015	118,859	118,859	3
1950	..	..	..	..	14,443,702	414,534	540,895	201,548	262,985	139,713	139,713	6
1951	..	..	..	..	14,594,454	418,861	559,343	203,651	271,954	162,038	162,038	17
1952	..	..	..	..	14,745,206	423,187	577,791	205,755	280,924	185,714	185,714	42
1953	..	..	..	..	14,895,958	427,514	596,239	207,859	289,893	210,584	210,583	91
1954	..	..	..	..	15,046,710	431,841	614,687	209,962	298,863	236,459	236,473	189
1955	..	..	..	..	15,197,462	436,167	633,135	212,066	307,832	263,123	263,197	360
1956	..	..	..	..	15,348,214	440,494	651,583	214,170	316,802	290,321	290,567	654
1957	..	..	..	..	15,498,966	444,820	670,031	216,273	325,771	317,768	318,410	1,127
1958	..	..	..	..	15,649,718	449,147	688,479	218,377	334,714	345,149	346,584	1,857
1959	..	..	..	..	15,800,470	453,473	706,927	220,480	343,710	372,136	374,973	2,938
1960	..	..	..	..	15,951,222	457,800	725,375	222,584	352,680	398,412	403,499	4,481
1961	..		..	..	16,101,974	462,127	743,823	224,688	361,649	423,691	432,117	6,607

TABLE I—*contd.*

Year	Survivors of column (7) to the middle of each census year							Survivors of column (9) to the middle of each census year				Survivors of column (10) to the middle of each census year.	
	1931	1941		1951		1961		1941	1951	1961		1951	1961
1	*11*	*12*		*13*		*14*		*15*	*16*	*17*		*18*	*19*
		(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)			(a)	(b)		
1920 ..	..	..		..		..		..	..	..		..	..
1921 ..	10,713	9,563		7,914		6,008		..	..	..		..	..
1922 ..	21,308	19,212		16,012		12,278		..	..	..		..	..
1923 ..	35,740	32,342		27,143		21,018		..	..	..		..	..
1924 ..	47,423	43,064		36,305		28,450		..	..	..		..	..
1925 ..	58,691	53,402		45,447		35,851		..	..	..		..	..
1926 ..	73,078	66,907		57,368		45,653		..	..	..		..	..
1927 ..	89,180	80,302		69,466		55,747		..	..	..		..	..
1928 ..	109,171	96,859		84,372		68,258		..	..	..		..	..
1929 ..	122,771	105,802		92,993		75,820		..	..	..		..	..
1930 ..	145,946	120,071		106,370		87,382		..	..	..		..	..
1931 ..	92,780	140,197		125,155		103,566		..	..	..		..	..
	807,470												
1932 ..	..	152,584		137,192		114,340		..	..	..		..	..
1933 ..	..	178,238		161,248		135,331		10	9	8		..	..
1934 ..	..	185,751		168,675		142,554		50	45	39		..	..
1935 ..	..	209,792		190,886		162,452		165	150	129		..	..
1936 ..	..	233,257		211,822		181,023		434	391	338		..	..
1937 ..	..	248,068		223,023		193,231		987	875	762		..	..
1938 ..	..	269,933		239,490		208,616		2,019	1,741	1,529		..	..
1939 ..	..	294,309		253,847		222,925		3,826	3,147	2,788		..	..
1940 ..	..	325,354		267,673		237,130		6,970	5,266	4,701		..	..
1941 ..	..	187,798	187,432	283,774	283,221	253,328	252,834	7,134	8,249	7,417	7,417	..	..
1942 ..	..	3,052,985	3,052,619	289,361	299,558	260,172	269,341	21,595	12,235	11,069	11,069	..	..
1943 ..	..	..	..	295,092	316,220	266,964	286,078	..	17,359	15,763	15,763	..	..
1944 ..	..		..	301,377	333,667	273,673	302,994	..	23,703	21,567	21,567	..	..
1945 ..	..	..	..	308,063	351,779	280,300	320,076	..	31,399	28,514	28,514	..	..
1946 ..	..	..	..	315,718	371,255	286,706	337,139	..	40,610	36,608	36,608	..	..
1947 ..	..	..	..	324,980	392,958	292,956	354,235	..	51,670	45,843	45,843	..	..
1948 ..	..	..	..	337,035	418,510	299,025	371,311	..	65,163	56,204	56,204	..	..
1949 ..	..	..	..	353,586	450,332	304,974	388,419	..	82,182	67,612	67,612	2	
1950 ..	..	..	..	377,553	492,641	310,617	405,302	..	106,063	80,134	80,134	5	2
													3
1951 ..	..	..	..	209,431	279,672	316,463	422,602	..	81,019	93,689	93,689	9	10
1952 ..	..	..	..	5,919,061	5,512,904	322,313	440,064	..	531,276	108,272	108,272	16	24
1953 ..	..	..	..	..	..	328,319	457,895	..	..	123,990	123,989	..	54
1954 ..	..	..	..	..	..	334,934	476,749	..	..	140,747	140,755	..	112
1955 ..	..	..	..	..	..	341,187	496,425	..	..	158,761	158,806	..	217
1956 ..	..	..	..	..	..	350,106	517,881	..	..	178,367	178,519	..	402
1957 ..	..	..	..	..	..	359,995	542,259	..	..	200,314	200,719	..	710
1958 ..	..	..	..	..	..	372,962	571,698	..	..	225,851	226,790	..	1,215
1959 ..	..	..	..	..	..	390,879	609,348	..	..	257,303	252,264	..	2,031
1960 ..	..	..	..	..	..	416,959	660,663	..	..	302,453	306,315	..	3,402
1961 ..	..	..	..	..	..	231,064	371,912	..	..	211,846	216,059	..	3,304
						8,732,929	10,993,458			2,382,618	2,394,202		11,486

TABLE II

Age	Total females at each age	Total children born to females in col. 2	Total children born per thousand females	Expected values of total children per 1,000 females	First order differences of column 5. *Specific fertility rates*	Survivors of 1,000 females at age one	Children born each year to life table female population with 1,000 females at age one	Children born to life table female population with 1,000 females at age zero.
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*	*9*
12	121	..	..	1·12	..	..	..	..
13	74	..	..	4·44	3·32	75,402	2·50	1·92
14	68	..	..	14·13	9·69	74,698	7·24	5·56
15	88	1	11	37·25	23·12	73,935	17·09	13·12
16	77	8	104	83·93	46·68	73,082	34·11	26·19
17	35	5	143	165·75	81·82	72,130	59·02	45·30
18	63	30	476	293·14	127·39	71,094	90·57	69·52
19	27	11	407	472·65	179·51	69,988	125·64	96·45
20	197	179	909	705·30	232·65	68,823	160·12	122·92
21	16	21	1,313	986·32	281·02	67,611	190·00	145·86
22	75	104	1,387	1,306·32	320·00	66,359	212·35	163·01
23	23	36	1,565	1,653·09	346·77	65,076	225·66	173·28
24	34	77	2,265	2,013·56	360·47	63,768	229·86	176·46
25	219	535	2,443	2,375·43	361·87	62,439	225·95	173·45
26	41	127	3,098	2,728·23	352·80	61,093	215·54	165·46
27	19	57	3,000	3,063·86	335·63	59,733	200·48	153·90
28	37	130	3,514	3,376·66	312·80	58,362	182·56	140·14
29	21	71	3,381	3,663·20	286·54	56,981	163·27	125·34
30	230	879	3,822	3,921·92	258·72	55,591	143·83	110·41
31	16	61	3,813	4,152·70	230·78	54,193	125·07	96·01
32	48	235	4,896	4,356·49	203·79	52,789	107·58	82·58
33	11	51	4,636	4,534·91	178·42	51,380	91·67	70·37
34	13	70	5,385	4,690·02	155·11	49,965	77·50	59·49
35	140	668	4,771	4,824·06	134·04	48,545	65·07	49·95
36	13	78	6,000	4,939·31	115·25	47,121	54·31	41·69
37	9	38	4,222	5,037·99	98·68	45,693	45·09	34·61
38	12	55	4,583	5,122·19	84·20	44,263	37·27	28·61
39	5	32	6,400	5,193·82	71·63	42,829	30·68	23·55
40	188	917	4,878	5,254·60	60·78	41,396	25·16	19·31
41	14	81	5,786	5,306·08	51·48	39,968	20·58	15·80
42	22	112	5,091	5,349·60	43·52	38,552	16·78	12·88
43	4	19	4,750	5,386·33	36·73	37,151	13·65	10·48
44	4	24	6,000	5,417·30	30·97	35,766	11·08	8·50
45	92	474	5,152	5,443·39	26·09	34,402	8·98	6·89
46	9	47	5,222	5,465·35	21·96	33,062	7·26	5·57
47	7	44	6,286	5,483·81	18·46	31,746	5·86	4·50
48	13	61	4,692	5,499·33	15·52	30,456	4·73	3·63
49	7	48	6,857	5,512·37	13·04	29,194	3·81	2·92
50	182	788	4,330	5,523·31	10·94	27,960	4·06	2·35

TABLE

CHILDREN BORN EACH YEAR DURING THE REPRODUCTIVE LIFE OF

Year in which the infants survived.	Number of female infants surviving their first year of life		Year 1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945
1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1921	6,894		..	17	50	118	235	407	624	866	1,104	1,310	1,464	1,556	1,585	1,558
1922	13,640				34	99	233	465	805	1,235	1,714	2,184	2,592	2,896	3,078	3,135
1923	22,633					57	164	387	772	1,336	2,050	2,844	3,624	4,300	4,806	5,107
1924	29,728						74	215	508	1,014	1,755	2,692	3,735	4,760	5,648	6,313
1925	36,394							91	263	622	1,241	2,148	3,296	4,573	5,827	6,915
1926	45,071								113	326	770	1,537	2,660	4,082	5,663	7,217
1927	53,576									134	388	916	1,827	3,162	4,852	6,731
1928	63,922										160	463	1,092	2,180	3,773	5,789
1929	69,250											173	501	1,183	2,362	4,087
1930	77,910												195	564	1,331	2,658
1931	90,220													226	653	1,542
1932	97,405														244	705
1933	112,842															282
1934	116,443															
1935	130,092															
1936	142,689															
1937	149,031															
1938	158,051															
1939	166,009															
1940	173,683															
	(a)	(b)														
1941	182,615	182,260														
1942	184,719	191,229														
1943	186,823	200,198														
1944	188,926	209,168														
1945	191,030	218,137														
1946	193,133	227,107														
1947	195,237	236,076														
1948	197,341	245,046														
1949	199,444	254,015														
1950	201,548	262,985														
1951	203,651	271,954														
1952	205,755	280,924														
1953	207,859	289,893														
1954	209,962	298,863														
1955	212,066	307,832														
1956	214,170	316,802														
1957	000,273	325,771														
1958	216,000	334,741														
1959	220,480	343,710														
1960	222,584	352,680														
1961	224,688	361,649														
Total				17	84	274	706	1,565	3,085	5,533	9,182	14,267	20,986	29,482	29,822	52,034

III

THOSE FEMALE INFANTS WHO SURVIVE THEIR FIRST YEAR OF LIFE

of birth

1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
17	*18*	*19*	*20*	*21*	*22*	*23*	*24*	*25*	*26*	*27*	*28*	*29*	*30*	*31*	*32*
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1,486	1,382	1,259	1,126	992	862	742	632	534	449	374	311	257	212	173	142
3,082	2,940	2,735	2,490	2,227	1,962	1,706	1,467	1,250	1,057	888	741	615	508	418	343
5,202	5,114	4,878	4,537	4,132	3,695	3,255	2,831	2,435	2,075	1,754	1,473	1,229	1,021	844	694
6,708	6,833	6,717	6,498	5,960	5,427	4,854	4,276	3,718	3,198	2,725	2,304	1,934	1,615	1,340	1,108
7,728	8,213	8,361	8,223	7,844	7,296	6,614	5,942	5,235	4,552	3,915	3,336	2,821	2,368	1,977	1,641
8,563	9,571	10,171	10,360	10,184	9,715	9,036	8,228	7,359	6,483	5,637	4,849	4,132	3,493	2,933	2,448
8,579	10,179	11,377	12,090	12,315	12,105	11,543	10,741	9,781	8,747	7,706	6,701	5,764	4,911	4,152	3,486
8,031	10,235	12,145	13,574	14,425	14,693	14,443	13,778	12,815	11,670	10,437	9,194	7,995	6,877	5,860	4,954
6,272	8,701	11,088	13,158	14,705	15,627	15,918	15,647	14,926	13,883	12,642	11,306	9,960	8,661	7,450	6,348
4,598	7,056	9,789	12,475	14,803	16,544	17,581	17,908	17,604	16,793	15,619	14,223	12,720	11,206	9,744	8,382
3,077	5,325	8,171	11,335	14,446	17,142	19,158	20,359	20,738	20,385	19,446	18,087	16,471	14,730	12,976	11,284
1,665	3,322	5,749	8,822	12,238	15,596	18,507	20,684	21,980	22,390	22,009	20,995	19,528	17,782	15,903	14,010
817	1,928	3,849	6,660	10,220	14,177	18,068	21,440	23,962	25,464	25,938	25,497	24,322	22,623	20,600	18,424
291	843	1,990	3,972	6,872	10,546	14,630	18,645	22,124	24,727	26,277	26,766	26,310	25,098	23,344	21,258
	325	942	2,223	4,437	7,678	11,782	16,345	20,830	24,717	27,625	29,357	29,903	29,394	28,040	26,081
		357	1,033	2,439	4,867	8,422	12,923	17,927	22,847	27,111	30,300	32,199	32,798	32,241	30,755
			373	1,079	2,547	5,083	8,796	13,498	18,724	23,863	28,316	31,647	33,630	34,256	33,674
				395	1,144	2,701	5,391	9,328	14,315	19,858	25,307	30,030	33,562	35,666	36,330
					415	1,202	2,837	5,663	9,798	15,035	20,857	26,581	31,542	35,252	37,462
						434	1,257	2,968	5,924	10,251	15,730	21,322	27,810	33,000	36,882
							457	1,322	3,121	6,229	10,778	16,539	22,944	29,240	34,697
								462	1,337	3,157	6,301	10,902	16,730	23,208	29,577
									467	1,353	3,193	6,373	11,026	16,921	23,472
										472	1,368	3,229	6,444	11,150	17,111
											478	1,383	3,265	6,516	11,275
												483	1,398	3,301	6,588
													488	1,414	3,337
														493	1,429
															499
[illegible]	81,967	99,583	118,859	139,713	162,038	185,714	210,584	236,459	263,123	290,321	317,738	345,149	372,136	398,412	423,691

TABLE IV (Second Generation)

CHILDREN BORN EACH YEAR TO THE FEMALE BIRTHS OF THE FIRST GENERATION WHEN THEY REACH REPRODUCTIVE LIFE

Year in which children of the first generation were born	Total children born (first generation)	Female births of the first generation	Year of birth of the second generation 1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1933	17	8						1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1934	84	40				1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	7	7	7	7	1
1935	274	132				1	2	3	6	9	13	16	19	22	23	23	23	22
1936	706	339				1	2	4	9	15	24	33	42	49	55	59	60	59
1937	1,565	752					1	4	10	20	34	52	73	92	110	123	130	133
1938	3,085	1,483						3	8	19	39	67	103	143	182	216	242	257
1939	5,533	2,660							5	15	35	70	120	185	257	327	388	434
1940	9,182	4,415								8	25	58	116	200	307	426	543	644
1941	14,267	6,860									13	38	90	180	311	477	662	843
1942	20,986	10,090										19	56	132	264	457	701	973
1943	29,482	14,175											27	79	186	371	642	985
1944	39,822	19,147												37	106	251	501	867
1945	52,039	25,021													48	139	328	655
1946	66,099	31,781														61	177	417
1947	81,967	39,411															76	219
1948	99,583	47,881																92
Total						3	6	17	42	91	189	360	654	1,127	1,857	2,938	4,481	6,607

VII—AGE DISTRIBUTION AMONG WOMEN

The limited tables produced this time give the sex distribution and show the continuance of the old phenomenon of a deficiency of women ; greater in the north, less in the south, with equality of numbers here and there attained in the latter region. I have no time to add to the volume of speculation on the causes of this particular phenomenon which would merit a monograph in itself. One of the most important elements for this consideration would be a full age record and that of course we lack. There is far more to this question than merely the actual count. Nothing is ever single in the world of human causation and this matter of female defect is not separable from a wide range of considerations which begin in public health and end in social custom, covering, for example, such features as maternal mortality, early marriage and prohibition of widow remarriage.

Censuses go in decades, but the decade is a quite artificial period, much less natural than the year. Consequently in discussions of sex or age-distribution one has to go back, and look forward, by much more than one or even two ten-year periods. As I remarked elsewhere the pulse of reproduction beats by the generation. This concept is at the base of the various reproductive ratios evolved by Kuczynski and others which are presumably well-known and need not be further described here beyond the comment that they take their origin from the ineluctable fact that children are born only to women and only to women within a certain span of years ; reproductive possibilities therefore can be directly related to the numbers of women present at different times within that span.

In the brief discussion below, the object of which is to show the pre-1940 evidence indicating the likelihood of 1941 showing an augmented increase rate, I have made use of a paper by Dr. K. C. K. E. Raja, Deputy Public Health Commissioner, whose work in vital statistics and population problems generally is so well-known. The absence of age-sorting has of course prevented any extension of the tables for 1941.

I.—*Proportion of women at each age group per 10,000 females for successive censuses*

Ages	1931	1921	1911	1901
All ages	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
15—19	938	815	826	835
20—24	985	881	930	892
25—29	868	885	909	895
30—34	756	833	835	851
35—39	595	565	556	557
40—44	505	621	631	652
45—49	389	346	338	339

Taking the child-bearing period for a women to be 15—49 the figures show at once that the 1931 census population was more favourable for growth than that of the three previous records. The difference is particularly noticeable in the first ten years of the reproductive span when fertility is greatest. Out of 10,000 women of all ages 1923 were aged between 15 and 24, perhaps the most favourable time of all for reproduction. The 1921 figure was 1696, 1911—1756. The percentage of difference over 1921—31 for this class is 16 per cent.

Marriage is more general in India than in Western countries but even so the proportion of married women at these ages is relevant—

II.—*Proportion of married women at different age periods per thousand women at the same ages*

Ages	1931	1921	1911	1901
15—20	818	771		777
20—25	886	877		876
25—30	869	863	15—40	859
30—35	824	797	383	793
35—40	703	727		722
				584
40—45	627	599	401	
			40 and	523
45—50	473	527	over	

Here again we see that the numbers of married women in the reproductive span are greater in 1931 for every section except over 35. This in itself is a revealing point. We have no figures for India showing the differential fertility rates by age periods but it is practically certain, and figures from all countries bear it out, that the earlier years and 15—25 particularly are markedly more fertile than the later ones in the reproductive span.

We have no reproduction ratios for India since we have not the data to construct them but if accurate fertility rates calculated for other countries are applied to the tables below we can see dimensionally at least the accretions that might be expected to flow from the age distribution indicated in them. Dr. Raja did this for Swedish fertility rates and produced the tables below—

	1931	1921	1911	1901
For Table I ..	1,721	1,649	1,685	1,676
For Table II ..	1,681	1,646	..	1,642

Without pressing comparisons too far one may say that the figures indicate an increased productivity for 1941 over 1931 of between 5-6 per cent. The all-India increase rate for 1921—31 was 10·6, that for 1931—41, 15, a concordance of some interest.

An examination of the life tables has some light to throw also on this point. A female child in 1931 had 1·86 years greater expectation of life than in 1911. This circumstance too enters into the reproductive possibilities.

A consideration of straight age groupings in the significant ages is given in the small table below—

III.—*Proportion of females per 10,000 females at specific age periods for different censuses*

Ages	1931	1921	1911	1901
All ages	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
10—14	1,124	1,081	997	1,082
5—9	1,280	1,494	1,383	1,382

The higher quota for 10 to 14 would have entered the reproductive period in 1941 and thus represents an element tending towards increased fertility for the decade 1931—41. On the other hand the 5—9 quota for 1931 is markedly lower than that for 1921 which means that the element aged 15—19 would be proportionately weaker in 1941. The influence of this would be a diminished figure for 1941—51 since this group is just towadrs entering upon its reproductive period. It would have been interesting to have the age tables available for 1941 to follow up this point. The Public Health Commissioner's reports show specific mortality rates for women and relevant elements are extracted below and given for the same important age groupings—

	1921	1931	1940
10—14	10·34	6·60	5·8
5—9	13·81	10·50	9·3

The decline in both is marked but more so for the 10 to 14 group. This of course ties in with the life table expectations but is of specific application for this second age group. In all figures derived from vital statistics something has to be allowed for their incompleteness in India. The dimensions are such however and the care applied in their treatment, that trends of this kind can be given a significance going beyond any disturbing effects from the quality of the vital statistics themselves.

Absence of the age figures for 1941 has rendered any elaborate discussion impossible but if this age tabulation is done the corresponding groupings thus discussed above will be of the highest importance and will presumably receive the close attention of all those interested in the figures—who should include everyone interested in the future of India. This very general discussion is enough I think to show that there would be some ground for a view that in 1931 the reproductive position in India was more favourable than it had been in the past and may indeed have been at a peak. If so the marked increase which our figures show was to be expected. This discussion may also have helped to show the interest as well as importance of the whole topic and how much could be done by good vital statistics to illumine administrative and political problems and policies.

TABLES

I—AREA, HOUSES AND POPULATION

I—AREA, HOUSES AND POPULATION

1. The figures relate to all the provinces and states in India. They do not relate to those portions outside the British Administration.

A census was taken in the French establishments in India which yielded the following result :—

	Males	Females	Total
Pondicherry	103,172	101,481	204,653
Karaikal	29,184	31,371	60,555
Chandernagore	21,287	16,997	38,284
Mahe	6,451	7,641	14,092
Yanam	2,822	2,889	5,711
Total ..	162,916	160,379	323,295

2. Burma and Aden are no longer part of India. Figures for these areas are therefore not given.

3. Two new Provinces Orissa and Sind have been formed since the last census, Orissa out of portions of Madras, Bihar and Orissa and Central Provinces. Sind was a division in Bombay at the last census. Figures for the two new provinces are given separately. Figures for Panth Piploda, which is British territory, are also given separately.

4. The classification and designation of the Indian states have undergone a change since the last census. The present administrative classification has been adopted for the all-India tables, and states or state groups have been arranged alphabetically.

For convenience of enumeration each provincial census superintendent was allotted the states within or adjoining his province and made responsible for tabulation of the figures for these states. The figures for these states appear in the respective provincial volume. For Rajputana and Central India separate volumes are published. The figures for Western India in view of the restricted tabulation have hewever been brought within the Bombay volume.

5. The Survey of India furnished the latest areas for all provinces and states except the Western India States and these areas have been adopted in this table. For Western India States the areas are those locally determined.

The Survey of India do not take out areas for units smaller than districts. In provincial volumes the areas furnished by the Survey are adopted in the Imperial Table but in the Provincial Table, where statistics are given for units smaller than the district, the areas locally available have been adopted. There is therefore occasionally some difference between the areas given in these volumes in Imperial Table I and Provincial Table I.

6. A town is a place of not less than 5,000 inhabitants possessing definite urban characteristics. All municipalities and cantonments are included under towns. In some cases places with a population of less than 5,000 inhabitants have also been treated as towns. The urban population when only places with 5,000 inhabitants and over are treated as towns is 47,796,248 and the urban : rural ratio 1 : 7.

7. Formerly a simplified form of schedule was used in Baluchistan tribal areas. This time the standard enumeration pad and standard census questionnaire were applied.

8. This census has seen the extension of enumeration into the trans-border areas of the North-West Frontier Province. In the past only the population of the British posts in these areas was enumerated. At this census enumeration covered the whole of Swat and Chitral States, two of the eight tehsils of Dir State, the whole of the Malakand protected area and Kurram tehsil in the Kurram Agency.

For these areas the all-India standard questionnaire was not adopted and only the following six simple questions were asked :—

(1) Name	(3) Sex	(5) Civil condition
(2) Age	(4) Tribe	(6) Means of livelihood

A special pad was designed for this enumeration. The report and tables are printed in an appendix to the North-West Frontier provincial volume.

In portions of the trans-border areas where there was no enumeration, an estimate of the population has been made. The enumerated and the estimated populations aregiven below :—

	Persons	Males	Females
Total	2,377,599	1,256,706	1,120,893
Enumerated	753,261	418,960	334,301
Estimated	1,624,338	837,746	786,592

9. A separate enumeration was made during the autumn of 1940 of the Powindahs whose annual incursion over the western frontiers of India is a feature of these parts. The results of this have been published in a separate volume.

10. With the help of the Commerce Department information regarding the number of persons employed in ships on the High Seas during the census peiiod was obtained from the various marine officers. The total population and the population for the various provinces from which the returns were received are given below :—

	Population
Total	32,969
Madras	238
Bombay	10,052
Bengal	22,618
Sind	61

11. " Madras States " in this and other tables covers the states of Pudukottai, Banganapalle and Sandur. Agencies and tribal areas in N.-W. F. P. are shown in N.-W. F. P. States and Agencies. " U. P. States " covers Benares and Rampur states.

I—AREA, HOUSES AND

Province or State	Area in square miles	Towns	Villages	Occupied houses: Total	Occupied houses: *In towns*	Occupied houses: *In villages*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
INDIA	**1,581,410**	**2,708**	**655,892**	**76,035,345**	**9,599,251**	**66,436,094**
PROVINCES	**865,446**	**1,724**	**459,391**	**57,655,715**	**7,091,203**	**50,564,512**
Madras	126,166	407	35,430	9,636,792	*1,463,646*	*8,173,146*
Bombay	76,443	185	21,472	4,456,644	*969,176*	*3,487,468*
Bengal	77,442	149	84,213	11,141,080	*1,110,088*	*10,030,992*
U. P.	106,247	445	102,388	10,925,077	*1,305,299*	*9,619,778*
Agra	*82,176*	*367*	*78,971*	*8,004,425*	*1,070,344*	*6,934,081*
Oudh	*24,071*	*78*	*23,417*	*2,920,652*	*234,955*	*2,685,697*
Punjab	99,089	202	35,269	5,397,858	*753,056*	*4,644,802*
Bihar	69,745	88	68,869	6,962,035	*418,421*	*6,543,614*
Bihar	*42,633*	*63*	*48,255*	*5,430,595*	*301,461*	*5,129,134*
Chota Nagpur	*27,112*	*25*	*20,614*	*1,531,440*	*116,960*	*1,414,480*
C. P. and Berar	98,575	119	38,985	3,474,861	*495,410*	*2,979,451*
C. P.	*80,766*	*76*	*33,280*	*2,710,640*	*373,219*	*2,337,421*
Berar	*17,809*	*43*	*5,705*	*764,221*	*122,191*	*642,030*
Assam	54,951	30	33,560	2,006,741	*57,917*	*1,948,824*
N.-W. F. P.	14,263	28	2,826	548,473	*80,320*	*468,153*
Orissa	32,198	17	26,653	1,882,350	*65,628*	*1,816,722*
Sind	48,136	26	6,583	814,315	*179,039*	*635,276*
Ajmer-Merwara	2,400	5	700	90,686	*27,608*	*63,078*
Andamans and Nicobars ..	3,143	..	182	5,637	..	*5,637*
Andamans	*2,508*	..	*111*	*3,909*	..	*3,909*
Nicobars	*635*	..	*71*	*1,728*	..	*1,728*
Baluchistan	54,456	12	1,637	92,443	*17,588*	*74,855*
Coorg	1,593	2	301	32,949	*2,337*	*30,612*
Delhi	574	9	305	186,612	*145,670*	*40,942*
Panth Piploda	25	..	12	1,162	...	1,162
STATES AND AGENCIES	**715,964**	**979**	**196,501**	**18,379,630**	**2,508,048**	**15,871,582**
Assam	12,408	2	3,030	144,738	*24,535*	*120,203*
Baluchistan	79,546	5	2,189	73,923	*3,137*	*70,786*
Baroda	8,236	64	2,896	618,014	*169,558*	*448,456*
Bengal	9,408	8	9,464	408,489	*9,821*	*398,668*
Central India	52,047	71	23,357	1,582,048	*206,795*	*1,375,253*
Chhattisgarh	37,687	18	13,230	755,028	*33,820*	*721,208*
Cochin	1,493	15	273	242,697	*40,923*	*201,774*
Deccan (and Kolhapur) ..	10,870	56	2,939	584,458	*108,412*	*476,046*
Gujarat	7,352	13	4,020	293,087	*31,266*	*261,821*
Gwalior	26,008	46	10,559	832,256	*125,465*	*706,791*
Hyderabad	82,313	138	22,360	3,875,328	*479,779*	*3,395,549*
Kashmir including Feudatories	82,258	39	8,740	764,424	*67,983*	*696,441*
Kashmir	*69,903*	*39*	*8,603*	*751,603*	*67,983*	*683,620*
Frontier Illaqas in Gilgit ..	*12,355*	..	*137*	*12,821*	..	*12,821*
Madras	1,602	13	502	102,224	*19,645*	*82,579*
Mysore	29,458	108	16,349	1,457,889	*269,557*	*1,188,332*
N.-W. F. P.	24,986	..	..	..	..	..
Orissa	18,151	9	11,854	618,620	*13,314*	*605,306*
Punjab	38,146	75	12,008	1,055,753	*135,906*	*919,847*
Punjab Hill	11,375	8	6,325	215,985	*6,487*	*209,498*
Rajputana	132,559	156	32,392	2,377,060	*337,151*	*2,039,909*
Sikkim	2,745	..	99	23,264	..	*23,264*
Travancore	7,662	46	3,906	1,097,357	*119,866*	*977,491*
U. P.	1,760	11	2,193	190,418	*27,533*	*162,885*
Western India	37,894	78	7,816	1,066,570	*277,095*	*789,475*

POPULATION

Population								
Persons			Males			Females		
Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
388,997,955	49,696,053	339,301,902	201,025,726	27,387,637	173,638,089	187,972,229	22,308,416	165,663,813
295,808,722	37,546,830	258,261,892	153,020,166	21,035,640	131,984,526	142,788,556	16,511,190	126,277,366
49,341,810	7,864,883	41,476,927	24,557,143	3,946,466	20,619,677	24,784,067	3,918,417	20,866,250
20,849,840	5,412,169	15,437,671	10,817,333	3,034,680	7,782,653	10,032,507	2,377,489	7,655,018
60,306,525	5,938,776	54,367,749	31,747,395	3,764,776	27,982,619	28,559,130	2,174,000	26,385,130
55,020,617	6,855,268	48,165,349	28,860,214	3,802,609	25,057,605	26,160,403	3,052,659	23,107,744
40,906,147	5,708,793	35,197,354	21,517,324	3,165,822	18,351,502	19,388,823	2,542,971	16,845,852
14,114,470	1,146,475	12,967,995	7,342,890	636,787	6,706,103	6,771,580	509,688	6,261,892
28,418,819	4,358,964	24,059,855	15,383,656	2,532,195	12,851,461	13,035,163	1,826,769	11,208,394
36,340,151	1,956,219	34,383,932	18,224,428	1,069,830	17,154,598	18,115,723	886,389	17,229,334
28,823,808	1,460,412	27,363,390	14,412,301	792,923	13,619,378	14,411,501	667,489	13,744,012
7,516,349	495,807	7,020,542	3,812,127	276,907	3,535,220	3,704,222	218,900	3,485,322
16,813,584	2,093,767	14,719,817	8,430,282	1,096,948	7,333,334	8,383,322	996,819	7,386,483
13,208,718	1,480,393	11,728,325	6,593,376	777,294	5,816,082	6,615,342	703,099	5,912,243
3,604,866	613,374	2,991,492	1,836,906	319,654	1,517,252	1,767,960	293,720	1,474,240
10,204,733	280,622	9,924,111	5,382,795	175,307	5,207,488	4,821,938	105,315	4,716,623
3,038,067	552,193	2,485,874	1,651,214	332,765	1,318,449	1,386,853	219,428	1,167,425
8,728,544	320,801	8,407,743	4,218,121	168,411	4,049,710	4,510,423	152,390	4,358,033
4,535,008	891,703	3,643,305	2,494,190	499,974	1,994,216	2,040,818	391,729	1,649,089
583,693	214,098	369,595	307,172	116,051	191,121	276,521	98,047	178,474
33,768	..	33,768	21,458	..	21,458	12,310	..	12,310
21,316	..	21,316	14,872	..	14,872	6,444	..	6,444
12,452	..	12,452	6,586	..	6,586	5,866	..	5,866
501,631	100,463	401,168	294,516	74,476	220,040	207,115	25,987	181,128
168,726	11,218	157,508	92,347	6,331	86,016	76,379	4,887	71,492
917,939	695,686	222,253	535,236	414,821	120,415	382,703	280,865	701,838
5,267	..	5,267	2,666	..	2,666	2,601	..	2,601
93,189,233	12,149,223	81,040,010	48,005,560	6,351,997	41,653,563	45,183,673	5,797,226	39,386,447
725,655	124,706	600,949	357,951	60,907	297,044	367,704	63,799	303,905
356,204	13,597	342,607	192,026	7,411	184,615	164,178	6,186	157,992
2,855,010	719,272	2,135,738	1,472,909	378,712	1,094,197	1,382,101	340,560	1,041,541
2,144,829	52,795	2,092,034	1,107,216	31,560	1,075,656	1,037,613	21,235	1,016,378
7,506,427	880,444	6,625,983	3,854,781	470,492	3,384,289	3,651,646	409,952	3,241,694
4,050,000	152,395	3,897,605	2,013,870	76,762	1,937,108	2,036,130	75,633	1,960,497
1,422,875	267,816	1,155,059	696,889	134,951	561,938	725,986	132,865	593,121
2,785,428	518,081	2,267,347	1,405,571	266,449	1,139,122	1,379,857	251,632	1,128,225
1,458,702	121,846	1,336,856	755,388	62,759	692,629	703,314	59,087	644,227
4,006,159	549,976	3,456,183	2,116,568	294,282	1,822,286	1,889,591	255,694	1,638,897
16,338,534	2,194,294	14,144,240	8,346,775	1,132,126	7,214,649	7,991,759	1,062,168	6,929,591
4,021,616	414,435	3,607,181	2,129,872	231,382	1,898,490	1,891,744	183,053	1,708,691
3,945,090	414,435	3,530,655	2,089,045	231,382	1,857,663	1,856,045	183,053	1,672,992
76,526	..	76,526	40,827	..	40,827	35,699	..	35,699
498,754	96,599	402,155	243,166	47,426	195,740	255,588	49,173	206,415
7,329,140	1,346,206	5,982,934	3,763,318	703,121	3,060,197	3,565,822	643,085	2,922,737
2,377,599	..	2,377,599	1,256,706	..	1,256,706	1,120,893	..	1,120,893
3,023,731	61,931	2,961,800	1,488,724	31,667	1,457,057	1,535,007	30,264	1,504,743
5,503,554	675,365	4,828,189	2,996,809	376,913	2,619,896	2,506,745	298,452	2,208,293
1,090,644	28,845	1,061,799	569,998	16,743	553,255	520,646	12,102	508,544
13,670,208	1,941,697	11,728,511	7,169,527	1,020,160	6,149,367	6,500,681	921,537	5,579,144
121,520	..	121,520	63,289	..	63,289	58,231	..	58,231
6,070,018	691,025	5,378,993	3,045,102	350,873	2,694,229	3,024,916	340,152	2,684,764
928,470	144,168	784,302	481,177	76,942	404,235	447,293	67,226	380,067
4,904,156	1,153,730	3,750,426	2,477,928	580,359	1,897,569	2,426,228	573,371	1,852,857

(i) *Persons per 1,000 houses and Houses per 100 square miles*

Province or State	Persons per 1,000 houses 1941	Persons per 1,000 houses 1931	Houses per 100 square miles 1941	Houses per 100 square miles 1931
1	2	3	4	5
INDIA	**5,116**	**4,965**	**4,808**	**3,930**
PROVINCES	**5,131**	**4,998**	**6,662**	**5,957**
Madras	5,120	5,100	7,638	6,490
Bombay	4,678	5,030	5,830	4,631
Bengal	5,413	5,100	14,387	12,000
U. P.	5,036	4,800	10,283	9,500
Punjab	5,265	4,800	5,447	4,750
Bihar	5,220	5,317	9,982	8,763
C. P. and Berar	4,839	5,000	3,525	2,740
Assam	5,085	4,900	3,652	2,820
N.-W. F. P.	5,539	4,980	3,845	3,602
Orissa	4,637	..	5,846	..
Sind	5,569	5,217	1,692	1,540
Ajmer-Merwara	6,436	4,600	3,779	4,510
Andamans & Nicobars ..	5,990	5,200	179	180
Baluchistan	5,426	5,200	170	120
Coorg	5,121	5,000	2,068	2,100
Delhi	4,919	4,600	32,511	24,200
Panth Piploda	4,447	..	4,648	..
STATES AND AGENCIES	**5,070**	**4,919**	**2,567**	**2,320**
Assam	5,014	5,192	1,166	1,034
Baluchistan	4,819	5,200	93	120
Baroda	4,620	4,340	7,504	6,900
Bengal	5,251	5,146	4,342	3,708
Central India	4,745	4,600	3,040	2,780
Chhattisgarh ..	5,364	5,565	2,003	..
Cochin	5,864	5,800	16,252	14,020
Deccan (and Kolhapur) ..	4,766	..	5,383	..
Gujarat	4,977	..	3,986	..
Gwalior	4,814	4,600	3,200	2,910
Hyderabad	4,216	4,400	4,708	4,010
Kashmir including Feudatories	5,261	5,400	929	790
Kashmir	*5,249*	*5,426*	*1,075*	*946*
Frontier Illaqas in Gilgit ..	*5,969*	*5,614*	*104*	*78*
Madras	4,879	..	6,381	..
Mysore	5,027	5,000	4,949	4,475
Orissa	4,888	..	3,408	..
Punjab	5,213	4,700	2,768	3,060
Punjab Hill	5,050	..	1,899	..
Rajputana	5,751	4,700	1,793	1,850
Sikkim	5,224	4,100	848	960
Travancore	5,531	5,500	14,322	12,200
U. P.	4,876	..	10,819	..
Western India	4,598	4,670	2,815	16

(ii) Proportion of Sexes

Province or State	Females per 1,000 males	
	1941	1931
1	*2*	*3*
INDIA	**935**	**940**
PROVINCES	933	940
Madras	1,009	1,021
Bombay	927	929
Bengal	899	924
U. P.	906	902
Punjab	847	831
Bihar	994	993
C. P. and Berar	994	999
Assam	896	900
N.-W. F. P.	840	843
Orissa	1,069	1,087
Sind	818	782
Ajmer-Merwara	900	892
Andamans & Nicobars	574	495
Baluchistan	703	717
Coorg	827	803
Delhi	715	722
Panth Piploda	976	968
STATES AND AGENCIES ..	941	
Assam	1,027	1,038
Baluchistan	855	855
Baroda	938	942
Bengal	937	944
Central India	947	948
Chhattisgarh	1,011	1,016
Cochin	1,042	1,043
Deccan (and Kolhapur)	982	976
Gujarat	931	928
Gwalior	893	887
Hyderabad	957	959
Kashmir including Feudatories ..	888	881
Kashmir	*888*	*881*
Frontier Illaqas in Gilgit	*874*	*871*
Madras	1,051	1,079
Mysore	949	955
N.-W. F. P.	892	863
Orissa	1,031	1,042
Punjab	836	824
Punjab Hill	913	927
Rajputana	907	908
Sikkim	920	967
Travancore	993	987
U. P.	930	925
Western India	979	974

II—VARIATION IN POPULATION DURING FIFTY YEARS

The population enumerated at previous censuses has been corrected as far as possible in order to allow for subsequent inter-provincial transfers. The adjustments in the 1931 population consequent on such transfers are detailed below :—

Province or State	Population as given in Table II of 1931	Adjusted 1931 population	Increase or decrease	Detail of transfers
1	2	3	4	5
Madras	46,740,107	44,205,243	—2,534,864	To Orissa.
Bombay	21,930,601	17,992,053	—3,938,548	To Sind, 3,887,070 ; Aden, no longer part of India, 51,478
Bengal	50,114,002	50,115,548	+1,546	From Bihar, 2,086 ; 3 villages to Assam, 540.
U.P.	48,408,763	48,408,482	—281	To Punjab due to fluvial action: 12 ; to Bihar due to diluvion: 269.
Punjab	23,580,852	23,580,864	+12	From U.P. due to fluvial action.
Bihar	37,677,576	32,367,909	—5,309,667	To Orissa : 5,306,142 ; four villages to Kharsawan State : 1,708 ; to Bengal 2,086 ; from U.P. due to diluvion action 269.
C. P.	15,507,723	15,323,058	—184,665	To Orissa.
Assam	8,622,251	8,622,791	+540	Three villages from Bengal.
Orissa	..	8,025,671	+8,025,671	From Madras, Bihar and Central Provinces.
Sind	..	3,887,070	+3,887,070	From Bombay.
Ajmer-Merwara	560,292	506,964	—53,328	118 villages to Mewar and Marwar States.
Baroda	2,443,007	2,448,283	+5,276	Pethapur State from Bombay States.
Bombay States	4,468,396	..	—4,468,396	To Deccan (and Kolhapur) 2,457,971 ; to Gujarat 1,265,078 ; to Baroda 5,276 ; to Punjab States 227,183 ; to Rajputana 291,543 ; to Western India 221,345.
Eastern States	8,108,557	8,094,749	—13,808	Makrai State to Central India 15,516 ; from Bihar to Kharsawan State 1,708.
Central India	6,632,790	6,648,306,	+15,516	Makrai State from Eastern States.
Deccan (and Kolhapur)	..	2,457,971	+2,457,971	From Bombay States.
Gujarat	..	1,265,078	+1,265,078	From Bombay States.
Punjab States	4,910,005	5,486,761	+576,756	Khairpur State from Bombay States 227,183 ; Theri-Garhwal from U.P. States 349,573.
Rajputana	11,225,712	11,570,583	+344,871	118 villages from Ajmer-Merwara 53,328 ; Danta (26,172) and Palanpur (265,371) states from Bombay States
U. P. States	1,206,070	856,497	—349,573	Tehri-Garhwal to Punjab States.
Western India	3,999,250	4,220,595	+221,345	From Bombay States.

2. As mentioned in the flyleaf to Table I states were reclassified during the decade : The figures for 1931 and previous censuses give the population of the states as reclassified.

II—VARIATION IN POPULATION DURING FIFTY YEARS—*contd.*

Year		Persons	Variation	Net variation (1891—1941)	*Males*	Variation	*Females*	Variation
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
INDIA								
1891	..	279,446,248	..	..	*142,724,026*	..	*136,722,222*	..
1901	..	283,872,359	+4,426,111	..	*144,595,722*	+1,871,696	*139,276,637*	+2,554,415
1911	..	303,012,598	+19,140,239	..	*155,123,705*	+10,527,989	*147,888,893*	+8,612,256
1921	..	305,693,063	+2,680,465	..	*157,208,663*	+2,084,958	*148,484,400*	+595,507
1931	..	338,119,154	+32,426,091	..	*174,305,977*	+17,097,314	*163,813,177*	+15,328,777
1941	..	388,997,955	+50,878,801	+109,551,707	*201,025,726*	+26,719,749	*187,972,229*	+24,159,052
PROVINCES—								
1891	..	212,970,616	..	..	*108,348,026*	..	*104,622,590*	..
1901	..	220,604,938	+7,634,322	..	*112,045,421*	+3,697,395	*108,559,517*	+3,936,927
1911	..	231,603,872	+10,998,934	..	*118,400,046*	+6,354,625	*113,203,826*	+4,644,309
1921	..	233,560,944	+1,957,072	..	*119,988,315*	+1,588,269	*113,572,629*	+368,803
1931	..	256,757,818	+23,196,874	..	*132,382,397*	+12,394,082	*124,375,421*	+10,802,792
1941	..	295,808,722	+39,050,904	+82,838,106	*153,020,166*	+20,637,769	*142,788,556*	+18,413,135
MADRAS—								
1891	..	33,732,664	..	..	*16,675,275*	..	*17,057,389*	..
1901	..	36,258,955	+2,526,291	..	*17,886,459*	+1,211,184	*18,372,496*	+1,315,107
1911	..	39,129,111	+2,870,156	..	*19,282,573*	+1,396,114	*19,846,538*	+1,474,042
1921	..	40,126,512	+997,401	..	*19,835,354*	+552,781	*20,291,158*	+444,620
1931	..	44,205,243	+4,078,731	..	*21,877,362*	+2,042,008	*22,327,881*	+2,063,723
1941	..	49,341,810	+5,136,657	+15,609,146	*24,557,143*	+2,679,781	*24,784,667*	+2,456,786
BOMBAY—								
1891	..	15,985,427	..	..	*8,194,561*	..	*7,790,866*	..
1901	..	15,319,405	—666,022	..	*7,798,685*	—395,876	*7,520,720*	—270,146
1911	..	16,136,666	+817,261	..	*8,287,403*	+488,718	*7,849,263*	+328,543
1921	..	16,012,342	—124,324	..	*8,301,310*	+13,907	*7,711,032*	—138,231
1931	..	17,992,053	+1,979,711	..	*9,322,604*	+1,021,294	*8,669,440*	+958,417
1941	..	20,849,840	+2,857,787	+4,864,413	*10,817,333*	+1,494,729	*10,032,507*	+1,363,058
BENGAL—								
1891	..	39,097,023	..	..	*19,801,400*	..	*19,295,623*	..
1901	..	42,149,154	+3,052,131	..	*21,492,042*	+1,690,642	*20,657,112*	+1,361,489
1911	..	45,491,056	+3,341,902	..	*23,369,152*	+1,877,110	*22,121,904*	+1,464,792
1921	..	46,703,702	+1,212,646	..	*24,155,289*	+786,137	*22,548,413*	+426,502
1931	..	50,115,548	+3,411,846	..	*26,042,503*	+1,887,214	*24,073,045*	+1,524,635
1941	..	60,306,525	+10,190,977	+21,209,502	*31,747,395*	+5,704,892	*28,559,130*	+4,486,089
U.P.—								
1891		46,501,064	..	..	*24,101,212*	..	*22,399,852*	..
1901	..	47,312,031	+810,967	..	*24,429,126*	+327,914	*22,882,905*	+483,053
1911	..	46,806,203	—505,828	..	*24,454,002*	+24,876	*22,352,201*	—530,704
1921	..	45,374,658	—1,431,545	..	*23,787,120*	—666,882	*21,587,538*	—764,663
1931	..	48,408,482	+3,033,824	..	*25,444,845*	+1,657,725	*22,963,637*	+1,376,099
1941	..	55,020,617	+6,612,132	+8,519,553	*28,860,214*	+3,415,369	*26,160,403*	+3,196,766
AGRA—								
1891	..	*33,850,263*	..	..	17,610,485	..	16,239,778	..
1901	..	*34,478,992*	*+628,729*	..	17,860,997	*250,512*	16,617,995	*+378,217*
1911	..	*34,248,327*	*—230,665*	..	17,969,379	*+108,382*	16,278,948	*—339,047*
1921	..	*33,208,146*	*—1,040,181*	..	17,488,529	*—480,850*	15,719,617	*—559,331*
1931	..	*35,613,503*	*+2,405,357*	..	18,804,971	*+1,316,442*	16,808,532	*+1,088,915*
1941	..	*40,906,147*	*+5,292,644*	*+7,055,884*	21,517,324	*+2,712,353*	19,388,823	*+2,580,291*
OUDH—								
1891	..	*12,650,801*	..	..	6,490,727	..	6,160,074	..
1901	..	*12,833,039*	*+182,238*	..	6,568,129	*+77,402*	6,264,910	*+104,836*
1911	..	*12,557,876*	*—275,163*	..	6,484,623	*—83,506*	6,073,253	*—191,657*
1921	..	*12,166,512*	*—391,364*	..	6,298,591	*—186,032*	5,867,921	*—205,332*
1931	..	*12,794,979*	*+628,467*	..	6,639,874	*+341,283*	6,155,105	*+287,184*
1941	..	*14,114,470*	*+1,319,491*	*+1,463,669*	7,342,890	*+703,016*	6,771,580	*+616,475*

II—VARIATION IN POPULATION DURING FIFTY YEARS—*contd.*

Year		Persons	Variation	Net variation (1891—1941)	*Males*	Variation	*Females*	Variation
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
PUNJAB—								
1891	..	18,652,614	..	..	*10,056,695*	..	*8,595,919*	..
1901	..	19,942,715	+1.290,101	..	*10,734,532*	+677,837	*9,208,183*	+612,264
1911	..	19,579,047	—363,668	..	*10,770.985*	+36,453	*8,808,062*	—400,121
1921	..	20,685,478	+1,106,431	..	*11,306.507*	+535,522	*9,378,971*	+570,909
1931	..	23,580,864	+2,895,386	..	*12,880,517*	+1,574,010	*10,700,347*	+1,321,376
1941	..	28,418,819	+4,837,955	+9,766,205	*15,383,656*	+2,503,139	*13,035,163*	+2,334,816
BIHAR—								
1891	..	28,200,818	..	..	*13,778,733*	..	*14,422,085*	..
1901	..	28,250,853	+50,035	..	*13,768,263*	—10,470	*14,482,590*	+60,505
1911	..	29,347,372	+1,096,519	..	*14,378.357*	+610,094	*14,969,015*	+486,425
1921	..	29,023,240	—324,132	..	*14,408,087*	+29,730	*14,615,153*	—353,862
1931	..	32,367,909	+3,344.669	..	*16,243,127*	+1,835,040	*16,124,782*	+1,509,629
1941	..	36,340,151	+3,974,242	+8,139,333	*18,224,428*	+1,981,301	*18,115,723*	+1,990,941
BIHAR—								
1891	..	*23,573.549*	..	..	*11,501,686*	..	*12,071,863*	..
1901	..	*23,351.919*	*—221,600*	..	*11,359,722*	*—141,964*	*11,992,227*	*—79,636*
1911	..	*23,743,584*	*+391.635*	..	*11,601,895*	*+242,173*	*12,141,689*	*+149,462*
1921	..	*23,371,771*	*—371,813*	..	*11,579,412*	*—22,483*	*11,792,359*	*—349,330*
1931	..	*25,725,683*	*+2,353,912*	..	*12,895,729*	*+1,316,317*	*12,829,954*	*+1,037,595*
1941	..	*28,823,802*	*+3,098,119*	*+5,250,053*	*14,412,301*	*+1,516,572*	*14,411,501*	*+1,581,547*
CHOTA NAGPUR—								
1891	..	*4,627,269*	..	..	*2,277,047*	..	*2,350,222*	..
1901	..	*4,898,904*	*+271,635*	..	*2,408,541*	*+131,494*	*2,490,363*	*+140,141*
1911	..	*5,603,788*	*+704,884*	..	*2,776,462*	*+367,921*	*2,827,326*	*+336,963*
1921	..	*5,651,469*	*+47,681*	..	*2,828,675*	*+52,213*	*2,822,794*	*—4,532*
1931	..	*6,642,226*	*+990,757*	..	*3,347,398*	*+518,723*	*3,294,228*	*+472,034*
1941	..	*7,516,349*	*+874,123*	*+2,889,080*	*3,812,127*	*+464,729*	*3,704,222*	*+409,394*
C.P. & BERAR—								
1891	..	12,946,195	..	..	*6,521,365*	..	*6,424,830*	..
1901	..	11,843,115	—1,103,080	..	*5,863,447*	—657,918	*5,979,668*	445,162
1911	..	13,758,993	+1,915,873	..	*6,853,280*	+989,833	*6,905,713*	+926,045
1921	..	13,741,952	—17,041	..	*6,867,706*	+14,426	*6,874,246*	—31,467
1931	..	15,323,058	+1,581,106	..	*7,671,142*	+803,,436	*7,651,916*	+777,670
1941	..	16,813,584	+1,490,526	+3,867,389	*8,430,282*	+759,140	*8,383,302*	+731,386
C. P.—								
1891	..	*10.018.704*	..	..	*5,029,539*	..	*5,019,165*	..
1901	..	*9.089.099*	*—959,605*		*4,469,147*	*—560,392*	*4,619,952*	*—399,213*
1911	..	*10.701.831*	*+1,612,732*	..	*5,302,666*	*+833,519*	*5,399,165*	*+779,213*
1921	..	*10,666.636*	*—35,195*	..	*5,301,832*	*—834*	*5,364,804*	*—34,361*
1931	..	*11.881,220*	*+1,214,584*	..	*5.911,563*	*+609,731*	*5,969,657*	*+604,853*
1941	..	*13.208,718*	*+1,327,498*	*+3,160,014*	*6,593,376*	*+681,813*	*6,615,342*	*+646.685*
BERAR—								
1891	..	*2.897.491*	..	..	*1,491,826*	..	*1,405,665*	..
1901	..	*2,754.016*	*—143,475*	..	*1,394,300*	*—97,526*	*1,359,716*	*—45,949*
1911	..	*3.057,162*	*+303,146*	..	*1,550,614*	*+156,314*	*1,506,548*	*+146,832*
1921	..	*3.075.316*	*+18,154*	..	*1,565,874*	*+15,260*	*1,509,442*	*+2,894*
1931	..	*3.441.838*	*+366.522*	..	*1,759.579*	*+193,705*	*1.682,259*	*+172,817*
1941	..	*3,604,866*	*+163,028*	*+707,375*	*1,836,906*	*+77,327*	*1,767,960*	*+85,701*
ASSAM—								
1891	..	5,364,240	..	..	*2.765,954*	..	*2.598,295*	..
1901	..	5.726,337	+362,097	..	*2,943,576*	+182,631	*2,777,761*	+179,466
1911	..	6,579.281	+852,944	..	*3,401,579*	+453.003	*3.177,702*	+399,941
1921	..	7,459,657	+880,376	..	*3.888.158*	+486.579	*3,571,499*	+393,797
1931	..	8,622,791	+1,163,134	..	*4.537.490*	+649,332	*4.085,301*	+513,802
1941	..	10,204,733	+1,581,942	+4,840,493	*5,382.795*	+845.305	*4,821,938*	+736,637

II—VARIATION IN POPULATION DURING FIFTY YEARS—*contd.*

Year	Persons	Variation	Net variation (1891—1941)	*Males*	Variation	*Females*	Variation
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
N.-W. F. P.—							
1891 ..	1,857,519	..	..	*1,007,653*	..	*849,866*	..
1901 ..	22,041,534	+184,015	..	*1,105,709*	+98,056	*935,825*	+85,959
1911 ..	,196,933	+155,399	..	*1,182,102*	+76,393	*1,014,831*	+79,006
1921 ..	2,251,340	+54,407	..	*1,229,316*	+47,214	*1,022,024*	+7,193
1931 ..	2,425,076	+173,736	..	*1,315,818*	+86,502	*1,109,258*	+87,234
1941 ..	3,038,067	+612,991	+1,180,548	*1,651,214*	+335,396	*1,386,853*	+277,595
ORISSA—							
1891 ..	6,709,813	..	..	*3,306,361*	..	*3,403,452*	..
1901 ..	7,127,077	+417,264	..	*3,473,926*	+167,565	*3,653,151*	+249,699
1911 ..	7,582,362	+455,285	..	*3,653,044*	+179,118	*3,929,318*	+276,167
1921 ..	7,351,414	—230,948	..	*3,478,345*	—174,699	*3,873,069*	—56,249
1931 ..	8,025,671	+674,257	..	*3,845,564*	+367,219	*4,180,107*	+307,038
1941 ..	8,728,544	+702,873	+2,018,731	*4,218,121*	+372,557	*4,510,423*	+330,316
SIND—							
1891 ..	2,875,100	..	..	*1,570,423*	..	*1,304,677*	..
1901 ..	3,120,910	+335,810	..	*1,761,790*	+191,367	*1,449,120*	+144,443
1911 ..	3,513,435	+302,525	..	*1,939,324*	+177,534	*1,574,111*	+124,991
1921 ..	3,279,377	—234,058	..	*1,837,265*	—102,059	*1,442,112*	—131,999
1931 ..	3,887,070	+607,693	..	*2,180,954*	+343,689	*1,706,116*	+264,004
1941 ..	4,535,008	+647,938	+1,659,908	*2,494,190*	+313,236	*2,040,818*	+334,702
AJMER-MERWARA—							
1891 ..	482,246	..	..	*256,453*	..	*225,793*	..
1901 ..	426,127	—56,119	..	*224,672*	—31,781	*201,455*	—24,338
1911 ..	449,232	+32,105	..	*239,068*	+14,396	*210,164*	+8,709
1921 ..	446,842	—2,390	..	*244,523*	+5,455	*202,319*	—7,845
1931 ..	506,964	+ 60,122	..	*268,384*	+23,861	*238,580*	+36,261
1941 ..	583,693	+76,729	+101,447	*307,172*	+38,788	*276,521*	+37,941
ANDAMANS AND NICOBARS—							
1891 ..	1 ,609	..	..	*13,375*	..	*2,234*	..
1901 ..	24,649	+9,040	..	*18,695*	+5,320	*5,954*	+3,720
1911 ..	26,459	+1,810	..	*19,570*	+875	*6,889*	+935
1921 ..	27,086	+627	..	*20,793*	+1,223	*6,293*	—596
1931 ..	29,463	+2,377	..	*19,702*	—1,091	*9,761*	+3,468
1941 ..	33,768	+4,305	+18,159	*21,458*	+1,756	*12,310*	+2,549
ANDAMANS—							
1891 ..	*15.609*	..	..	*13,375*	..	*2,234*	..
1901 ..	*18,138*	*+2,529*	..	*15.158*	*+1,783*	*2,980*	*+746*
1911 ..	*17,641*	*—497*	..	*14,737*	*—421*	*2,904*	*—76*
1921 ..	*17,814*	*+173*	..	*15,551*	*+814*	*2,263*	*—641*
1931 ..	*19.223*	*+1.409*	..	*14.258*	*—1,293*	*4,965*	*+2,702*
1941 ..	*21,316*	*+2,093*	*+5,707*	*14,872*	*+614*	*6,444*	*+1,479*
NICOBARS—							
1901 ..	*6.511*	..	..	*3.537*	..	*2,974*	..
1911 ..	*8.818*	*+2,307*	..	*4.833*	*+1.296*	*3,985*	*+1,011*
1921 ..	*9.272*	*+454*	..	*5,242*	*+409*	*4,030*	*+45*
1931 ..	*10.240*	*+968*	..	*5.444*	*+202*	*4,796*	*+766*
1941 ..	*12,452*	*+2,212*	..	*6,586*	*+1,142*	*5,866*	*+1,070*
BALUCHISTAN.							
1901 ..	382,106	..	..	*219.523*	..	*162,583*	..
1911 ..	414,412	+32,306	..	*239.181*	+19,658	*175.231*	+12,648
1921 ..	420,648	+6.236	..	*255.014*	+15,833	*165.034*	—9,597
1931 ..	463,508	+42,860	..	*270,004*	+14,990	*193.504*	+27,870
1941 ..	501,631	+38,123	..	*294,516*	+24,512	*207,115*	+13,611

II—VARIATION IN POPULATION DURING FIFTY YEARS—*contd.*

Year		Persons	Variation	Net variation (1891—1941)	*Males*	Variation	*Females*	Variation
1		*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*
COORG—								
1891	..	173,055	..	..	*95,907*	..	*77,148*	..
1901	..	180,607	+7,552	..	*100,258*	+4,351	*80,349*	+3,201
1911	..	174,976	—5,631	..	*97,279*	—2,979	*77,697*	—2,652
1921	..	163,838	—11,138	..	*89,501*	—7,778	*74,337*	—3,360
1931	..	163,327	—511	..	*90,575*	—1,074	*72,752*	—1,585
1941	..	168,726	+5,399	—4,329	*92,347*	+1,772	*76,379*	+3,627
DELHI—								
1891	..	373,136	..	..	*200,514*	..	*172,622*	..
1901	..	405,819	+32,683	..	*217,921*	+17,407	*187,898*	+15,276
1911	..	413,851	+8,032	..	*230,865*	+12,944	*182,986*	—4,912
1921	..	488,452	+74,601	..	*281,777*	+50,912	*206,675*	+23,689
1931	..	636,246	+147,794	..	*369,497*	+87,720	*266,749*	+60,074
1941	..	917,939	+281,693	+544,803	*535,236*	+165,739	*382,703*	+115,954
PANTH PIPLODA—								
1891	..	4,093	..	..	*2,154*	..	*1,939*	..
1901	..	3,544	—549	..	*1,797*	—357	*1,747*	—192
1911	..	4,483	+939	..	*2,282*	+485	*2,201*	+454
1921	..	4,406	—77	..	*2,250*	—32	*2,156*	—45
1931	..	4,545	+139	..	*2,309*	+59	*2,236*	+80
1941	..	5,267	+722	+1,174	*2,666*	+357	*2,601*	+365
STATES & AGENCIES—								
1891	..	66,475,623	..	..	*34,376,000*	..	*32,099,632*	..
1901	..	63,267,421	—3,208,211	..	*32,550,301*	—1,825,699	*30,717,120*	—1,382,512
1911	..	71,408,726	+8,141,305	..	*36,723,659*	+4,173,358	*34,685,067*	+3,967,947
1921	..	72,132,119	+723,393	..	*37,220,348*	+496,689	*34,911,771*	+ 226,704
1931	..	81,631,336	+9,229,217	..	*41,923,581*	+4,703,233	*39,437,755*	+4,525,984
1941	..	93,189,233	+11,827,897	+26,713,601	*48,005,560*	+6,081,979	*45,183,673*	+5,745,918
ASSAM—								
1901	..	401,074	..	..	*195,686*	..	*205,388*	..
1911	..	481,753	+80,679	..	*237,337*	+41,651	*244,416*	+39,028
1921	..	531,118	+49,365	..	*261,348*	+24,011	*269,770*	+25,354
1931	..	625,606	+94,488	..	*306,927*	+45,579	*318,679*	+48,909
1941	..	725,655	+100,049	..	*357,951*	+51,024	*367,704*	+49,025
BALUCHISTAN—								
1901	..	428,641	..	..	*225,997*	..	*202,643*	..
1911	..	420,291	—8,349	..	*227,238*	+1,241	*193,053*	—9,590
1921	..	378,977	—41,314	..	*205,986*	—21,252	*172,991*	—20,062
1931	..	405,109	+26,132	..	*218,410*	+12,424	*186,699*	+13,708
1941	..	356,204	—48,905	..	*192,026*	—26,384	*164,178*	—22,521
BARODA—								
1891	..	2,422,731	..	..	*1,256,594*	..	*1,166,137*	..
1901	..	1,958,445	—464,286	..	*1,011,473*	—245,121	*964,972*	—219,165
1911	..	2,036,736	+78,291	..	*1,058,000*	+46,527	*978,736*	+31,764
1921	..	2,131,755	+95,019	..	*1,103,158*	+45,158	*1,208,597*	+49,861
1931	..	2,448,283	+316,528	..	*1,260,461*	+157,303	*1,187,822*	+159,225
1941	..	2,855,010	+406,727	+432,279	*1,472,909*	+212,448	*1,382,101*	+194,279
BENGAL—								
1891	..	1,248,548	..	..	*639,933*	..	*608,615*	..
1901	..	1,350,682	+102,134	..	*697,143*	+57,210	*653,539*	+44,924
1911	..	1,551,783	+201,101	..	*800,938*	+103,795	*750,845*	+97,306
1921	..	1,651,240	+99,457	..	*851,462*	+50,524	*799,778*	+48,933
1931	..	1,862,939	+211,699	..	*958,540*	+107,078	*904,399*	+104,621
1941	..	2,144,829	+281,890	+896,281	*1,107,216*	+148,676	*1,037,613*	+133,214

II—VARIATION IN POPULATION DURING FIFTY YEARS—*contd.*

Year		Persons	Variation	Net variation (1891—1941)	*Males*	Variation	*Females*	Variation
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
CENTRAL INDIA—								
1891	..	10,150,428*	..	..	*5,310,771*	..	*4,839,657*	..
1901	..	5,444,480	..	..	*2,758,714*	..	*2,685,766*	..
1911	..	6,144,799	+700,319	..	*3,113,408*	+354,694	*3,031,391*	+345,625
1921	..	6,010,948	—133,851	..	*3,076,093*	—37,315	*2,934,855*	—96,536
1931	..	6,643,761	+632,813	..	*3,411,029*	+334,936	*3,232,732*	+297,877
1941	..	7,506,427	+862,666	..	*3,854,781*	+443,752	*3,651,646*	+418,914
CHHATTISGARH—								
1891	..	2,352,632	..	..	*1,188,206*	..	*1,164,426*	..
1901	..	2,246,506	—106,126	..	*1,118,109*	—70,097	*1,128,397*	—36,029
1911	..	2,929,804	+683,298	..	*1,455,694*	+337,585	*1,474,110*	+345,713
1921	..	2,964,380	+34,576	..	*1,472,852*	+17,158	*1,491,528*	+17,418
1931	..	3,548,338	+583,958	..	*1,760,228*	+287,376	*1,788,110*	+296,582
1941	..	4,050,000	+501,662	+1,697,368	*2,013,870*	+253,642	*2,036,130*	+248,020
COCHIN—								
1891	..	722,906	..	..	*361,904*	..	*361,002*	..
1901	..	812,025	+89,119	..	*405,200*	+43,296	*406,825*	+45,823
1911	..	918,110	+106,085	..	*457,342*	+52,142	*460,768*	+53,943
1921	..	979,080	+60,970	..	*482,959*	+25,617	*496,121*	+35,353
1931	..	1,205,016	+225,936	..	*589,813*	+106,854	*615,203*	+119,082
1941	..	1,422,875	+217,859	+699,969	*696,889*	+107,076	*725,986*	+110,783
DECCAN (& KOLHAPUR)—								
1891	..	2,288,043	..	..	*1,154,227*	..	*1,133,816*	..
1901	..	2,255,327	+32,716	..	*1,132,727*	—21,500	*1,122,600*	+11,216
1911	..	2,212,793	—42,534	..	*1,111,336*	—21,391	*1,101,457*	+21,143
1921	..	2,155,062	+57,731	..	*1,089,521*	—21,815	*1,065,541*	—35,916
1931	..	2,457,971	+302,909	..	*1,244,130*	+154,609	*1,213,841*	+148,300
1941	..	2,785,428	+327,457	+497,385	*1,405,571*	+161,441	*1,379,857*	+166,016
GUJARAT—								
1891	..	1,102,428	..	..	*566,357*	..	*536,071*	..
1901	..	793,246	—309,182	..	*406,295*	—160,062	*386,951*	—149,120
1911	..	1,014,261	+221,015	..	*519,407*	+113,112	*494,854*	—107,903
1921	..	1,069,148	+54,887	..	*550,410*	+31,003	*518,738*	+23,884
1931	..	1,265,078	+195,930	..	*656,041*	+105,631	*609,037*	+90,299
1941	..	1,458,702	+193,624	+356,274	*755,388*	+99,347	*703,314*	+94,277
GWALIOR—								
1901	..	3,073,651	..	..	*1,612,623*	..	*1,461,028*	..
1911	..	3,235,303	+161,652	..	*1,699,808*	+87,185	*1,535,495*	+74,467
1921	..	3,193,176	—42,127	..	*1,695,355*	—4,453	*1,497,821*	—37,674
1931	..	3,523,070	+329,894	..	*1,867,031*	+171,676	*1,656,039*	—158,218
1941	..	4,006,159	+483,089	..	*2,116,568*	+249,537	*1,889,591*	+233,552
HYDERABAD—								
1891	..	11,537,040	..	..	*5,873,129*	..	*5,663,911*	..
1901	..	11,141,142	—395,898	..	*5,673,629*	—199,500	*5,467,513*	—196,398
1911	..	13,374,676	+2,233,534	..	*6,797,118*	+1,123,489	*6,577,558*	+1,110,045
1921	..	12,471,770	—902,906	..	*6,345,071*	—452,047	*6,126,699*	—450,859
1931	..	14,436,148	+1,964,378	..	*7,370,010*	+1,024,939	*7,066,138*	+939,439
1941	..	16,338,534	+1,902,386	+4,801,494	*8,346,775*	+976,765	*7,991,759*	+925,621
KASHMIR & FEUDATORIES—								
1891	..	2,543,952	..	..	*1,353,229*	..	*1,190,723*	..
1901	..	2,905,578	+361,626	..	*1,542,057*	+188,828	*1,363,521*	+172,798
1911	..	3,158,126	+252,548	..	*1,674,367*	+132,310	*1,483,759*	+120,238
1921	..	3,320,518	+162,392	..	*1,757,122*	+82,755	*1,563,396*	+79,637
1931	..	3,646,243	+325,725	..	*1,938,338*	+181,216	*1,707,905*	+144,509
1941	..	4,021,616	+375,373	+1,477,664	*2,129,872*	+191,534	*1,891,744*	+183,839

* Includes Gwalior.

II—VARIATION IN POPULATION DURING FIFTY YEARS—*contd.*

Year		Persons	Variation	Net variation (1891—1941)	*Males*	Variation	*Females*	Variation
1		2	3	4		6	7	8
KASHMIR—								
1891	..	*2,543,952*	..	..	*1,353,229*	..	*1,190,723*	..
1901	..	*2,905,578*	*+361,626*	..	*1,542,057*	*+188,828*	*1,363,521*	*+172,798*
1911	..	*3,103,691*	*+198,113*	..	*1,645,089*	*+103,032*	*1,458,602*	*+95,081*
1921	..	*3,259,527*	*+155,836*	..	*1,724,581*	*+79,492*	*1,534,946*	*+76,344*
1931	..	*3,581,699*	*+322,172*	..	*1,903,848*	*+179,267*	*1,677,851*	*+142,905*
1941	..	*3,945,090*	*+363,391*	*+1,401,138*	*2,089,045*	*+185,197*	*1,856,045*	*+178,194*
FRONTIER ILLAQAS IN GILGIT—								
1911	..	*54,435*	..	..	*29,278*	..	*25,157*	..
1921	..	*60,991*	*+6,556*	..	*32,541*	*+3,263*	*28,450*	*+3,293*
1931	..	*64,544*	*+3,553*	..	*34,490*	*+1,949*	*30,054*	*+1,604*
1941	..	*76,526*	*+11,982*	..	*40,827*	*+6,337*	*35,699*	*+5,645*
MADRAS—								
1891	..	419,980	..	..	*201,657*	..	*218,323*	..
1901	..	423,904	+3,924	..	*202,683*	+1,026	*221,221*	+2,898
1911	..	464,756	+40,852	..	*223,053*	+20,370	*241,703*	+20,482
1921	..	475,170	+10,414	..	*229,409*	+6,356	*245,761*	+4,058
1931	..	453,495	—21,675	..	*218,146*	—11,263	*235,349*	+10,412
1941	..	498,754	+45,259	+78,774	*243,166*	+25,020	*255,588*	+20,239
MYSORE—								
1891	..	4,943,604	..	..	*2,483,451*	..	*2,460,153*	..
1901	..	5,539,399	+595,795	..	*2,797,024*	+313,573	*2,742,375*	+282,222
1911	..	5,806,193	+266,794	..	*2,934,621*	+137,597	*2,871,572*	+129,197
1921	..	5,978,892	+172,699	..	*3,047,117*	+112,496	*29,31,775*	+60,203
1931	..	6,557,302	+578,410	..	*3,353,963*	+306,846	*3,203,339*	+271,564
1941	..	7,329,140	+771,838	+2,385,536	*3,763,318*	+409,355	*3,565,822*	+362,483
N.-W. F. P.—								
1901	..	83,962	..	..	*53,608*	..	*30,354*	..
1911	..	1,622,094	+1,538,132	..	*864,876*	+811,268	*757,218*	+726,864
1921	..	2,825,136	+1,203,042	..	*1,517,791*	+652,915	*1,307,345*	+550,127
1931	..	2,259,288	—565,848	..	*1,212,347*	—305,444	*1,046,941*	—260,404
1941	..	2,377,599	+118,311	..	*1,256,706*	+44,359	*1,120,893*	+73,952
ORISSA—								
1891	..	1,838,811	..	..	*925,511*	..	*913,300*	..
1901	..	2,077,339	+238,528	..	*1,038,484*	+112,973	*1,038,855*	+125,555
1911	..	2,389,892	+312,553	..	*1,183,789*	+145,305	*1,206,103*	+167,248
1921	..	2,296,631	—93,261	..	*1,122,592*	—61,197	*1,174,039*	—32,064
1931	..	2,683,472	+386,841	..	*1,314,130*	+191,538	*1,369,342*	+195,303
1941	..	3,023,731	+340,259	+1,184,920	*1,488,724*	+174,594	*1,535,007*	+165,665
PUNJAB—								
1891	..	3,828,921	..	..	*2,090,728*	..	*1,738,196*	..
1901	..	4,031,404	+202,570	..	*2,199,928*	+109,200	*1,831,566*	+93,370
1911	..	3,837,810	—193,684	..	*2,125,157*	+74,771	*1,712,653*	—118,913
1921	..	4,006,630	+168,820	..	*2,211,155*	+85,998	*1,795,475*	+82,822
1931	..	4,496,928	+490,298	..	*2,465,369*	+254,214	*2,031,559*	+236,084
1941	..	5,503,554	+1,006,626	+1,674,630	*2,996,809*	+531,440	*2,506,745*	+475,186
PUNJAB HILL—								
1891	..	804,209	..	..	*422,641*	..	*381,568*	..
1901	..	861,102	+56,893	..	*452,074*	+29,433	*409,028*	+27,460
1911	..	899,591	+38,489	..	*467,83[illegible]*	+15,756	*431,761*	+22,733
1921	..	920,951	+21,360	..	*478,312*	+10,512	*442,609*	+10,848
1931	..	989,833	+68,882	..	*51[illegible],636*	+35,344	*476,147*	+33,538
1941	..	1,090,644	+100,811	+286,435	*56[illegible],9[illegible]8*	+56,312	*520,646*	+44,499

II—VARIATION IN POPULATION DURING FIFTY YEARS—*concld.*

Year		Persons	Variation	Net variation (1891—1941)	*Males*	Variation	*Females*	Variation
1		*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*
RAJPUTANA—								
1891	..	12,516,029	..	..	*6,615,475*	..	*5,900,554*	..
1901	..	10,143,066	—2,372,963	..	*5,321,888*	—1,293,587	*4,821,178*	—1,079,376
1911	..	10,823,952	+680,886	..	*5,667,128*	+345,240	*5,156,824*	+335,646
1921	..	10,144,117	—679,835	..	*5,340,198*	—326,930	*4,803,919*	—352,905
1931	..	11,570,583	+1,426,466	..	*6,063,592*	+723,394	*5,506,991*	+703,072
1941	..	13,670,208	+2,099,625	+1,154,179	*7,169,527*	+1,105,935	*6,500,681*	+993,690
SIKKIM—								
1891	..	30,458	..	..	*15,742*	..	*14,716*	..
1901	..	59,014	+28,556	..	*30,795*	+15,053	*28,219*	+13,503
1911	..	87,920	+28,906	..	*45,059*	+14,264	*42,861*	+14,642
1921	..	81,721	—6,199	..	*41,492*	—3,567	*40,229*	—2,632
1931	..	109,808	+28,087	..	*55,825*	+14,333	*53,983*	+13,754
1941	..	121,520	+11,712	+91,062	*63,289*	+7,464	*58,231*	+4,248
TRAVANCORE—								
1891	..	2,557,736	..	..	*1,290,415*	..	*1,267,321*	..
1901	..	2,952,157	+394,421	..	*1,490,165*	+199,750	*1,461,992*	+194,671
1911	..	3,428,975	+486,818	..	*1,731,363*	+241,198	*1,697,612*	+235,620
1921	..	4,006,062	+577,087	..	*2,032,553*	+301,190	*1,973,509*	+275,897
1931	..	5,095,973	+1,089,911	..	*2,565,073*	+532,520	*2,530,900*	+557,391
1941	..	6,070,018	+974,045	+3,512,282	*3,045,102*	+480,029	*3,024,916*	+494,016
U.P.—								
1891	..	938,705	..	..	*484,170*	..	*454,535*	..
1901	..	894,569	+44,136	..	*458,763*	—25,407	*435,806*	—18,729
1911	..	889,055	—5,514	..	*460,847*	+2,084	*428,208*	—7,598
1921	..	816,467	—72,588	..	*424,732*	—36,115	*391,735*	—36,473
1931	..	856,497	+40,030	..	*444,854*	+20,122	*411,643*	+19,908
1941	..	928,470	+71,973	—10,235	*481,177*	+36,323	*447,293*	+35,650
WESTERN INDIA—								
1891	..	4,228,468	..	..	..	..	..	..
1901	..	3,360,619	—837,849	..	*1,725,236*	..	*1,665,383*	..
1911	..	3,680,053	+289,434	..	*1,867,943*	+142,707	*1,812,110*	+146,727
1921	..	3,723,170	+43,117	..	*1,883,630*	+15,687	*1,839,540*	+27,430
1931	..	4,220,595	+497,425	..	*2,135,638*	+252,008	*2,084,957*	+245,417
1941	..	4,904,156	+683,561	+675,688	*2,477,928*	+342,290	*2,426,228*	+341,271

SUBSIDIARY TABLE

Variation and Density.

Province or State	Percentage Variation					Density				
	1931—41	1921—31	1911—21	1901—11	1901—41	1941	1931	1921	1911	1901
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
INDIA	+15·0	+10·6	+0·9	+6·7	+37·0	246	213	193	191	179
PROVINCES	+15·2	+9·9	+0·8	+5·0	+34·1	341	296	269	267	254
Madras	+11·6	+10·4	+2·5	+7·9	+36·1	391	350	318	309	287
Bombay	+15·9	+12·4	—0·8	+5·3	+36·1	272	235	209	211	200
Bengal	+20·3	+7·3	+2·8	+8·0	+43·1	779	627	584	569	529
U. P.	+13·7	+6·9	—3·1	—1·1	+16·3	518	456	427	441	445
Punjab	+20·5	+13·9	+5·6	—1·8	+42·5	287	238	209	198	201
Bihar	+12·3	+11·5	—1·1	+2·9	+28·6	521	464	416	421	405
C. P. & Berar	+9·7	+11·5	—0·1	+16·2	+42·0	170	156	139	139	120
Assam	+18·3	+15·6	+13·4	+14·9	+78·2	186	157	136	..	..
N.-W. F. P.	+25·2	+7·7	+2·5	+7·6	+48·8	213	179	168	164	152
Orissa	+8·8	+9·2	—3·0	+6·4	+22·5	271	249	228	235	221
Sind	+16·7	+18·5	—6·7	+9·4	+41·2	94	81	68	73	67
Ajmer-Merwara	+15·1	+13·5	—0·5	+5·4	+36·9	243	211	186	187	178
Andamans and Nicobars ..	+14·6	+8·8	+2·4	+7·3	+37·0	11	9	9	8	8
Baluchistan	+8·2	+10·2	+1·5	+8·5	+31·3	9	9	8	8	7
Coorg	+3·3	—0·3	—6·4	—3·1	—6·6	106	103	103	111	114
Delhi	+44·3	+30·3	+18·0	+2·0	+126·2	1,599	1,110	852	722	708
Panth Piploda	+15·9	+3·2	—1·7	+26·5	+48·6	211	182	..	..	..
STATES AND AGENCIES	+14·5	+12·8	+1·0	+12·9	+47·3	130	114	101	100	88
Assam	+15·9	+17·8	+10·2	+20·1	+80·9	58	50	43	39	32
Baluchistan	—12·1	+6·9	—9·8	—1·9	—16·9	4	5	5	5	5
Baroda	+16·6	+14·9	+4·6	+4·0	+45·8	345	299	260	249	240
Bengal	+15·1	+8·5	+9·0	+14·9	+58·8	228	197	174	164	143
Central India	+13·0	+10·5	—2·2	+12·9	+37·9	144	127	116	118	105
Chhattisgarh	+14·1	+19·7	+1·2	+30·4	+80·3	108	94	79	78	60
Cochin	+18·1	+23·1	+6·6	+13·1	+75·2	953	807	656	615	544
Deccan (& Kolhapur) ..	+13·3	+14·1	—2·6	—1·9	+23·5	257	226	191	204	208
Gujarat	+15·3	+18·4	+5·4	+27·9	+83·9	198	172	145	138	108
Gwalior	+13·7	+10·3	—1·3	+5·2	+30·3	154	135	123	124	114
Hyderabad	+13·2	+15·8	—6·8	+20·0	+46·6	198	175	151	162	135
Kashmir & Feudatories ..	+10·3	+9·8	+5·1	+8·7	+38·4	49	44	40	38	35
Kashmir	*+10·1*	*+9·8*	*+5·0*	*+6·8*	*+35·1*	*56*	*51*	*47*	*44*	*42*
Frontier Illaqas in Gilgit ..	*+18·6*	*+5·8*	*+12·0*	..	..	*6*	*5*	*5*	*4*	..
Madras	+9·9	—4·5	+2·2	+9·6	+17·7	311	283	297	290	265
Mysore	+11·8	+9·7	+3·0	+4·8	+32·3	249	224	203	197	188
N.-W. F. P.	+5·1	+20·0	+74·2	+1,831·9	+2,731·8	95	90	114	65	3
Orissa	+12·7	+16·9	—3·9	+15·0	+45·6	166	148	126	132	115
Punjab	+22·4	+12·2	+4·4	—4·8	+36·5	144	118	105	101	106
Punjab Hill	+10·2	+7·5	+2·4	+4·5	+26·7	96	87	81	79	76
Rajputana	+18·1	+14·2	—6·3	+6·7	+34·8	103	87	77	82	76
Sikkim	+10·7	+34·4	—7·1	+49·0	+105·9	44	40	30	32	21
Travancore	+19·1	+27·2	+16·8	+16·2	+105·6	792	665	523	448	385
U. P.	+8·4	+4·9	—8·2	—0·6	+3·8	528	487	464	505	508
Western India	+16·2	+10·7	+1·2	+8·5	+44·6	129	111	98	97	89

III—TOWNS AND VILLAGES CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION.

The agencies and tribal areas of the N.-W. F. P. are excluded in this table. Consequently there are certain differences between this table and table I.

2. All places treated as towns for Tables I and V are treated as separate towns for this table also.

3. In the districts in which a revenue and cadastral survey has been carried out the mauza or survey village has been taken as the census village; elsewhere the residential village or independent group of houses bearing a separate name, small outlying hamlets being ordinarily treated as part of the residential village to which they relate.

4. For the purpose of this table the floating population is shown separately from the population gathered under columns 5, 7, 9, etc. This element however is included in town populations for the purposes of Tables IV and V and hence slight differences in total.

III.—TOWNS AND VILLAGES

(N=Number

Province or State	Total No. of inhabited towns & villages	Population	Under 500		500—1,000		1,000—2,000		2,000—5,000	
			N	P	N	P	N	P	N	P
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*	*9*	*10*	*11*
INDIA	658,595	386,620,356	450,902	94,245,207	123,911	86,962,295	57,408	79,296,674	22,151	63,399,017
PROVINCES ..	461,115	295,808,722	300,690	65,897,173	93,981	66,272,875	45,233	62,741,912	17,913	51,248,645
Madras ..	35,837	49,341,810	12,465	3,120,232	9,228	6,809,903	8,203	12,253,634	4,920	14,756,214
Bombay ..	21,657	20,849,840	11,481	2,822,887	5,562	3,988,687	3,093	4,205,491	1,217	3,558,290
Bengal ..	84,362	60,306,525	51,307	11,229,274	18,092	12,750,420	9,696	13,516,683	4,551	12,746,659
United Provinces	102,833	55,020,617	68,810	15,335,898	23,441	16,205,811	8,101	10,878,720	2,121	5,818,652
Agra ..	*79,338*	*40,906,147*	*55,186*	*11,789,493*	*16,583*	*11,430,922*	*5,675*	*7,647,882*	*1,595*	*4,383,692*
Oudh ..	*23,495*	*14,114,470*	*13,624*	*3,546,405*	*6,858*	*4,774,889*	*2,426*	*3,230,838*	*526*	*434,400*
Punjab ..	35,471	28,418,819	19,161	5,164,426	9,069	6,251,508	5,167	6,944,671	1,751	4,848,295
Bihar ..	68,957	36,340,151	47,956	10,301,671	12,836	8,861,246	5,814	7,954,622	2,081	5,923,586
Bihar ..	*48,318*	*28,823,802*	*31,316*	*6,928,098*	*9,859*	*6,849,014*	*4,964*	*6,826,837*	*1,924*	*5,486,629*
Chota Nagpur	*20,639*	*7,516,349*	*16,620*	*3,373,573*	*2,977*	*2,012,232*	*850*	*1,127,785*	*157*	*436,957*
C.P. and Berar	39,104	16,813,584	30,096	6,345,834	6,453	4,402,760	1,969	2,619,319	458	1,287,855
C.P. ..	*33,356*	*13,208,718*	*26,424*	*5,454,430*	*5,109*	*3,469,456*	*1,438*	*1,909,206*	*305*	*858,963*
Berar ..	*5,748*	*3,604,866*	*3,672*	*891,404*	*1,344*	*933,304*	*531*	*710,113*	*153*	*428,892*
Assam ..	33,590	10,204,733	27,967	4,714,599	4,098	2,834,634	1,241	1,642,349	259	698,820
N.-W.F.P. ..	2,854	3,038,067	1,498	429,874	618	453,494	445	575,745	223	714,718
Orissa ..	26,670	8,728,544	21,685	3,851,817	3,597	2,461,707	1,175	1,567,148	191	498,764
Sind ..	6,609	4,535,008	5,885	2,177,135	493	819,392	132	319,053	70	211,388
Ajmer-Merwara	711	583,693	471	106,797	150	104,318	59	79,812	27	82,739
Andamans & Nicobars	182	33,768	165	17,192	12	7,533	4	4,808	1	4,111
Andamans ..	*111*	*21,316*	*105*	*12,224*	*3*	*2,527*	*2*	*2,351*	*1*	*4,111*
Nicobars ..	*71*	*12,452*	*60*	*4,968*	*9*	*5,006*	*2*	*2,457*	..	..
Baluchistan ..	1,649	501,631	1,432	182,500	142	97,908	54	72,749	16	51,359
Coorg ..	303	168,726	176	55,422	99	68,717	25	30,610	2	6,125
Delhi ..	314	917,939	147	40,269	88	62,541	54	74,923	16	41,070
Panth Piplodo	12	5,267	8	1,346	3	2,396	1	1,525	..	..
SATES AND AGENCIES—	197,480	90,811,634	150,212	28,348,034	29,930	20,689,320	12,175	16,558,062	4,238	12,150,372
Assam ..	3,032	725,655	2,747	232,952	200	137,413	69	89,664	13	85,761
Baluchistan ..	2,194	356,204	2,074	221,206	78	52,661	29	39,978	13	39,981
Baroda ..	2,960	2,855,010	1,401	371,588	844	600,205	478	653,936	187	53 ,923
Bengal ..	9,472	2,144,829	8,463	1,262,292	811	534,117	171	234,542	23	63,525
Central India ..	23,428	7,506,427	19,955	3,587,273	,581	1,721,529	665	980,324	174	484,214
Chhattisgarh ..	13,248	4,050,00	11,109	2,191,767	1,749	1,183,243	338	436,721	36	90,329
Cochin ..	288	1,422,875	7	2,378	10	9,712	42	67,132	147	500,348
Deccan (& Kolhapur)	2,995	2,785,428	1,397	348,098	825	584,504	506	693,855	225	660,554
Gujarat ..	4,033	1,458,702	3,239	623,193	582	400,190	163	219,196	41	115,072
Gwalior ..	10,005	4,006,159	8,719	1,721,703	1,324	906,457	420	564,232	115	327,031
Hyderabad ..	22,498	16,338,534	12,290	2,944,946	5,887	4,027,683	3,143	4,258,714	1,040	2,912,897
Kashmir including Feudatories	8,779	4,021,616	6,495	1,366,381	1,485	1,028,768	631	850,465	154	411,153
Kashmir ..	*8,642*	*3,945,090*	*6,410*	*1,344,742*	*1,455*	*1,008,392*	*613*	*827,230*	*150*	*399,817*
Frontier Illaqas in Gilgit.	*137*	*76,526*	*85*	*21,639*	*30*	*20,316*	*18*	*23,235*	*4*	*11,336*
Madras ..	515	498,754	204	49,449	155	112,004	111	152,684	38	107,454
Mysore ..	16,457	7,329,140	12,743	2,664,380	2,604	1,783,207	848	1,125,274	210	583,007
Orissa ..	11,863	3,023,731	10,458	1,759,530	1,102	744,124	251	338,448	42	112,716
Punjab ..	12,083	5,503 554	8,958	1,440,537	1,915	1,405,464	885	1,200,228	276	803,593
Punjab Hill ..	6,353	1,090,644	5,856	657,203	403	302,299	57	74,328	14	37,717
Rajputana ..	32,548	13,670,208	25,747	4,974,425	4,497	3,113,878	1,661	2,275,256	514	1,441,242
Sikkim ..	99	121,520	32	9,759	26	18,756	26	38,761	13	40,912
Travancore ..	3,952	6,070,018	1,271	277,480	788	585,267	991	1,427,083	739	2,205,500
U. P. ..	2,204	928,470	1,697	375,676	411	279,614	71	90,433	18	48,959
Western India	7,894	4,804,156	5,350	1,165,218	1,653	1,157,415	619	822,328	206	586,674

CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION

P=Population)

5,000—10,000 N	5,000—10,000 P	10,000—20,000 N	10,000—20,000 P	20,000—50,000 N	20,000—50,000 P	50,000—100,000 N	50,000—100,000 P	100,000 & over N	100,000 & over P	Floating population unclassed
12	*13*	*14*	*15*	*16*	*17*	*18*	*19*	*20*	*21*	*22*
3,017	20,562,870	733	10,040,410	321	9,608,688	95	6,173,325	57	15,937,185	394,385
2,386	16,298,691	538	7,346,288	255	7,679,052	76	4,890,333	43	13,126,726	306,333
800	5,876,276	128	1,803,466	57	1,611,358	21	1,376,467	6	1,547,680	96,586
203	1,352,523	63	885,688	25	827,667	8	514,763	5	2,693,844	..
544	3,550,116	107	1,358,915	47	1,435,876	14	893,371	4	2,797,540	27,671
217	1,440,768	78	1,048,759	43	1,288,179	11	695,302	11	2,275,504	33,024
182	*1,198,305*	*65*	*877,860*	*32*	*1,000,054*	*10*	*640,087*	*10*	*1,920,944*	*16,908*
35	*242,463*	*13*	*170,899*	*11*	*288,125*	*1*	*55,215*	*1*	*354,560*	*16,116*
224	1,451,833	53	724,615	34	1,071,341	5	315,387	7	1,618,962	27,781
222	1,438,096	43	565,242	14	360,061	8	505,087	3	429,640	..
199	*1,273,217*	*37*	*478,592*	*10*	*257,961*	*7*	*442,525*	*2*	*280,929*	..
23	*165,779*	*6*	*86,650*	*4*	*102.100*	*1*	*62.562*	*1*	*148,711*	..
71	484,553	35	499,189	15	434,354	5	292,720	2	442,184	4,816
46	*308,852*	*19*	*289,041*	*10*	*306,859*	*3*	*168,185*	*2*	*442,184*	*1,542*
25	*175,701*	*16*	*210,148*	*5*	*127,495*	*2*	*124,535*	..	..	*3,274*
15	101,948	7	109,339	3	81,575	..	..	..	..	21,469
53	340,490	8	103,174	8	289,605	..	..	1	130,967	..
12	77,527	6	91,342	3	105,633	1	74,291	..	..	315
16	123,719	7	103,309	2	49,673	2	120,212	2	521,348	80,689
1	8,245	1	17,804	1	36,720	..	..	1	147,258	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	124
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	*103*
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	*21*
3	12,531	..	..	2	64,476	..	..	..	..	13,108
1	7,102	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	750
4	25,664	2	85,350	1	23,140	1	93,733	1	521,849	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
631	4,264,179	195	2,694,128	66	1,929,036	19	1,282,992	14	2,810,459	88,052
1	5,149	..	..	1	24,990	1	99,716	..	..	110
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,778
32	202,96	11	157,632	6	166,967	..	..	1	151,746	19,717
2	16,660	2	33,693	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
35	232,849	10	134,720	6	175,372	1	75,228	1	202,570	2,278
10	64,144	5	62,359	1	20,327	..	..	..	..	410
55	368,772	24	315,422	1	46,262	2	109,925	..	..	2,924
31	217,671	8	110,376	2	67,236	1	90,921	..	..	12,213
4	25,851	3	40,259	1	34,941	..	..	..	..	..
15	103,051	9	114,336	1	21,972	1	80,709	1	164,468	2,200
100	659,632	27	388,540	7	209,680	3	197,283	1	739,159	..
9	64,103	3	37,239	..	..	1	50,379	1	201,278	11,910
9	*64,103*	*3*	*37,239*	..	..	*1*	*50,379*	*1*	*201,278*	*11,910*
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	30,021	1	11,829	1	34,188	..	..	..	..	1,145
33	249,025	10	148,537	3	81,364	..	..	4	691,159	2,287
10	68,913	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
28	198,083	12	169,230	8	208,338	1	69,708	..	..	8,463
3	17,625	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	972
83	578,663	28	383,595	13	359,480	2	113,791	3	429,878	..
2	13,332	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
132	875,115	24	310,424	4	146,825	2	106,903	1	127,365	7,956
5	31,504	1	12,953	..	..	1	89,322	..	..	9
34	241,720	17	262,984	11	331,094	3	199,107	1	102,836	13,780

SUBSIDIARY TABLE

Distribution of the population between towns and villages

Province or State	Population per		Number per 1,000 in		Number per 1,000 of urban population in towns with a population of				Number per 1,000 of rural population in villages with a population of			
	Town	Village	Towns	Villages	20,000 and over	10,000 to 20,000	5,000 to 10,000	Under 5,000	5,000 and over	2,000 to 5,000	500 to 2,000	Under 500
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
INDIA ..	**18,335**	**517**	**128**	**872**	**633**	**172**	**156**	**39**	**47**	**176**	**493**	**284**
PROVINCES ..	**21,791**	**564**	**127**	**873**	**681**	**165**	**131**	**23**	**54**	**190**	**500**	**256**
Madras ..	19,324	1,171	159	841	587	227	281	5	106	356	463	75
Bombay ..	29,414	719	260	740	742	151	96	11	60	226	531	183
Bengal ..	39,857	646	99	901	859	92	46	3	77	234	483	206
U.P. ..	15,405	470	125	875	626	147	157	70	8	111	563	318
Punjab ..	21,579	682	153	847	679	141	158	22	92	144	549	215
Bihar ..	22,230	499	54	946	645	217	127	11	39	172	489	300
C. P. & Berar	17,594	378	124	876	575	228	184	13	6	86	477	431
Assam ..	9,052	296	28	972	288	343	247	122	5	67	452	476
N.-W. F. P. ..	19,721	879	182	818	645	234	111	10	128	285	414	173
Orissa ..	18,871	315	37	963	621	225	154	..	4	60	478	458
Sind ..	34,250	553	197	803	747	134	94	25	17	53	319	611
Ajmer-Merwara	42,820	524	367	633	859	84	38	19	..	213	498	289
Andamans and Nicobars ..	..	186	..	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	122	367	511
Baluchistan ..	8,372	245	200	800	..	633	148	219	14	76	440	470
Coorg ..	5,609	523	66	934	..	..	634	366	..	13	633	354
Delhi ..	77,298	729	758	242	918	51	29	2	23	185	611	181
Panth Piploda	..	439	..	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	744	256
STATES AND AGENCIES	**12,372**	**412**	**130**	**870**	**486**	**194**	**235**	**85**	**25**	**143**	**472**	**360**
Assam ..	12,407	198	172	828	1,000	..	..	..	9	58	378	555
Baluchistan ..	2,719	157	38	962	..	..	..	1,000	..	77	272	651
Baroda ..	11,239	737	252	748	437	239	251	73	5	226	593	176
Bengal ..	6,599	221	25	975	..	638	157	205	4	25	367	604
Central India	12,228	284	117	883	516	153	265	66	..	64	394	542
Chhattisgarh ..	8,466	295	38	962	134	409	385	72	2	20	416	562
Cochin ..	17,834	4,231	188	812	589	245	135	31	504	427	67	2
Deccan (& Kolhapur)	9,251	772	186	814	309	205	323	163	28	254	564	154
Gujarat ..	9,373	333	84	916	286	331	237	146	..	73	462	465
Gwalior ..	11,702	327	137	863	442	238	202	118	..	76	426	498
Hyderabad ..	15,901	633	134	866	522	177	301	..	..	206	586	208
Kashmir & Feudatories	10,626	424	103	897	623	88	75	214	8	89	523	380
Kashmir ..	*10,626*	*410*	*105*	*895*	*623*	*88*	*75*	*214*	*8*	*88*	*522*	*382*
Frontier Illaqas in Gilgit	..	*559*	..	*1,000*	..	..	..	..	..	*148*	*569*	*283*
Madras ..	7,431	801	195	807	354	122	262	262	12	205	660	123
Mysore ..	12,165	366	184	816	574	110	172	144	3	67	484	446
Orissa ..	6,881	250	20	980	..	..	938	62	2	37	366	595
Punjab ..	9,005	402	123	877	409	248	213	130	12	148	541	299
Punjab Hill ..	3,606	168	26	974	..	..	611	389	..	25	356	619
Rajputana ..	12,447	360	142	858	435	197	235	73	5	121	470	424
Sikkim ..	..	1,227	..	1,000	..	..	..	..	110	337	473	80
Travancore ..	15,022	1,378	114	886	502	277	167	54	170	404	374	52
U.P. ..	13,106	357	155	845	619	90	219	72	..	49	472	479
Western India	14,791	479	235	765	531	227	196	46	14	145	531	318

IV—CITIES CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION WITH VARIATION SINCE 1891

This table gives figures only for cities. A city is a town with not less than 100,000 inhabitants. Population figures for towns with a population of 50,000 persons and over will be found in Table V.

2. There are 58 cities in India and 23 of these are new. These are shown in italics.

M°29HD

IV—CITIES CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION WITH VARIATION SINCE 1891

City	Province or State	Persons	Variation	Net Variation 1891—1941	Males	Variation	Females	Variation
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
TOTAL—								
1891 ..	..	5,837,384	..	..	..	..	..	..
1901 ..	..	6,216,956	+379,572	..	..	..	..	..
1911 ..	..	6,665,933	+448,977	..	3,871,757	..	2,794,176	..
1921 ..	..	7,741,374	+1,075,441	..	4,584,832	+713,075	3,156,542	+362,366
1931 ..	..	9.140,115	+1,398,741	..	5,347,179	+702,347	3,792,936	+636,394
1941 ..	..	16.533,141	+7,393,026	+10,695,757	9,650,568	+4,303,389	6,882,573	+3,089,637
Calcutta ..	**Bengal**—							
1891 ..	..	744,249	..	..	482,035	..	262,214	..
1901 ..	..	921,380	+177,131	..	606,091	+124,056	315,289	+53,075
1911 ..	..	1,013,143	+91,763	..	677,703	+71,612	335,440	+20,151
1921 ..	..	1,046,300	+33,157	..	703,284	+25,581	343,016	+7,576
1931 ..	..	1,163.771	+117,471	..	792,492	+89,208	371,279	+28,263
1941 ..	..	2,108,891	+945,120	+1,364,642	1,452,362	+659,870	653,529	+285,250
Bombay ..	**Bombay**—							
1891 ..	..	821,764	..	..	518,093	..	303,671	..
1901 ..	..	776,006	—45,758	..	479,786	—38,307	296,220	—7,451
1911 ..	..	979,445	+203,439	..	640,288	+160,502	339,157	+42,937
1921 ..	..	1,175,914	+196,469	..	771,332	+131,044	404,582	+65,425
1931 ..	..	1,161,383	—14,531	..	747,381	—23,951	414,002	+9,420
1941 ..	..	1,489,883	+328,500	+668,119	942,453	+195,072	547,430	+133,428
Madras ..	**Madras**—							
1891 ..	..	452,518	..	..	225,817	..	226,701	..
1901 ..	..	509,346	+56,828	..	256,730	+30,913	252,616	+25,915
1911 ..	..	518,660	+9,314	..	266,465	+9,735	252,195	—421
1921 ..	..	526,911	+8,251	..	276,107	+9,642	250,804	—1,321
1931 ..	..	647,230	+120,319	..	341,223	+65,116	306,007	+55,203
1941 ..	..	777,481	+130,251	+324,963	407,502	+66,279	369,979	+63,972
Hyderabad ..	**Hyderabad**—							
1891 ..	..	145,039	..	..	216,324	..	198,715	..
1901 ..	..	448,466	+33,427	..	232,295	+15,971	216,171	+17,456
1911 ..	..	500,623	+52,157	..	258,454	+26,159	242,169	+25,998
1921 ..	..	404,187	—96,436	..	208,795	—49,659	195,392	—46,777
1931 ..	..	466,894	+62,707	..	247,623	+38,828	219,271	+23,879
1941 ..	..	739,159	+272,265	+324,120	384,780	+137,157	354,379	+135,108
Lahore ..	**Punjab**—							
1891 ..	..	176,854	..	..	104,710	..	72,144	..
1901 ..	..	202,964	+26,110	..	119,996	+15,286	82,968	+10,824
1911 ..	..	228,687	+25,723	..	143,249	+23,253	85,438	+2,470
1921 ..	..	281,781	+53,094	..	179,350	+36,101	102,431	+16,993
1931 ..	..	429,747	+147,966	..	274,587	+95,237	155,160	+52,729
1941 ..	..	671,659	+241,912	+494,805	420,832	+146,245	250,827	+95,667
Ahmedabad ..	**Bombay**—							
1891 ..	..	144,451	..	..	74,130	..	70,321	..
1901 ..	..	181,774	+37,323	..	94,879	+20,749	86,895	+16,574
1911 ..	..	214,000	+32,226	..	115,502	+20,623	98,498	+11,603
1921 ..	..	270,775	+56,775	..	153,274	+37,772	117,501	+19,003
1931 ..	..	310,000	+39,225	..	166,935	+13,661	143,065	+25,564
1941 ..	..	591,267	+281,267	+446,816	344,038	+177,753	246,579	+103,514
Delhi ..	**Delhi**—							
1891 ..	..	189,648	..	..	103,223	..	86,425	..
1901 ..	..	206,534	+16,886	..	113,054	+9,831	93,480	+7,055
1911 ..	..	229,144	+22,610	..	130,775	+17,721	98,369	+4,889
1921 ..	..	248,259	+19,115	..	143,679	+12,904	104,580	+6,211
1931 ..	..	347,539	+99,280	..	203,869	+60,190	143,670	+39,090
1941 ..	..	521,849	+174,310	+332,201	302,748	+98,879	219,101	+75,431

IV—CITIES CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION WITH VARIATION SINCE 1891—*contd.*

City	Province or State	Persons	Variation	Net variation 1891—1941	Males	Variation	Females	Variation
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*	*9*
Cawnpore ..	**U. P.—**							
1891 ..	..	194,048	..	..	..	..	..	..
1901 ..	..	202,797	+8,749	..	*114,573*	..	*88,224*	..
1911 ..	..	178,557	—24,240	..	*103,316*	—11,257	*75,241*	+12,983
1921 ..	..	216,436	+37,879	..	*129,764*	+26,448	*86,672*	+11,431
1931 ..	..	243,755	+27,319	..	*143,872*	+14,108	*99,883*	+13,211
1941 ..	..	487,324	+243,569	+293,276	*296,416*	+152,544	*190,908*	+91,025
Amritsar ..	**Punjab—**							
1891 ..	..	136,766	..	..	*78,786*	..	*57,980*	..
1901 ..	..	162,429	+25,663	..	*93,199*	+14,413	*69,230*	+11,250
1911 ..	..	152,756	—9,673	..	*88,879*	—4,320	*63,877*	—5,353
1921 ..	..	160,218	+7,462	..	*95,106*	+6,227	*65,112*	+1,235
1931 ..	..	264,840	+104,622	..	*158,985*	+63,879	*105,855*	+40,743
1941 ..	..	391,010	+126,170	+254,244	*229,199*	+70,214	*161,811*	+55,956
Lucknow ..	**U. P.—**							
1891 ..	..	264,953	..	..	..	..	..	..
1901 ..	..	256,239	—8,714	..	*136,653*	..	*119,586*	..
1911 ..	..	252,114	—4,125	..	*140,558*	+3,905	*111,556*	8,030
1921 ..	..	240,566	—11,548	..	*135,613*	4,945	*104,953*	—6,603
1931 ..	..	274,659	+34,093	..	*159,458*	+23,845	*115,201*	+10,248
1941 ..	..	387,177	+112,518	+122,224	*223,416*	+63,958	*163,761*	+48,560
Howrah ..	**Bengal—**							
1891 ..	..	116,606	..	..	*70,477*	..	*46,129*	..
1901 ..	..	157,594	40,988	..	*99,904*	+29,427	*57,690*	+11,561
1911 ..	..	179,006	+21,412	..	*114,566*	+14,662	*64,440*	+6,750
1921 ..	..	195,301	+16,295	..	*128,472*	+13,906	*66,829*	+2,389
1931 ..	..	224,873	+29,572	..	*145,120*	+16,648	*79,753*	+12,924
1941 ..	..	379,292	+154,419	+262,686	*246,959*	+101,839	*132,333*	+52,580
Karachi ..	**Sind—**							
1891 ..	..	98,195	..	..	*57,356*	..	*40,839*	..
1901 ..	..	108,644	+10,449	..	*62,779*	+5,423	*45,865*	+5,026
1911 ..	..	140,511	+31,867	..	*82,026*	+19,247	*58,485*	+12,620
1921 ..	..	201,691	+61,180	..	*121,565*	+39,539	*80,126*	+21,641
1931 ..	..	247,791	+46,100	..	*145,052*	+23,487	*102,739*	+22,613
1941 ..	..	359,492	+111,701	+261,297	*201,940*	+56,888	*157,552*	+54,813
Nagpur ..	**Central Provinces & Berar—**							
1891 ..	..	117,014	..	..	*60,640*	..	*56,374*	..
1901 ..	..	127,734	+10,720	..	*66,255*	+5,615	*61,479*	+5,105
1911 ..	..	101,415	—26,319	..	*53,696*	—12,559	*47,719*	—13,760
1921 ..	..	145,193	+43,778	..	*77,906*	+24,210	*67,287*	+19,568
1931 ..	..	215,165	+69,972	..	*116,403*	+38,497	*98,762*	+31,475
1941 ..	..	301,957	+86,792	+184,943	*159,352*	+42,949	*142,605*	+43,843
Agra ..	**U. P.—**							
1891 ..	..	168,662	..	..	..	..	..	..
1901 ..	..	188,022	+19,360	..	*99,903*	..	*88,119*	..
1911 ..	..	185,449	—2,573	..	*101,335*	+1,432	*84,114*	—4,005
1921 ..	..	185,532	+83	..	*104,051*	+2,716	*81,481*	—2,633
1931 ..	..	229,764	+44,232	..	*127,736*	+23,685	*102,028*	+20,547
1941 ..	..	284,149	+54,385	+115,487	*156,302*	+28,566	*127,847*	+25,819
Benares ..	**U. P.—**							
1891 ..	..	223,375	..	..	..	..	..	..
1901 ..	..	213,079	—10,296	..	*110,782*	..	*102,297*	..
1911 ..	..	203,804	—9,275	..	*105,815*	—4,967	*97,989*	—4,308
1921 ..	..	198,447	—5,357	..	*106,158*	+343	*92,289*	—5,700
1931 ..	..	205,315	+6,868	..	*114,551*	+8,393	*90,764*	—1,525
1941 ..	..	263,100	+57,785	+39,725	*147,765*	+33,214	*115,335*	+24,571

IV—CITIES CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION WITH VARIATION SINCE 1891—*contd.*

City	Province or State	Persons	Variation	Net Variation 1891—1941	Males	Variation	Females	Variation
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Allahabad ..	**U. P.—**							
1891 ..	..	175,246	..	..	..	..	..	..
1901 ..	..	172,032	—3,214	..	91,762	..	80,270	..
1911 ..	..	171,697	—335	..	96,208	+4,446	75,489	—4,781
1921 ..	..	157,220	—14,477	..	89,663	—6,545	67,557	—7,932
1931 ..	..	183,914	+26,694	..	104,162	+14,499	79,752	+12,195
1941 ..	..	260,630	+76,716	+85,384	148,533	+44,371	112,097	+32,345
Poona ..	**Bombay—**							
1891 ..	..	126,296	..	..	66,850	..	59,446	..
1901 ..	..	120,543	—5,753	..	61,645	—5,205	58,898	—548
1911 ..	..	126,630	+6,087	..	67,119	+5,474	59,511	+613
1921 ..	..	163,713	+37,083	..	87,242	+20,123	76,471	+16,960
1931 ..	..	198,078	+34,365	..	107,542	+20,300	90,536	+14,065
1941 ..	..	258,197	60,119	+131,901	136,732	+29,190	712,465	+30,929
Bangalore ..	**Mysore—**							
1891 ..	..	80,285	..	..	40,873	..	39,412	..
1901 ..	..	69,447	—10,838	..	35,964	+4,909	33,483	—5,929
1911 ..	..	88,651	+19,204	..	45,997	+10,033	42,654	+9,171
1921 ..	..	118,556	+29,905	..	63,911	+17,914	54,645	+11,991
1931 ..	..	172,357	+53,801	..	91,680	+27,769	80,677	+26,032
1941 ..	..	248,334	+75,977	+168,049	131,340	+39,660	116,994	+36,317
Madura ..	**Madras—**							
1891 ..	..	87,428	..	..	43,880	..	43,548	..
1901 ..	..	105,984	+18,556	..	52,667	+8,787	53,317	+9,769
1911 ..	..	134,130	+28,146	..	67,091	+14,424	67,039	+13,722
1921 ..	..	138,894	+4,764	..	70,289	+3,198	68,605	+1,566
1931 ..	..	182,018	+43,124	..	91,676	+21,387	90,342	+21,737
1941 ..	..	239,144	+57,126	+151,716	120,596	+28,920	118,548	+28,206
Dacca ..	**Bengal—**							
1891 ..	..	81,585	..	..	44,795	..	36,790	..
1901 ..	..	89,733	+8,148	..	49,871	+5,076	39,862	+3,072
1911 ..	..	108,551	+18,818	..	63,091	+13,220	45,460	+5,598
1921 ..	..	119,450	+10,899	..	67,333	+4,242	52,117	+6,657
1931 ..	..	138,518	+19,068	..	79,365	+12,032	59,153	+7,036
1941 ..	..	213,218	+74,700	+131,633	123,156	+43,791	90,062	+30,909
Sholapur ..	**Bombay—**							
1891 ..	..	61,915	..	..	31,734	..	30,181	..
1901 ..	..	75,288	+13,373	..	38,163	+6,429	37,125	+6,944
1911 ..	..	61,345	—13,943	..	31,891	6,272	29,454	—7,671
1921 ..	..	119,581	+58,236	..	63,115	+31,224	56,466	+27,012
1931 ..	..	144,654	+25,073	..	76,837	+13,722	67,817	+11,351
1941 ..	..	212,620	+67,966	+150,705	111,470	+34,633	101,150	+33,333
Srinagar ..	**Kashmir—**							
1891 ..	..	118,960	..	..	..	..	..	..
1901 ..	..	122,618	+3,658	..	..	..	..	..
1911 ..	..	124,240	+1,622	..	66,994	..	57,246	..
1921 ..	..	139,520	+15,280	..	75,152	+8,158	64,368	+7,122
1931 ..	..	173,573	+34,053	..	94,793	+19,641	78,780	+14,412
1941 ..	..	207,787	+34,212	+88,827	112,460	+17,667	95,327	+16,547
Indore ..	**Central India—**							
1891 ..	..	92,329	..	..	52,427	..	39,902	..
1901 ..	..	99,880	+7,551	..	54,045	+1,618	45,835	+5,933
1911 ..	..	57,285	—42,595	..	31,840	—22,205	25,445	—20,390
1921 ..	..	107,948	+50,663	..	61,409	+29,569	46,539	+21,094
1931 ..	..	147,100	+39,152	..	84,918	+23,509	62,182	+15,643
1941 ..	..	203,695	+56,595	+111,366	115,298	+30,380	88,397	+26,215

IV—CITIES CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION WITH VARIATION SINCE 1891—*contd.*

City	Province or State	Persons	Variation	Net variation 1891—1941	Males	Variation	Females	Variation
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Bareilly ..	U. P.—							
1891 ..	..	122,837	..	..	..	..	..	..
1901 ..	..	133,167	+10,330	..	70,933	..	62,234	..
1911 ..	..	129,462	—3,705	..	70,601	—332	58,861	—3,373
1921 ..	..	129,459	—3	..	71,230	+629	58,229	—632
1931 ..	..	144,031	+14,572	..	79,389	+8,159	64,642	+6,413
1941 ..	..	192,688	+48,657	+69,851	105,948	+26,559	86,740	+22,098
Lashkar ..	Gwalior—							
1891 ..	..	128,601	..	..	69,928	..	58,673	..
1901 ..	..	138,575	+9,974	..	74,132	+4,204	64,443	+5,770
1911 ..	..	84,458	—54,117	..	46,601	—27,531	37,857	—26,586
1921 ..	..	113,684	+29,226	..	63,612	+17,011	50,072	+12,215
1931 ..	..	126,949	+13,265	..	70,851	+7,239	56,098	+6,026
1941 ..	..	182,492	+55,543	+53,891	99,536	+28,685	82,956	+26,858
Rawalpindi ..	Punjab—							
1891 ..	..	73,795	..	..	51,043	..	22,752	..
1901 ..	..	87,688	+13,893	..	57,519	+6,476	30,169	+7,417
1911 ..	..	86,483	—1,205	..	57,451	—68	29,032	—1,137
1921 ..	..	101,142	+14,659	..	70,180	+12,729	30,962	+1,930
1931 ..	..	119,284	+18,142	..	75,971	+5,791	43,313	+12,351
1941 ..	..	181,139	+61,885	+107,374	114,904	+38,933	66,265	+22,952
Jubbulpore ..	Central Provinces & Berar—							
1891 ..	..	84,682	..	..	45,045	..	39,637	..
1901 ..	..	90,533	+5,851	..	46,989	+1,944	43,544	+3,907
1911 ..	..	100,651	+10,118	..	56,035	+9,046	44,616	+1,072
1921 ..	..	108,793	+8,142	..	61,754	+5,719	47,039	+2,423
1931 ..	..	124,382	+15,589	..	69,258	+7,504	55,124	+8,085
1941 ..	..	178,339	+53,957	+93,657	102,959	+33,701	75,380	+20,256
Jaipur ..	Rajputana—							
1891 ..	..	165,187	..	..	88,336	..	76,851	..
1901 ..	..	166,567	+1,380	..	88,166	—170	78,401	+1,550
1911 ..	..	143,498	—23,069	..	75,158	—13,008	68,340	—10,061
1921 ..	..	126,607	—16,891	..	68,694	—6,464	57,913	—10,427
1931 ..	..	150,579	+23,972	..	82,245	+13,551	68,334	+10,421
1941 ..	..	175,810	+25,231	+10,623	93,479	+11,234	82,331	+13,997
Patna ..	Bihar—							
1891 ..	..	165,192	..	..	82,008	..	83,184	..
1901 ..	..	134,785	—30,407	..	67,038	—14,970	67,747	—15,437
1911 ..	..	136,153	+1,368	..	70,841	+3,803	65,312	—2,435
1921 ..	..	110,523	—25,630	..	59,903	—10,938	50,620	—14,692
1931 ..	..	145,432	+34,909	..	83,537	+23,634	61,895	+11,275
1941 ..	..	175,706	+30,274	+10,514	99,313	+15,776	76,393	+14,498
Surat ..	Bombay—							
1891 ..	..	108,697	..	..	55,751	..	52,946	..
1901 ..	..	119,306	+10,609	..	61,653	+5,902	57,653	+4,707
1911 ..	..	114,868	+4,438	..	59,634	+2,019	55,234	—2,419
1921 ..	..	117,434	+2,566	..	61,711	+2,077	55,723	+489
1931 ..	..	98,936	—18,498	..	52,958	—8,753	45,978	—9,745
1941 ..	..	171,443	+72,507	+62,746	90,305	+37,347	81,138	+35,160
Meerut ..	U. P.—							
1891 ..	..	119,805	..	..	..	..	..	..
1901 ..	..	118,539	—1,266	..	65,822	..	52,717	..
1911 ..	..	116,631	—1,908	..	66,542	+720	50,089	—2,628
1921 ..	..	122,609	+5,978	..	71,816	+5,274	50,793	+704
1931 ..	..	136,709	+14,100	..	80,073	+8,257	56,636	+5,843
1941 ..	..	169,290	+32,581	+49,485	98,829	+18,756	70,461	+13,825

IV—CITIES CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION WITH VARIATION SINCE 1891—*contd.*

City	Province or State.	Persons	Variation	Net variation 1891—1941	Males	Variation	Females	Variation
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*	*9*
Trichinipoly ..	**Madras—**							
1891 ..	..	90,609	..	..	*44,080*	..	*46,529*	..
1901 ..	..	104,721	+14,112	..	*57,215*	+7,135	*53,506*	+6,977
1911 ..	..	123,512	+18,791	..	*61,560*	10,345	*61.952*	+8,446
1921 ..	..	120,422	—3,090	..	*60,574*	—986	*59,818*	—2,104
1931 ..	..	142,843	+22,421	..	*72,997*	+12,423	*69,846*	+9,998
1941 ..	..	159,566	+16,723	+68,597	*81,370*	+8,373	*78,196*	+8,350
Bangalore C&M	**Mysore—**							
1891 ..	..	100,081	..	..	*50,189*	..	*49,892*	..
1901 ..	..	89,599	—10,482	..	*45,122*	—5,067	*44,477*	—5,415
1911 ..	..	100,834	+11,235	..	*51,752′*	+6,630	*49,082*	+4,605
1921 ..		118,940	+18,106	..	*61,576*	+9,824	*57,364*	+8,282
1931 ..	..	134,113	+15,173	..	*69,409*	+7,833	*64,704*	+7,342
1941 ..	..	158,426	+24,313	+58,345	*82,870*	+13,461	*75,556*	+10,850
Baroda ..	**Baroda—**							
1891 ..	..	116,420	..	..	*62,871*	..	*53,549*	..
1901 ..	..	103,790	—12,630	..	*56,009*	—6,862	*47,781*	—5,768
1911 ..	..	99,345	—4,445	..	*53,616*	—2,393	*45,729*	—2,052
1921 ..	..	94,712	—4,633	..	*51,555*	—2,061	*43,157*	—2,572
1931 ..	..	112,860	+18,148	..	*62,744*	+11,189	*50,116*	+6,959
1941 ..	..	153,301	+40,441	+36,881	*84,666*	+21,922	*68,635*	+18,519
Mysore ..	**Mysore—**							
1891 ..	..	74,048	..	..	*36,691*	..	*37,357*	..
1901 ..	..	68,111	—5,937	..	*34,328*	—2,363	*33,783*	—3,574
1911 ..	..	71,306	+3,195	..	*36,112*	+1,784	*35,194*	+1,411
1921 ..	..	83,951	+12,645	..	*43,783*	+7,671	*40,168*	+4,974
1931 ..	..	107,142	+23,191	...	*56,772*	+12,989	*50,370*	+10,202
1941 ..	...	150,540	+43,398	+76,492	*78,967*	+22,195	*71,573*	+21,203
Jamshedpur ..	**Bihar—**							
1911 ..	..	5,672		..	*3,380*	..	*2,292*	..
1921 ..	..	57,360	+51,688	..	*35,385*	+32,005	*21,975*	+19,683
1931 ..	..	83,738	+26,378	..	*51,137*	+15,752	*32,601*	+10,626
1941 ..	..	148,711	+64,973	..	*86,871*	+35,734	*61,840*	+29,239
Ajmer ..	**Ajmer-Merwara—**							
1911 ..	..	86.222	..	..	*47,354*	..	*38,868*	..
1921 ..	..	113,512	+27,290	..	*67,597*	+20,243	*45,915*	+7,047
1931 ..	..	119,524	+6,012	..	*66,014*	—1,583	*53,510*	+7,595
1941 ..	..	147,258	+27,734	..	*79,898*	+13,884	*67,360*	+13,850
Multan ..	**Punjab—**							
1891 ..		74,562	..	..	*41,953*	..	*32,609*	..
1901 ..	..	87,394	+12,832	..	*49,328*	+7,375	*38,066*	+5,457
1911 ..	..	99,243	+11,849	..	*56,280*	+6,952	*42,963*	+4,897
1921 ..	..	84,806	—14,437	..	*48,180*	—8,100	*36,626*	—6,337
1931 ..	..	119,457	+34,651	..	*68,119*	+19,939	*51,338*	+14,712
1941 ..	..	142,768	+23,311	+68,206	*79,320*	+11,201	*63,448*	+12,110
Moradabad ..	**U. P.—**							
1891 ..	..	72,876	..	..	..	..	..	..
1901 ..	..	75,082	2,206	..	*38,492*	..	*36,590*	...
1911 ..	..	81,118	+6,036	..	*43,353*	+4,861	*37,765*	+1,175
1921 ..	..	82,671	+1,553	..	*44,685*	+1,332	*37,986*	+221
1931 ..	..	110,562	+27,891	..	*61,346*	+16,661	*49,216*	+11,230
1941 ..	..	142,414	+31,852	+69,538	*76,895*	+15,549	*65,519*	+16,303

IV—CITIES CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION WITH VARIATION SINCE 1891—*contd.*

City	Province or State	Persons	Variation	Net variation 1891—1941	Males	Variation	Females	Variation
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Sialkot ..	Punjab—							
1891 ..	..	55,087	..	..	*31,456*	..	*23,631*	..
1901 ..	..	57,056	+2,869	..	*31,614*	+158	*26,342*	+2,711
1911 ..	..	64,869	+6,913	..	*38,130*	+6,516	*26,739*	+397
1921 ..	..	70,619	+5,750	..	*41,025*	+2,895	*29,594*	+2,855
1931 ..	..	100,973	+30,354	..	*59,894*	+18,869	*41,079*	+11,458
1911 ..	..	138,348	+37,375	+83,261	*79,41[illegible]*	+19,519	*58,935*	+17,856
Jullundur ..	Punjab—							
1891 ..	..	66,202	..	..	*37,471*	..	*28,731*	..
1901 ..	..	67,735	+1,533	..	*37,299*	—172	*30,436*	+1,705
1911 ..	..	69,318	+1,583	..	*39,816*	+2,517	*29,502*	—934
1921 ..	..	71,008	+1,690	..	*40,593*	+777	*30,415*	+913
1931 ..	..	89,030	+18,022		*51,119*	+10,526	*37,911*	+7,496
1941 ..	..	135,283	+46,253	+69,081	*79,730*	+28,611	*55,553*	+17,642
Kolar Gold Fields	Mysore—							
1891 ..	..	24,111	..	..	*13,323*	..	*10,788*	..
1901 ..		70,874	+46,763	..	*39,810*	+26,487	*31,064*	+20,276
1911 ..	..	83,743	+12,869	..	*46,521*	+6,711	*37,222*	+6,158
1921 ..	..	87,382	+3,939	..	*47,487*	+966	*40,195*	+2,973
1931 ..	..	85,103	—2,579	..	*45,051*	—2,436	*40,052*	—143
1941 ..	..	133,859	+48,756	+109,748	*70,428*	+25,377	*63,431*	+23,379
Peshawar ..	N. W. F. P.—							
1891 ..	..	63,079	..	..	..	..	..	..
1901 ..	..	73,343	+10,264	..	..	..	..	..
1911 ..	..	74,062	+719	..	*40,993*	..	*33,069*	..
1921 ..	..	79,427	+5,365	..	*45,384*	+4,391	*34,043*	+974
1931 ..	..	87,440	+8,013	..	*50,151*	+4,767	*37,289*	+3,246
1941 ..	..	130,937	+43,527	+67,888	*76,650*	+26,499	*54,317*	+17,028
Coimbatore ..	Madras—							
1891 ..	..	46,383	..	..	*22,238*	..	*24,145*	..
1901 ..	..	53,080	+6,697	..	*25,913*	+3,675	*27,167*	+3,022
1911 ..	..	47,007	—6,073	..	*23,399*	—2,514	*23,608*	—3,559
1921 ..	..	65,788	+18,781	..	*33,417*	+10,018	*32,371*	+8,763
1931 ..	..	95,198	+29,410	..	*49,880*	+16,463	*45,318*	+12,947
1941 ..	..	130,348	+35,150	+83,965	*67,651*	+17,771	*62,697*	+17,379
Salem ..	Madras—							
1891 ..	..	67,710	..	..	*32,860*	..	*34,850*	..
1901 ..	..	70,621	+2,911	..	*34,337*	+1,477	*36,284*	+1,434
1911 ..	..	59,153	—11,468	..	*29,232*	—5,105	*29,921*	—6,363
1921 ..	..	52,244	—6,909	..	*26,418*	—2,814	*25,826*	—4,095
1931 ..	..	102,179	+49,935	..	*51,786*	+25,368	*50,393*	+24,567
1941 ..	..	129,702	+27,523	+61,992	*66,074*	+14,288	*63,628*	+13,235
Trivandrum ..	Tranvancore—							
1891 ..	..	27,887	..	..	*14,707*	..	*13,180*	..
1901 ..	..	57,882	+29,995	..	*29,992*	+15,285	*27,890*	+14,710
1911 ..	..	63 561	+5,679	..	*32,292*	+2,300	*31,269*	+3,379
1921 ..	..	72,734	+9,223	..	*37,344*	+5,052	*35,440*	+4,171
1931 ..	..	96,016	+23,232	..	*49,392*	+12,048	*46,624*	+11,184
1941 ..	..	128,365	+32,349	+100,478	*65,644*	+16,252	*62,721*	+16,097
Bikaner ..	Rajputana—							
1891 ..	..	50,513	..	..	*24,979*	..	*25,534*	..
1901 ..	..	53,075	+2,562	..	*26,709*	+1,730	*26,366*	+832
1911 ..	..	55,826	+2,751	..	*28,275*	+1,566	*27,551*	+1,185
1921 ..	..	69,410	+13,584	..	*36,712*	+8,437	*32,698*	+5,147
1931 ..	..	85,927	+16,517	..	*45,832*	+9,120	*40,095*	+7,397
1941 ..	..	127,226	+41,299	+76,713	*69,875*	+24,043	*57,351*	+17,256

IV—CITIES CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION WITH VARIATION SINCE 1891—*contd.*

City		Province or State	Persons	Variation	Net variation 1891—1941	Males	Variation	Females	Variation
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Hyderabad	..	Sind—							
1891	..	..	54,569	..	..		..	..	..
1901	..	..	64,790	+10,221	..	..	..	..	..
1911	..	..	69,140	+4,350	..	*37,204*	..	*31,936*	..
1921	..	..	73,951	+4,811	..	*40,518*	+3,314	*33,433*	+1,497
1931	..	..	96,021	+22,070	..	*53,339*	+12,821	*42,682*	+9,249
1941	..	..	127,521	+31,500	+72,952	*69,637*	+16,298	*57,884*	+15,202
Jodhpur	..	Rajputana—							
1891	..	..	80,405	..	..	*41,663*	..	*38,742*	..
1901	..	..	79,109	—1,296	..	*40,043*	—1,620	*39,066*	+324
1911	..	..	79,756	+647	..	*41,838*	+1,795	*37,918*	—1,148
1921	..	..	73,480	—6,276	..	*39,747*	—2,091	*33,733*	—4,185
1931	..	..	94,736	+21,256	..	*52,165*	+12,418	*42,571*	+8,838
1941	..	..	126,842	+32,106	+46,437	*68,815*	+16,650	*58,027*	+15,456
Calicut	..	Madras—							
1891	..	..	66,078	..	..	*34,507*	..	*31,571*	..
1901	..	..	76,981	+10,903	..	*39,986*	+5,479	*36,995*	+5,424
1911	..	..	78,417	+1,436	..	*40,680*	+694	*37,737*	+742
1921	..	..	82,334	+3,917	..	*42,527*	+1,847	*39,807*	+2,070
1931	..	..	99,273	+16,939	..	*51,030*	+8,503	*48,243*	+8,436
1941	..	..	126,352	+27,079	+60,274	*63,998*	+12,968	*62,354*	+14,111
Bhatpara	..	Bengal—							
1891	..	..	14,135	..	..	*9,173*	..	*4,962*	..
1901	..	..	21,540	+7,405	..	*13,978*	+4,805	*7,562*	+2,600
1911	..	..	50,414	+28,874	..	*34,739*	+20,761	*15,675*	+8,113
1921	..	..	65,609	+15,195	..	*45,723*	+10,984	*19,886*	+4,211
1931	..	..	84,975	+19,366	..	*60,134*	+14,411	*24,841*	+4,955
1941	..	..	117,044	+32,069	+102,909	*78,162*	+18,028	*38,882*	+14,041
Koil-Aligarh	..	U. P.—							
1891	..	..	62,925	..	..	..	..	..	..
1901	..	..	72,084	+9,159	..	*39,188*	..	*32,896*	..
1911	..	..	66,344	—5,740	..	*37,297*	—1,891	*29,047*	—3,849
1921	..	..	66,963	+619	..	*38,034*	+737	*28,929*	—118
1931	..	..	83,878	+16,915	..	*48,264*	+10,230	*35,614*	+6,685
1941	..	..	112,655	+28,777	+49,730	*63,822*	+15,558	*48,833*	+13,219
Ludhiana	..	Punjab—							
1891	..	..	46,334	..	..	*25,506*	..	*20,828*	..
1901	..	..	48,649	+2,315	..	*26,829*	+1,323	*21,820*	+992
1911	..	..	44,170	—4,479	..	*25,517*	—1,312	*18,653*	—3,167
1921	..	..	51,880	+7,710	..	*30,273*	+4,756	*21,607*	+2,954
1931	..	..	68,586	+16,706	..	*40,032*	+9,759	*28,554*	+6,947
1941	..	..	111,639	+43,053	+65,305	*65,061*	+25,029	*46,578*	+18,024
Shahjahanpur	..	U. P.—							
1891	..	..	78,522	..	..	..	..	..	..
1901	..	..	76,458	—2,064	..	*38,175*	..	*38,283*	..
1911	..	..	71,778	—4,680	..	*36,789*	—1,386	*34,989*	—3,294
1921	..	..	72,616	+838	..	*38,125*	+1,336	*34,491*	—498
1931	..	..	83,764	+11,148	..	*45,246*	+7,121	*38,518*	+4,027
1941	..	..	110,163	+26,399	+31,641	*62,068*	+16,822	*48,095*	+9,577
Saharanpur	..	U. P.—							
1891	..	..	63,194	..	..	..	..	..	..
1901	..	..	66,254	+3,060	..	*35,692*	..	*30,562*	..
1911	..	..	62,850	—3,404	..	*35,416*	—276	*27,434*	—3,128
1921	..	..	62,261	—589	..	*36,040*	+624	*26,221*	—1,213
1931	..	..	78,655	+16,394	..	*45,282*	+9,242	*33,373*	+7,152
1941	..	..	108,263	+29,608	+45,069	*62,591*	+17,309	*45,672*	+12,299

IV—CITIES CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION WITH VARIATION SINCE 1891—*concld.*

City	Province or State	Persons	Variation	Net variation 1891—1941	Males	Variation	Females	Variation
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*	*9*
Gaya ..	Bihar—							
1891 ..	..	80,383	..	..	*40,893*	..	*39,490*	..
1901 ..	..	71,288	—9,095	..	*36,553*	—4,340	*34,735*	—4,755
1911 ..	..	49,921	—21,367	..	*26,310*	—10,243	*23,611*	—11,124
1921 ..	..	67,562	+17,641	..	*37,336*	+11,026	*30,226*	+6,615
1931 ..	..	88,005	+20,443	..	*50,625*	+13,289	*37,380*	+7,154
1941 ..	..	105,223	+17,218	+24,840	*58,480*	+7,855	*46,743*	+9,363
Jhansi ..	U. P.—							
1891 ..	..	53,779	..	..	..	..	..	..
1901 ..	..	55,724	+1,945	..	*29,778*	..	*25,946*	..
1911 ..	..	76,126	+20,402	..	*41,568*	+11,790	*34,558*	+8,612
1921 ..	..	74,861	—1,265	..	*42,161*	+593	*32,700*	—1,858
1931 ..	..	93,112	+18,251	..	*51,232*	+9,071	*41,880*	+9,180
1941 ..	..	103,2[illegible]4	+10,142	+49,475	*55,640*	+4,408	*47,614*	+5,734
Bhaonagar ..	W. I.—							
1891 ..	..	57,653	..	..	..	..	..	..
1901 ..	..	56,442	—1,211	..	*29,745*	..	*26,697*	..
1911 ..	..	60,694	+4,252	..	*31,869*	+2,124	*28,825*	+2,128
1921 ..	..	59,392	—1,302	..	*30,785*	—1,084	*28,607*	—218
1934 ..	..	75,594	+16,202	..	*39,894*	+9,109	*35,700*	+7,093
1941 ..	..	102,851	+27,257	+45,198	*54,400*	+14,506	*48,451*	+12,751

V—TOWNS ARRANGED TERRITORIALLY WITH POPULATION BY COMMUNITIES

In the past this table showed the distribution of urban population by religions. The table now shows distribution by communities.

2. Details are given in the table for all towns with a population of 50,000 and over in each province or state. For towns of less than 50,000 only the total figure for the province or state is given.

3. The towns are arranged by provinces or states ; and, under each province or state, according to population.

4. In Bengal a large number of Hindus failed to return their caste and it could not therefore be decided whether they belonged to the Scheduled castes or other Hindus. They have been separately shown in the Bengal tables but for all India tables they have been included in Other Hindus. The numbers of such persons are given below :—

	Males	Females
Bengal	1,573,026	922,146
British territory	1,567,281	917,803
Cooch Behar	314	235
Tripura	5,331	4,108

V—TOWNS ARRANGED TERRITORIALLY WITH

District or State	Town, municipality, suburb, cantonment, etc.		Population		Hindus			
					Scheduled Castes		Others	
			Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8
	INDIA		27,387,637	22,308,416	1,891,452	1,795,482	15,975,771	12,964,34 0
	British Territory		21,085,640	16,511,190	1,571,670	1,388,828	12,257,419	9,586,C04
	MADRAS		3,946,466	3,918,417	370,637	371,937	2,775,209	2,750,3..0
	Class I		*807,191*	*755,402*	*73,845*	*68,876*	*503,150*	*528,495*
Madras ..	.. Madras ..	.. Corpn	407,502	309,079	53,298	50,040	271,232	240,479
Madura ..	.. Madura ..	.. M	120,596	118,548	5,401	4,237	99,043	98,074
Trichinopoly ..	.. Trichinopoly ..	.. M	81,370	78,196	4,438	4,366	53,278	50,511
Coimbatore ..	.. Coimbatore ..	.. M	67,051	62,097	5,401	5,220	50,545	46,756
Salem	.. Salem ..	.. M	66,074	63,628	4,242	4,093	53,200	51,348
Malabar ..	.. Calicut ..	.. M	63,998	62,354	975	920	35,783	34,727
	Class II		*701,722*	*700,487*	*47,085*	*48,623*	*512,459*	*511,145*
Kistna ..	.. Bezwada ..	.. M	44,443	41,741	5,167	5,111	31,720	29,620
Guntur ..	.. Guntur ..	.. M	41,114	42,485	1,071	936	27,767	29,383
South Kanara ..	.. Mangalore ..	.. M	40,880	40,189	1,017	968	19,374	19,962
Tinnevelly ..	.. Tuticorin ..	.. M	38,262	37,352	1,803	1,625	25,045	24,475
East Godavari	.. Cocanada ..	.. M	37,701	37,349	2,281	3,278	32,428	31,127
Chingleput	.. Conjeevaram ..	.. M	37,272	37,363	525	1,145	34,003	34,542
East Godavari	.. Rajahmundry ..	.. M	37,081	37,483	3,125	3,341	30,675	30,781
North Arcot ..	.. Vellore ..	.. M	36,138	35,364	2,867	2,931	22,546	22,055
Vizagapatam ..	.. Vizagapatam ..	.. M	35,600	34,583	3,217	2,967	28,534	27,820
Tanjore ..	.. Tanjore ..	.. M	34,165	34,537	1,763	1,703	26,731	26,787
Tanjore ..	.. Kumbakonam	.. M	32,921	34,087	946	931	28,973	30,020
West Godavari ..	.. Ellore ..	.. M	31,718	33,193	2,708	2,983	24,306	25,374
Tinnevelly ..	.. Tinnevelly ..	.. M	29,107	31,569	1,828	1,924	22,765	24,710
South Arcot ..	.. Cuddalore ..	.. M	30,459	30,173	4,094	4,210	23,796	23,256
Kistna ..	.. Bandar (Masulipatam) ..	M	29,832	29,314	1,483	1,363	23,617	23,121
Nellore ..	.. Nellore ..	.. M	28,220	28,095	1,462	1,436	18,579	18,332
Madura ..	.. Dindigul ..	.. M	28,566	27,709	2,092	2,114	17,709	17,216
Bellary ..	.. Bellary ..	.. M	29,269	26,879	3,349	3,016	15,047	13,904
Malabar ..	.. Palghat ..	.. M	26,975	28,185	1,505	1,561	19,162	20,217
Tanjore ..	.. Negapatam ..	.. M	26,134	26,803	1,694	1,766	17,317	17,158
Vizagapatam ..	.. Vizianagaram	.. M	25,715	26,034	3,061	3,314	20,925	21,283
	Classes III—VI		*2,437,553*	*2,462,528*	*249,707*	*254,438*	*1,699,690*	*1,710,680*
	BOMBAY		3,034,680	2,377,489	231,583	205,415	1,925,381	1,499,928
	Class I		*1,620,666*	*1,093,172*	*136,348*	*112,969*	*1,015,477*	*677,023*
Bombay ..	.. Bombay ..	.. Corpn	9,42,453	547,430	67,737	53,615	574,645	324,753
Ahmedabad ..	.. Ahmedabad ..	.. M	344,088	246,579	41,588	32,483	207,832	144,595
Poona ..	.. Poona ..	.. M	136,305	121,159	10,309	10,399	104,282	93,237
Sholapur ..	.. Sholapur ..	.. M	106,825	96,806	12,685	12,474	71,070	63,725
Surat ..	.. Surat ..	.. M	90,305	81,138	3,969	3,998	56,748	50,713
	Class II		*260,098*	*237,502*	*14,567*	*14,336*	*163,457*	*148,002*
Dharwar ..	.. Hubli ..	.. M	49,505	46,007	2,721	2,753	20,792	27,756
Bombay Suburban	.. Bandra ..	.. M	40,231	31,558	2,692	2,401	18,870	13,052
Belgaum	.. Belgaum ..	.. M	30,196	28,123	825	824	22,069	20,344
Dharwar ..	.. Gadag (Bettegiri)	.. M	29,217	27,066	1,139	1,215	20,804	19,390
Broach & Panchmahals ..	Broach ..	.. M	29,240	26,570	1,767	1,637	15,017	13,369
Ahmednagar ..	.. Ahmednagar ..	.. M	27,456	26,737	1,707	1,806	18,251	17,555
West Khandesh	.. Dhulia ..	.. M	27,428	25,880	2,206	2,177	17,897	16,732
Nasik ..	.. Nasik ..	.. M	26,825	25,561	1,510	1,523	20,067	19,804
	Class III—VI		*1,153,916*	*1,046,815*	*80,068*	*78,110*	*746,447*	*674,398*
	BENGAL		3,734,776	2,174,000	183,141	119,148	2,485,272	1,455,478
	Class I		*1,900,639*	*917,806*	*57,156*	*21,811*	*1,305,372*	*667,608*
Calcutta ..	.. Calcutta ..	.. Corpn	1,452,362	656,529	41,384	13,844	990,920	485,364
Howrah ..	.. Howrah ..	.. M	246,959	132,333	6,323	3,030	195,254	105,774
Dacca ..	.. Dacca ..	.. M	123,1¿6	90,062	2,201	1,574	73,305	52,153
24-Parganas ..	.. Bhatpara ..	.. M	78,162	38,882	7,248	3,363	45,893	24,317
	Class II		*562,102*	*331,228*	*27,425*	*20,016*	*355,345*	*210,628*
Chittagong ..	.. Chittagong ..	.. M	61,697	30,604	1,566	1,428	25,921	12,258
Midnapur ..	.. Kharagpur ..	.. M	48,724	38,461	5,033	4,799	30,601	23,904
24-Parganas ..	.. Garden Reach	.. M	55,763	29,425	1,837	1,401	24,358	10,298
24-Parganas ..	.. South Suburban	.. M	36,068	27,411	3,126	2,924	28,112	20,733
Burdwan ..	.. Burdwan ..	.. M	38,050	24,860	2,613	1,696	28,013	17,916
Bakarganj ..	.. Barisal ..	.. M	39,917	21,399	681	468	23,815	14,947
24-Parganas ..	.. Tollygunge ..	.. M	36,498	22,096	2,285	1,430	26,471	15,243
24-Parganas ..	.. Tittagarh ..	.. M	39,600	17,816	1,398	646	26,772	12 786
Dacca ..	.. Narayanganj ..	.. M	35,700	20,397	1,566	972	15,181	8,418
Burdwan ..	.. Asansol ..	.. M	33,211	22,586	1,659	1,098	20,906	13,263
Hooghly ..	.. Serampore ..	.. M	34,424	20,915	1,860	1,108	27.514	17,523
24-Parganas ..	.. Baranagar ..	.. M	33,717	20,734	1,883	1,372	25,309	16,485
Mymensingh ..	.. Mymensingh ..	.. M	34,520	19,430	235	114	26 923	13,938
Howrah ..	.. Bally ..	.. M	34,213	16,184	1,403	551	23,126	12,501
	Classes III—VI		*1,302,035*	*924,966*	*98,560*	*77,321*	*824,555*	*577,142*

POPULATION BY COMMUNITIES

Muslims		Indian Christians		Jains		Sikhs		Others	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
7,705,614	6,104,386	616,794	584,337	318,596	231,783	370,345	236 944	409,065	341,138
6,004,222	4,569,328	414,727	385,994	156,315	126,220	307,053	193,591	324,239	261,215
575,290	563,766	200,168	205,052	3,944	3,584	153	98	20,945	21,790
112,188	*95,853*	*48,359*	*49,935*	*1,325*	*826*	*72*	*40*	*8,222*	*8,377*
52,638	43,064	22,488	23,272	1,154	674	47	10	6,645	6,431
9,141	8,854	6,520	6,319	19	6	..	..	472	458
13,776	12,740	9,243	9,807	37	32	8	..	590	7·0
6,400	5,259	4,843	4,868	39	42	14	15	310	517
7,007	6,582	1,506	1,554	9	2	3	6	38	43
23,226	22,354	3,789	4,095	67	70	..	..	158	188
92,078	*87,984*	*46,384*	*48,771*	*561*	*262*	*11*	*6*	*3,244*	*3,596*
5,703	5,119	1,685	1,734	..	..	..	..	168	157
8,668	8,113	3,543	4,010	10	5	..	..	46	36
9,539	8,668	10,787	10,547	12	9	..	..	151	35
1,766	1,656	8,392	8,805	..	..	..	..	650	791
1,953	1,773	975	975	54	18	4	2	93	176
2,348	1,280	207	291	96	93	..	..	3	6
1,877	1,752	1,160	1,390	..	..	..	..	217	219
9,426	8,091	1,201	1,294	55	34	2	..	41	59
1,948	1,719	1,439	1,570	11	2	..	..	511	505
2,582	2,581	1,864	2,145	98	87	..	..	1,127	1,254
1,909	1,932	1,017	1,150	72	52	1	..	3	2
3,673	3,624	947	1,190	..	..	..	..	24	22
3,701	3,071	747	958	1	..	..	..	5	6
1,515	16,34	998	1,021	22	16	4	4	30	32
3,826	3,942	807	869	..	..	..	..	9	19
6,272	6,040	18,57	2,247	18	..	..	..	32	40
3,709	3,334	4,858	5,027	..	..	..	..	18	18
8,953	8,403	1,214	1,193	100	43	..	..	106	230
5,654	5,634	647	761	3	3	..	..	4	9
5,438	6,285	1,085	1,504	..	..	..	..	..	..
1,405	1,437	204	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
271,024	*379,809*	*102,425*	*106,326*	*2,058*	*1,346*	*70*	*52*	*9,479*	*9,81*
524,880	428,890	98,028	77,984	71,339	54,174	5,586	1,724	117,683	99,379
252,558	*173,937*	*56,990*	*39,171*	*44,391*	*30,854*	*2,650*	*992*	*72,252*	*58,226*
171,136	80,182	47,339	30,610	21,372	11,909	1 790	620	58,234	45 741
63,660	47,641	4,650	3,817	16,900	14 035	593	232	4 405	3 776
14,963	11,527	3,078	2,908	2,115	1,377	254	135	1,334	1 116
19,303	18,042	1,239	1,251	1,279	1,060	4	5	345	309
18,496	16 145	484	525	2,725	2,473	9	..	7,874	7,284
55,047	*49,088*	*13,917*	*14,001*	*4,947*	*4,227*	*215*	*106*	*7,948*	*7,742*
14,234	13,033	1,827	1,744	541	418	6	2	384	308
6,532	4,360	9,113	8,881	539	322	131	67	2,354	2,475
5,782	5,279	251	363	1,200	1,190	1	1	68	122
6,023	5,526	753	658	324	219	..	..	84	58
8,401	7,576	298	251	388	365	11	2	3,358	3,370
4,842	4,564	1,307	1,598	1,179	1,076	41	24	129	114
3,535	5,333	150	179	516	449	6	1	1,118	1,007
3,698	3,415	218	327	260	193	19	9	453	290
237,275	*215,865*	*27,121*	*24,812*	*22,001*	*19,093*	*2,721*	*626*	*37,683*	*33,411*
1,001,212	528,620	17,542	15,258	5,699	3,187	9,988	4,384	61,922	48,130
488,239	*192,604*	*9,371*	*8,129*	*4,442*	*2,290*	*6,537*	*2,558*	*29,522*	*22,806*
373,844	123,691	8,759	7,672	4,419	2,270	6,069	2,387	26,967	21,301
43,144	22,034	342	262	23	20	400	157	1,473	1,056
40,697	35,996	189	160	..	..	39	14	725	165
24,354	10,563	81	35	..	..	29	..	357	304
164,088	*90,364*	*3,978*	*28,29*	*249*	*89*	*1,992*	*1,218*	*9,025*	*6,034*
32,088	15,386	115	135	5	..	315	147	1,687	1,050
7,986	5,579	1,306	1,130	64	29	1,069	702	2,465	2,228
29,033	17,521	26	33	..	4	178	52	309	116
3,995	3,107	409	418	..	..	91	59	335	170
6,211	4,632	44	40	40	8	36	18	1,093	550
12,273	5,947	899	26	..	..	..	..	49	11
6,831	4,756	168	159	..	..	58	38	685	401
11,242	4,271	71	57	..	..	14	11	103	45
18,707	10,804	20	18	55	10	4	..	167	85
8,392	6,701	547	500	..	..	110	66	1,337	953
4,384	1,768	144	100	13	7	39	10	250	99
6,186	2,688	146	96	..	..	3	2	130	91
7,241	4,224	60	103	11	5	31	4	16	22
9,097	2,780	23	14	61	26	44	19	299	203
343,885	*245,652*	*4,193*	*4,295*	*1,008*	*758*	*1,459*	*558*	*23,376*	*19,210*

V—TOWNS ARRANGED TERRITORIALLY WITH

District or State	Town, municipality, suburb, cantonment, etc.		Population: Males	Population: Females	Hindus: Scheduled Castes: Males	Hindus: Scheduled Castes: Females	Hindus: Others: Males	Hindus: Others: Females
1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8
	UNITED PROVINCES		3,802,609	3,052,659	410,908	350,732	1,908,281	1,441,543
	Class I		*1,288,176*	*988,341*	*127,654*	*99,468*	*639,451*	*461,327*
Cawnpore	.. Cawnpore	M	240,538	157,865	37,220	25,369	131,346	83,247
Lucknow	.. Lucknow	M	200,023	153,937	10,412	15,237	100,559	72,831
Agra	.. Agra	M	141,453	115,915	21,290	17,907	68,965	55,068
Benares	.. Benares	M	142,344	113,400	9,070	6,873	90,228	68,264
Allahabad	.. Allahabad	M	138,484	107,742	17,050	14,716	75,285	55,404
Bareilly	.. Bareilly	M	98,556	81,070	3,583	3,062	49,583	34,867
Moradabad	.. Moradabad	M	76,895	65,519	2,558	2,146	25,701	21,462
Meerut	.. Meerut	M	65,935	51,247	4,260	4,026	28,608	20,017
Aligarh	.. Koil Aligarh	M	63,822	48,833	6,187	5,347	25,528	19,158
Shahjahanpur	.. Shahjahanpur.. ...	M	58,825	46,902	2,667	2,220	21,839	17,078
Saharanpur	.. Saharanpur	M	60,701	44,921	3,757	2,565	21,629	13,931
	Class II		*443,307*	*357,790*	*49,894*	*44,446*	*232,485*	*175,039*
Gorkhpur	.. Gorakhpur	M	44,592	40,058	4,039	5,004	25,084	20,626
Muttra	.. Muttra	M	42,359	34,357	2,886	2,645	30,551	21,209
Jhansi	.. Jhansi	M	39,322	36,252	7,625	7,828	21,165	18,935
Mirzapur	.. Mirzapur-cum-Bindhyachal.	M	36,896	34,048	4,791	4,825	24,012	21,824
Farrukhabad	.. Farrukhabad-cum-Fatehgarh	M	32,097	27,483	2,644	2,368	20,046	16,748
Dehradun	.. Dehradun	M	34,500	22,683	4,028	2,875	17,550	11,121
Moradabad	.. Amroha	M	27,830	28,127	1,290	1,169	6,289	5,887
Fyzabad	.. Fyzabad-cum-Ajodhya	M	33,485	21,730	2,883	2,545	23,756	12,963
Cawnpore	.. Juhi notified area ..		34,710	19,382	9,874	6,457	18,732	9,312
Moradabad	.. Sambhal	M	28,176	25,711	1,532	1,582	6,458	5,578
Etawah	.. Etawah	M	28,659	24,455	4,222	3,712	14,736	12,249
Meerut	.. Meerut	Cantt.	32,894	19,214	2,682	2,221	14,286	8,608
Budaun	.. Budaun	M	27,787	24,290	1,398	1,215	9,820	7,569
	Classes III—VI		*2,071,126*	*1,706,528*	*233,360*	*206,518*	*1,036,345*	*804,527*
	PUNJAB		2,522,195	1,826,769	65,007	52,312	579,661	607,777
	Class I		*956,649*	*658,080*	*9,269*	*7 232*	*284,512*	*185,405*
Lahore	.. Lahore	M	392,693	239,443	..	..	104,032	57,317
Amritsar	.. Amritsar	M	228,287	161,294	3,839	2,973	82,225	54,249
Multan	.. Multan	M	73,722	59,544	672	541	28,320	22,809
Rawalpindi	.. Rawalpindi	M	69,529	48,646	539	371	22,100	16,288
Sialkot	.. Sialkot	M	65,454	53,509	1,018	801	12,246	9,303
Ludhiana	.. Ludhiana	M	65,061	46,578	1,491	1,107	19,031	13,070
Jullundur	.. Jullundur	M	61,903	49,066	1,710	1,439	16,558	12,279
	Class II		*228,061*	*149,745*	*6,294*	*4,313*	*82,211*	*53,154*
Gujranwala	.. Gujranwala	M	47,188	37,357	198	157	13,785	10,228
Lyallpur	.. Lyallpur	M	42,823	27,107	982	564	19,575	11,637
Ambala	.. Ambala	Cantt.	39,687	22,732	2,152	1,734	10,241	11,469
Rawalpindi	.. Rawalpindi	Cantt.	40,979	16,781	1,760	877	11,989	5,646
Lahore	.. Kasur	M	29,133	22,968	1,128	940	4,803	3,812
Jhang	.. Jhang Maghiana ..	M	28,251	21,800	65	41	12,818	10,362
	Classes III—VI		*1,347,485*	*1,018,944*	*49,444*	*40,767*	*512,938*	*369,218*
	BIHAR		1,069,830	886,389	84,697	82,189	688,909	547,168
	Class I		*244,664*	*184,976*	*14,901*	*12,696*	*159,094*	*116,336*
Patna	.. Patna	M	99,313	76,393	7,814	6,765	66,015	49,227
Singhbhum	.. Jamshedpur	M	86,871	61,840	2,414	1,937	53,732	36,937
Gaya	.. Gaya	M	58,480	46,743	4,673	3,994	39,347	30,232
	Class II		*270,450*	*226,123*	*21,097*	*20,266*	*169,449*	*133,575*
Bhagalpur	.. Bhagalpur	M	52,225	41,029	4,222	3,702	32,645	23,991
Darbhanga	.. Darbhanga	M	37,537	31,666	3,719	3,593	23,000	18,400
Monghyr	.. Monghyr	M	33,688	29,426	2,706	2,523	23,505	20,150
Saran.. ..	.. Chapra	M	29,697	25,445	2,127	2,285	21,245	17,204
Patna	.. Bihar	M	28,273	26,278	2,166	2,100	15,809	14,224
Ranchi	.. Ranchi	M	29,160	25,018	737	861	13,294	10,430
Muzaffarpur	.. Muzaffarpur	M	31,414	22,595	2,866	2,568	20,724	13,720
Shahabad	.. Arrah	M	28,456	24,666	2,554	2,034	18,837	15,456
	Classes III—VI		*554,716*	*475,290*	*48,699*	*49,227*	*360,366*	*297,202*

POPULATION BY COMMUNITIES—contd.

Muslims Males 9	Muslims Females 10	Indian Christians Males 11	Indian Christians Females 12	Jains Males 13	Jains Females 14	Sikhs Males 15	Sikhs Females 16	Others Males 17	Others Females 18
1,387,224	1,185,689	21,948	19,197	26,188	28,484	26,070	16,204	21,995	16,410
492,153	*402,763*	*7,590*	*6,693*	*8,749*	*8,384*	*6,485*	*4,277*	*6,089*	*5,424*
67,003	46,126	1,746	1,567	494	423	1,202	663	537	470
75,841	61,640	2,247	2,250	377	325	1,230	747	957	907
46,177	38,556	21	24	3,084	3,129	580	476	1,336	753
41,268	30,899	458	226	131	119	336	173	853	816
42,501	34,814	1,120	1,003	218	187	202	246	1,418	1,372
44,444	43,085	123	100	492	499	303	276	29	81
46,047	40,370	1,361	1,086	131	118	113	59	294	278
31,317	25,730	80	118	1,039	1,074	515	223	26	50
20,685	22,127	59	41	897	785	1,211	989	355	386
33,933	27,245	6	9	180	250	190	180	10	10
32,542	26,176	370	269	1,706	1,475	423	245	274	260
147,744	*123,673*	*2,993*	*2,848*	*2,124*	*1,834*	*3,520*	*2-111*	*4,548*	*2,190*
15,257	14,209	52	44	2	5	17	19	141	151
8,189	6,816	104	232	207	143	109	234	313	18
9,419	8,391	485	586	215	149	33	26	380	337
7,558	6,843	61	48	57	44	73	50	344	414
8,845	7,915	146	170	94	96	284	143	38	43
10,247	6,370	762	720	437	373	913	612	503	612
19,939	20,830	155	99	47	40	107	102	3	..
6,704	6,172	47	23	23	22	3	5	9	..
5,634	3,304	160	135	11	2	261	151	38	21
19,979	18,397	160	128	20	14	22	6	5	6
8,808	7,619	48	47	555	531	193	288	7	9
11,077	6,799	306	280	456	415	1,327	313	2,700	578
15,938	15,007	452	336	..	..	178	162	1	1
747,323	*653,649*	*11,355*	*9,656*	*15,315*	*13,266*	*16,065*	*9,816*	*11,364*	*8,796*
1,316,305	974,830	36,812	31,564	15,612	13,822	200,503	137,118	18,295	9,351
562,338	*393,592*	*15,353*	*13,196*	*4,102*	*3,349*	*78,196*	*53,234*	*2,879*	*2,072*
257,381	161,213	11,027	9,147	668	327	18,053	11,100	632	240
103,740	77,956	1,234	1,247	506	439	34,397	24,223	346	207
42,847	34,646	157	141	252	213	1,235	939	239	171
30,782	19,784	859	621	647	553	14,581	10,982	21	47
45,135	37,722	1,671	1,548	1,397	1,303	3,984	2,783	3	43
40,619	20,563	231	365	331	274	3,219	2,054	130	145
39,834	32,708	174	127	301	240	1,827	1,063	1,409	1,210
108,788	*71,995*	*4,554*	*3,806*	*1,573*	*1,257*	*20,718*	*13,814*	*3,923*	*1,406*
25,472	20,432	964	929	753	590	6,006	5,010	10	11
14,341	8,662	1,609	1,418	25	9	6,161	4,736	130	81
14,071	7,897	459	267	508	387	2, 667	679	589	299
19,366	6,741	1,270	343	46	55	3,392	1,632	3,147	987
21,459	17,836	225	337	236	216	1,235	799	47	28
14,079	10,427	27	12	5	..	1,257	958	..	..
645,179	*509,243*	*16,905*	*14,562*	*9,937*	*9,216*	*101,639*	*70,065*	*11,493*	*5,573*
236,869	203,794	5,641	5,615	1,321	1,073	6,202	4,095	46,291	42,470
52,481	*40,063*	*1,946*	*1,737*	*285*	*244*	*4,341*	*3,160*	*11,616*	*10,691*
24,758	19,406	242	421	72	49	174	122	238	403
15,022	9,678	1,539	1,136	51	64	4,124	3,022	9,980	9,076
12,701	10,978	165	160	162	131	43	16	1,380	1,212
69,335	*62,958*	*804*	*727*	*485*	*374*	*104*	*76*	*9,176*	*8,117*
14,572	12,885	273	186	56	54	..	20	457	191
10,637	9,565	60	86	..	..	19	12	12	10
6,953	6,535	21	31	70	58	7	..	121	129
6,274	5,873	18	26	24	56	8	..	1	1
10,278	9,917	..	7	..	..	..	..	23	30
6,808	5,895	167	123	42	49	37	35	8,375	7,625
7,322	6,056	124	120	..	..	22	4	156	127
6,889	6 263	141	148	293	157		5	31	4
18,953	*100,744*	*2,891*	*3,151*	*551*	*455*	*1,5 6*	*859*	*25,599*	*23,652*

V—TOWNS ARRANGED TERRITORIALLY WITH

District or State. 1	Town, municipality, suburb, cantonment, etc. 2		Population Males 3	Population Females 4	Hindus Scheduled Castes Males 5	Hindus Scheduled Castes Females 6	Hindus Others Males 7	Hindus Others Females 8
	C. P. and BERAR		1,096,948	906,819	133,963	132,998	711,104	644,685
	Class I		*234,890*	*207,294*	*33,609*	*32,671*	*149,440*	*129,915*
Nagpur ..	.. Nagpur	M	159,352	142,605	26,915	26,548	104,087	92,096
Jubbulpore ..	.. Jubbulpore	M	75,538	64,689	6,694	6,123	35,353	37,819
	Class II		*153,078*	*139,642*	*17,409*	*17,640*	*93,647*	*84,106*
Akola ..	.. Akola	M	33,309	29,163	4,198	4,143	20,400	17,368
Amraoti ..	.. Amraoti	M	33,015	28,956	2,866	2,763	22,091	18,050
Raipur ..	.. Raipur	M	32,488	30,077	3,758	4,089	22,587	21,246
Nimar ..	.. Burhanpur	M	27,936	26,031	1,403	1,327	14,352	13,532
Saugor ..	.. Saugor	M	26,220	24,513	5,184	5,318	14,217	13,010
	Classes III—VI ..		*708,980*	*649,883*	*82,945*	*82,687*	*468,017*	*430,664*
	ASSAM		175,307	105,315	14,149	10,570	111,967	63,772
	Classes III—VI ..		*175,307*	*105,315*	*14,149*	*10,570*	*111,967*	*63,772*
	N.-W. F. P.		332,765	219,428	..	..	82,606	51,816
	Class I		*76,650*	*54,317*	..	..	*9,597*	*6,949*
Peshawar ..	.. Peshawar	M	76,650	54,317	..	..	9,597	6,949
	Classes III—VI ..		*256,115*	*165,111*	..	..	*73,009*	*44,867*
	ORISSA		168,411	152,390	19,087	20,135	124,969	108,978
	Class II ..		*41,590*	*32,701*	*3,972*	*3,991*	*30,367*	*21,730*
Cuttack ..	.. Cuttack	M	41,590	32,701	3,072	3,991	30,367	21,730
	Classes III—VI ..		*126,821*	*119,689*	*15,115*	*16,114*	*94,602*	*87,248*
	SIND		499,974	391,729	12,240	10,412	280,054	227,023
	Class I		*271,577*	*215,436*	*7,829*	*7,145*	*147,124*	*116,714*
Karachi ..	.. Karachi	Corpn.	201,940	157,552	5,943	5,538	99,010	73,392
Hyderabad ..	.. Hyderabad	M	69,637	57,884	1,886	1,607	48,114	43,322
	Class II		*70,531*	*58,681*	*1,023*	*824*	*45,661*	*39,639*
Sukkur ..	.. Sukkur	M	37,580	28,886	594	446	25,031	20,396
Sukkur ..	.. Shikarpur	M	32,951	29,795	429	378	20,630	19,243
	Classes III—VI ..		*157,866*	*117,612*	*3,388*	*2,443*	*87,269*	*71,670*
	AJMER-MERWARA ..		116,051	98,047	..	..	70,975	61,638
	Class I		*79,898*	*67,360*	..	..	*46,781*	*40,432*
Ajmer-Merwara	.. Ajmer	M	79,898	67,360	..	..	46,781	40,432
	Classes III—VI		*36,153*	*30,687*	..	..	*24,194*	*21,206*
	BALUCHISTAN ..		74,476	25,987	3,174	1,296	23,999	7,337
	Classes III—VI ..		*47,476*	*25,987*	*3,174*	*1,296*	*23,999*	*7,337*
	COORG		6,331	4,887	341	232	3,807	3,048
	Classes III—VI		*6,331*	*4,887*	*341*	*232*	*3,807*	*3,048*
	DELHI		414,821	280,865	42,743	31,452	185,135	115,603
	Class I		*302,748*	*219,101*	*30,887*	*23,948*	*124,870*	*84,405*
Delhi ..	.. Delhi	M	302,748	219,101	30,887	23,948	124,870	84,405
	Class II		*58,229*	*35,504*	*5,609*	*3,512*	*32,719*	*18,736*
Delhi ..	.. New Delhi	M	58,229	35,504	5,609	3,512	32,719	18,736
	Classes III—VI ..		*53,844*	*26,260*	*6,247*	*3,992*	*27,546*	*12,562*
	STATES AND AGENCIES		6,351,997	5,797,226	419,782	403,654	3,718,352	3,378,342
	ASSAM		60,907	63,799	140	81	50,676	53,345
	Class II		*47,448*	*52,268*	..	..	*44,873*	*49,693*
Manipur ..	.. Imphal	M	47,448	52,268	..	..	44,873	49,693
	Classes III—VI ..		*13,459*	*11,531*	*140*	*81*	*5,803*	*3,652*
	BALUCHISTAN ..		7,411	6,186	31	24	592	441
	Classes III—VI ..		*7,411*	*6,186*	*31*	*24*	*592*	*441*
	BARODA		378,712	340,560	22,829	22,218	279,753	249,864
	Class I		*83,927*	*68,399*	*3,920*	*3,601*	*64,144*	*52,149*
Baroda ..	.. Baroda	M	83,927	68,399	3,920	3,601	64,144	52,149
	Classes III—VI		*294,785*	*272,161*	*18,709*	*18,617*	*215,609*	*197,715*

POPULATION BY COMMUNITIES

Muslims		Indian Christians		Jains		Sikhs		Others	
Males 9	Females 10	Males 11	Females 12	Males 13	Females 14	Males 15	Females 16	Males 17	Females 18
209,620	183,835	12,061	12,063	17,989	16,229	5,152	1,801	7,049	5,708
40,899	34,795	3,694	3,810	2,779	2,337	1,174	764	3,295	3,002
21,892	18,354	2,224	2,180	1,240	978	488	359	2,506	2,090
19,007	16,441	1,470	1,630	1,539	1,359	686	405	789	912
37,492	33,919	1,040	1,089	3,073	2,579	287	185	130	94
7,972	6,965	138	145	567	419	77	60	47	35
7,400	6,632	58	64	553	497	24	14	23	16
5,078	4,709	549	561	334	272	135	65	47	35
11,028	10,975	40	41	199	116	33	30	1	1
5,114	4,048	255	278	1,420	1,245	18	7	12	7
131,239	114,591	7,327	7,164	12,137	11,313	3,691	853	3,634	2,612
41,121	25,803	1,151	1,025	1,824	1,123	611	255	4,484	2,768
41,121	25,803	1,151	1,025	1,824	1,123	611	255	4,484	2,768
217,009	148,868	3,015	2,145	..	..	26,119	15,280	4,016	1,319
61,654	42,996	625	514	..	..	4,733	3,821	41	37
61,654	42,996	625	514	..	..	4,733	3,821	41	37
155,355	105,872	2,390	1,631	..	..	21,386	11,459	3,975	1,282
16,958	16,142	2,434	2,738	24	19	79	39	4,860	4,288
5,808	5,230	977	1,313	18	15	25	11	423	411
5,808	5,230	977	1,313	18	15	25	11	423	411
11,150	10,912	1,457	1,476	6	4	54	28	4,437	3,877
184,343	138,426	6,710	5,825	1,922	1,558	7,572	4,358	7,133	4,632
102,832	81,536	4,766	3,920	1,771	1,449	3,730	2,318	3,525	3,354
84,166	68,219	4,619	3,774	1,765	1,449	2,944	1,850	3,493	3,330
18,666	13,317	147	146	6	..	786	468	32	24
22,559	17,368	126	100	..	..	1,062	634	100	116
10,866	7,286	121	94	..	..	875	558	93	106
11,693	10,082	5	6	..	..	187	76	7	10
58,952	39,522	1,818	1,305	151	109	2,780	1,401	3,508	1,162
35,331	28,510	*2,708	*2,482	4,574	4,145	508	299	1,955	973
27,721	22,199	2,167	2,023	2,221	2,029	375	262	633	415
27,721	22,199	2,167	2,023	2,221	2,029	375	262	633	415
7,610	6,311	541	459	2,353	2,116	133	37	1,322	558
34,766	13,076	1,504	893	7	..	8,485	2,439	2,541	946
34,766	13,076	1,504	893	7	..	8,485	2,439	2,541	946
1,C27	1,092	508	470	12	12	..	..	36	33
1,627	1,092	508	470	12	12	..	..	36	33
161,657	116,158	4,472	4,157	5,860	4,910	10,230	5,557	4,724	3,028
133,830	100,816	2,037	1,840	5,258	4,370	5,530	3,469	336	253
133,830	100,816	2,037	1,840	5,258	4,370	5,530	3,469	336	253
13,368	8,015	1,445	1,187	298	290	2,658	1,616	2,132	2,148
13,368	8,015	1,445	1,187	298	290	2,658	1,616	2,132	2,148
14,459	7,327	990	1,130	304	260	2,042	472	2,256	627
1,701,392	1,535,048	202,067	198,343	162,281	155,563	63,287	43,353	84,836	79,923
2,370	1,690	204	112	111	78	238	84	7,268	8,409
1,147	1,173	105	36	111	78	27	15	1,185	1,273
1,147	1,173	105	36	111	78	27	15	1,185	1,273
1,123	517	99	76			211	69	6,083	7,136
6,713	5,651	11	12	..	..	61	56	3	2
6,?13	5,651	11	12	..	..	61	56	3	2
59,448	51,690	2,013	1,558	11,861	11,526	366	158	2,642	3,516
12.9?5	10,263	859	663	1,510	1,338	135	70	364	2?7
12.?35	10,263	839	663	1,510	1,338	135	70	364	315
4?.4?3	41,427	1,154	895	10,351	10,188	231	88	2,278	3,231

*Represents total Christians. Separate figures for Indian Christians were not taken.

M...HD

V—TOWNS ARRANGED TERRITORIALLY WITH

District or State	Town, municipality suburb, cantonment, etc.		Population		Hindus: Scheduled Castes		Hindus: Others	
			Males.	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8
	BENGAL ..		31,560	21,235	1,835	1,295	24,443	16,478
	Classes III—VI		*31,560*	*21,235*	*1,835*	*1,295*	*24,443*	*16,478*
	CENTRAL INDIA ..		470,492	409,952	55,548	52,276	260,788	227,334
	Class I		*115,298*	*88,397*	*15,563*	*13,595*	*71,444*	*53,101*
Indore ..	.. Indore ..		115,208	88,397	15,563	13,595	71,444	53,101
	Class I		*40,466*	*34,762*	*4,963*	*4,702*	*8,759*	*7,291*
Bhopal ..	.. Bhopal		40,466	34,762	4,963	4,702	8,759	7,201
	Classes III—VI		*314,728*	*286,793*	*35,022*	*33,979*	*186,585*	*166,913*
	CHHATTISGARH ..		76,762	75,633	11,332	11,786	52,415	51,197
	Classes III—VI ..		*76,762*	*75,633*	*11,332*	*11,786*	*52,415*	*51,197*
	COCHIN		134,951	132,865	4,248	4,051	67,584	66,234
	Class II ..		*56,708*	*54,162*	*1,113*	*977*	*24,019*	*22,646*
Trichur ..	.. Trichur	M	28,574	28,950	803	763	13,483	13,330
Cochin Kanayannur	.. Mattancheri ..	M	28,134	25,212	310	214	10,536	9,316
	Classes III—VI ..		*78,243*	*78,703*	*3,135*	*3,054*	*43,565*	*43,588*
	DECCAN (AND KOLHAPUR)		266,449	251,632	16,453	16,070	199,028	186,827
	Class II		*49,556*	*43,476*	*2,627*	*2,392*	*38,714*	*34,092*
Kolhapur	.. Kolhapur	M	49,556	43,476	2,627	2,392	38,714	34,092
	Classes III—VI ..		*216,893*	*208,156*	*13,826*	*14,278*	*160,368*	*152,735*
	GUJARAT ..		62,759	59,087	3,258	3,227	36,405	33,951
	Classes III—VI ..		*62,759*	*59,087*	*3,258*	*3,227*	*36,405*	*33,951*
	GWALIOR ..		294,282	255,694	..	..	214,449	184,673
	Class I		*61,100*	*52,618*	..	..	*45,691*	*39,213*
Gird	.. Lashkar	M	61,100	52,618	..	..	45,691	39,213
	Class II		*39,447*	*33,282*	..	..	*27,471*	*22,895*
Ujjain .	.. Ujjain	M	39,447	33,282	..	..	27,471	22,895
	Classes III—VI ..		*193,735*	*169,794*	..	..	*181,287*	*122.565*
	HYDERABAD ..		1,132,126	1,062,168	135,217	134,305	523,718	494,636
	Class I		*384,780*	*354,379*	*50,172*	*50,278*	*137,092*	*128,281*
Hyderabad ..	.. Hyderabad	M	384,780	354,379	50,172	50,278	147,092	128,281
	Class II		*103,082*	*93,201*	*10,765*	*10,501*	*44,672*	*43,403*
Warangal ..	.. Warangal	M	48,036	44 772	5.539	5.350	28,387	26.234
Gulbarga ..	.. Gulbarga	M	27,629	24,922	2,538	2,444	9,452	8.173
Aurangabad .	.. Aurangabad	M	27,417	23,507	2,688	2,707	10,833	9.056
	Classes III—VI ..		*644,264*	*614,588*	*74,380*	*73,526*	*337,954*	*322,895*
	KASHMIR		231,382	183,053	1,052	848	71,392	51,850
	Class I		*112,460*	*95,327*	*17*	*9*	*23,870*	*19,130*
Anantnag	.. Srinagar	M	112,460	95,327	17	9	23,870	19,130
	Class II		*29,817*	*20,562*	*566*	*429*	*17,237*	*12,332*
Jammu ..	.. Jammu	M	29,817	20,562	566	429	17,237	12,332
	Classes III—VI ..		*89,105*	*67,164*	*469*	*410*	*30,285*	*20,394*
	MADRAS ..		47,426	49,173	4,566	4,702	35,951	37,743
	Classes III—VI ..		*47,426*	*49,173*	*4,566*	*4,702*	*35,951*	*37,743*
	MYSORE		703,121	643,085	98,889	94,537	435,109	396,554
	Class I		*363,605*	*327,554*	*65,016*	*62,002*	*203,280*	*179,797*
Bangalore ..	.. C. & M. Station ..		82,870	175,556	16,287	16,223	29,685	25,107
Bangalore ..	.. Bangalore		131,340	116,994	11,189	10,394	98,210	87,229
Mysore ..	.. Mysore		78,967	71,573	7,834	7,128	54,285	49,067
Kolar Gold Fields	.. K. G. F.		70,428	63,431	29,706	28,257	21,100	18,394
	Classes III—VI		*339,516*	*315,531*	*33,873*	*32,535*	*231,829*	*216,757*
	ORISSA		31,667	30,264	4,381	4,570	24,639	23,192
	Classes III—VI ..		*31,667*	*30,264*	*4,381*	*4,570*	*24,639*	*23,192*
	PUNJAB		376,913	298,452	17,768	15,193	139,917	108,517
	Class II		*40,923*	*28,927*	*1,414*	*1,140*	*14,351*	*10,456*
Patiala ..	.. Patiala	M	40,923	28,927	1,414	1,140	14,351	10.456
	Classes III—VI		*335,990*	*269,525*	*16,354*	*14,053*	*125,566*	*98,061*
	PUNJAB HILL ..		16,743	12,102	1,252	974	10,241	7,012
	Classes III—VI ..		*16,743*	*12,102*	*1,252*	*974*	*10,241*	*7,012*
	RAJPUTANA ..		1,020,160	921,537	..	..	693,809	620,488
	Class I		*232,169*	*197,709*	..	..	*1,58,894*	*133,236*
Jaipur	.. Jaipur	M	93,470	82,331	..	..	58,668	52,013
Bikaner	.. Bikaner	M	69.875	57,351	..	..	52,744	42,111
Marwar	.. Jodhpur	M	68,815	58,027	..	..	47,482	39.112
	Class II		*60,643*	*53,148*	..	..	*37,480*	*33,019*
Mewar	.. Udaipur	M	32.173	27,475	..	..	18,499	16,053
Alwar	.. Alwar	M	38,470	25,673	..	..	18,981	16,966
	Classes III—VI		*727,348*	*670,680*	..	..	*497,435*	*451,233*

POPULATION BY COMMUNTIES—*contd.*

Muslims		Indian Christians		Jains		Sikhs		Others	
Males 9	Females 10	Males 11	Females 12	Males 13	Females 14	Males 15	Females 16	Males 17	Females 18
4,799	3,237	81	68	369	140	1	..	33	17
4,799	3,237	81	68	369	140	1	..	33	17
120,825	107,648	2,580	2,501	13,604	11,353	1,224	671	9,913	8,170
21,289	16,283	718	840	4,240	3,219	651	374	1,393	985
21,289	16,283	718	840	4,240	3,219	651	374	1,393	985
25,584	21,755	197	213	653	578	107	87	203	136
25,584	21,755	197	213	653	578	107	87	203	136
73,962	69,610	1,665	1,448	8,711	7,555	466	210	8,317	7,049
5,532	5,261	1,180	1,280	685	574	115	79	5,503	5,356
5,532	5,261	1,180	1,380	685	574	115	79	5,503	5,356
14,463	12,720	47,319	47,401	181	174	4	2	2,152	2,293
9,227	8,097	21,298	21,301	175	171	1	1	875	969
1,245	1,105	13,014	13,623	..	..	1	1	28	58
7,982	6,932	8,284	7,668	175	171	..	..	847	911
5,236	4,633	25,021	26,100	6	3	3	1	1,277	1,324
38,011	36,659	3,267	3,324	9,372	7,990	18	..	226	182
4,563	3,898	569	675	3,064	2,414	9	..	10	5
4,563	3,898	569	675	3,064	2,414	9	..	10	5
33,448	32,741	2,718	2,649	6,308	5,576	9	..	216	177
13,131	12,394	426	336	1,894	2,038	92	39	6,563	7,102
13,121	12,394	426	336	1,894	2,038	92	39	7,563	7,102
64,970	58,328	483	477	11,944	10,213	604	298	1,882	1,645
14,177	12,446	146	152	907	713	101	62	78	32
14,177	12,446	146	152	907	713	101	62	78	32
10,698	9,440	138	99	978	776	58	38	104	34
10,698	9,440	138	99	978	776	58	38	104	34
40,095	36,502	199	226	10,059	8,724	445	198	1,650	1,579
488,095	395,397	19,089	18,474	4,525	4,074	2,293	1,674	14,079	13,608
183,266	161,649	10,103	10,187	651	510	687	545	2,809	2,929
183,266	161,649	10,103	10,187	651	510	687	545	2,809	2,929
40,265	36,396	1,908	1,790	525	479	477	202	470	373
12,493	11,688	1,236	1,188	23	27	60	63	289	22
15,176	13,888	159	192	152	136	21	11	131	7
12,596	10,820	513	410	350	316	387	128	50	7
209,564	197,352	7,028	6,497	3,409	3,035	1,129	927	10,800	10,306
151,622	125,105	928	799	425	378	4,851	3,005	1,112	1,062
87,439	75,531	50	55	8	1	943	469	133	132
87,439	75,531	50	55	8	1	943	469	133	132
9,751	6,169	517	440	412	372	1,322	813	12	7
9,751	6,169	517	440	412	372	1,322	813	12	7
54,432	43,405	361	304	5	5	2,586	1,723	967	923
5,844	5,721	1,024	982	17	4	2	3	22	18
5,844	5,721	1,024	982	17	4	2	3	22	18
119,686	103,467	36,878	36,639	5,251	3,830	163	57	7,645	8,001
55,096	45,750	30,315	30,701	2,347	1,493	134	47	7,417	7,764
18,002	15,578	12,501	12,009	497	332	122	40	4,876	5,367
16,178	13,889	4,287	4,433	1,035	599	2	4	439	446
13,709	12,180	2,428	2,587	455	294	10	3	246	314
6,307	4,103	11,099	10,772	360	268	..	..	1,856	1,637
64,590	57,717	6,063	5,938	2,904	2,337	29	10	223	237
632	544	66	79	51	48	14	5	1,884	1,826
632	544	66	79	51	48	14	5	1,884	1,826
165,297	136,316	423	319	2,085	1,790	49,954	35,081	1,469	1,236
14,845	11,271	..	..	77	69	10,048	5,846	188	145
14,845	11,271	..	..	77	69	10,048	5,846	188	145
150,452	125,045	423	319	2,008	1,721	39,906	29,235	1,281	1,091
4,445	3,598	40	26	196	155	548	330	21	7
4,445	3,598	40	26	196	155	548	330	21	7
246,960	225,153	1,750*	1,773*	57,441	58,678	2,531	1,658	17,669	13,787
57,543	49,911	741	857	12,207	12,071	581	279	2,203	1,355
27,868	24,596	185	249	4,646	4,114	146	95	1,966	1,264
12,619	10,331	153	119	3,968	4,629	327	113	64	48
17,036	14,984	403	489	3,593	3,328	108	71	173	43
15,624	13,880	111	147	4,354	4,100	35	45	3,039	1,957
7,618	6,560	67	75	3,677	3,470	7	10	2,305	1,307
8,006	7,320	44	72	677	630	28	35	734	650
[illegible]	161,362	898	769	40,880	42,507	1,915	1,334	12,427	10,476

*Represents total Christians. Separate figures for Indian Christians are not available

V—TOWNS ARRANGED TERRITORIALLY WITH POPULATION BY COMMUNITIES—concld.

District or State	Town, Municipality, Suburb, Cantonment etc.		Population		Hindus: Scheduled Castes		Hindus: Others		Muslims	
			Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	TRAVANCORE		350,878	340,152	10,919	10,667	210,640	205,932	41,898	39,848
	Class I		*65,644*	*62,721*	*1,619*	*1,521*	*48,546*	*47,226*	*4,332*	*3,685*
Southern Division	.. Trivandrum	M	65,644	62,721	1,619	1,521	48,546	47,226	4,332	3,085
	Class II		*55,628*	*52,362*	*671*	*636*	*31,986*	*29,809*	*10,569*	*10,140*
Central Division	.. Alleppey	M	30,136	26,197	139	117	13,517	11,224	8,590	7,885
Southern Division	.. Nagercoil	M	25,492	26,165	532	519	18,469	18,585	1,970	2,255
	Classes III—VI		*229,601*	*225,069*	*8,629*	*8,510*	*130,108*	*128,897*	*26,992*	*26,018*
	UNITED PROVINCES		76,942	67,226	2,635	2,316	20,150	17,359	53,670	47,123
	Class II		*47,311*	*42,011*	*1,002*	*926*	*7,755*	*6,849*	*38,412*	*34,114*
Rampur	.. Rampur	..	47,311	42,011	1,002	926	7,755	6,849	38,412	34,114
	Classes III—VI		*29,631*	*25,215*	*1,633*	*1,390*	*12,395*	*10,510*	*15,258*	*13,009*
	Western India		580,359	573,371	27,529	26,934	360,599	344,709	148,086	157,453
	Class I		*54,400*	*48,451*	*3,015*	*2,606*	*38,901*	*34,221*	*7,971*	*7,293*
Bhavnagar	.. Bhavnagar		54,400	48,451	3,054	2,606	38,901	34,221	7,971	7,293
	Class II		*93,841*	*88,036*	*3,812*	*3,580*	*55,948*	*51,412*	*26,026*	*25,776*
Navanagar	.. Jamnagar	..	36,306	35,282	975	1,002	21,828	20,400	10,113	10,661
Junagadh	.. Junagadh	..	31,220	26,801	1,657	1,445	16,269	13,702	12,120	10,741
Rajkot	.. Rajkot		26,315	25,803	1,180	1,133	17,851	17,310	4,303	4,384
	Classes III—VI		*432,118*	*436,884*	*20,663*	*20,748*	*265,750*	*259,076*	*113,489*	*124,384*

District or State	Town		Indian Christians		Jains		Sikhs		Others	
			Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
			11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	TRAVANCORE		84,834	81,216	41	21	1	..	2,545	2,471
	Class I		*10,847*	*10,071*	*4*	..	..	..	*296*	*218*
Southern Division	.. Trivandrum	M	10,847	10,071	4	..	..	..	296	218
	Class II		*12,107*	*11,491*	*31*	*14*	..	..	*264*	*272*
Central Division	.. Alleppey	M	7,651	6,769	30	14	..	..	200	188
Southern Division	.. Nagercoil	M	4,456	4,722	1	..	..	..	64	84
	Classes III—VI		*61,880*	*59,656*	*6*	*7*	*1*	..	*1,985*	*1,981*
	UNITED PROVINCES		206	194	104	71	105	90	72	73
	Class II		*46*	*45*	*83*	*60*	*12*	*17*	*1*	..
Rampur	.. Rampur	..	46	45	83	60	12	17	1	..
	Classes III—VI		*160*	*149*	*21*	*11*	*93*	*73*	*71*	*73*
	Western India		795	671	42,064	42,429	102	63	1,184	1,112
	Class I		*170*	*146*	*3,935*	*3,840*	*9*	*9*	*360*	*336*
Bhavnagar	.. Bhavnagar	..	170	146	3,935	3,840	9	9	360	336
	Class II		*170*	*163*	*7,104*	*6,960*	*42*	*25*	*139*	*120*
Navanagar	.. Jamnagar	..	81	85	3,229	3,075	18	14	62	55
Junagadh	.. Junagadh	..	79	73	995	856	24	11	76	63
Rajkot	.. Rajkot	..	10	5	2,880	3,029	..	..	1	2
	Classes III—VI		*455*	*362*	*31,025*	*31,629*	*51*	*29*	*685*	*656*

SUBSIDIARY TABLES

(i) Number per 1,000 of total population and of each main community who live in towns

Province or State	Number per 1,000 who live in town: Population	Hindus	Muslims	Indian Christians	Jains
1	2	3	4	5	6
INDIA	**129**	**128**	**150**	**199**	**414**
PROVINCES	127	130	133	247	489
Madras	159	146	293	203	215
Bombay	259	233	533	519	471
Bengal	98	169	46	296	794
U. P.	125	90	306	313	483
Punjab	153	213	141	141	770
Bihar	54	53	93	456	520
C. P. & Berar	125	125	501	500	405
Assam	27	48	19	58	444
N.-W F. P.	181	745	131	951	..
Orissa	37	40	226	196	309
Sind	197	431	101	910	112
Ajmer-Merwara ..	367	352	710	..	463
Baluchistan	200	802	109	910	..
Coorg	66	57	185	296	706
Delhi	758	661	911	822	954
STATES & AGENCIES	134	124	258	143	365
Assam	172	318	125	12	940
Baluchistan	38	111	36	575	..
Baroda	252	262	497	389	499
Bengal	25	43	21	262	875
Central India	117	103	519	652	435
Chhattisgarh	38	58	375	217	583
Cochin	188	158	249	235	1,000
Deccan (& Kolhapur) ..	186	168	410	384	206
Gujarat	84	100	440	181	710
Gwalior	137	115	512	710	420
Hyderabad	134	97	395	174	348
Kashmir & Feudatories	103	155	90	561	882
Kashmir	*62*	*99*	*35*	*543*	*880*
Frontier Illaqas in Gilgit ..	*61*	*905*	*59*	*1,000*	..
Madras	194	185	382	96	1,000
Mysore	184	153	460	741	276
Orissa	20	26	82	64	1,000
Punjab	123	152	134	107	566
Punjab Hill	26	19	172	351	782
Rajputana	142	127	364	..	340
Travancore	14	124	188	85	1,000
U. P.	155	66	368	122	833
Western India	235	187	509	472	397

(ii) *Communities of Urban and Rural Population.*

Province or State	Per 10,000 of urban population					Per 10,000 of rural population				
	Hindus	Muslims	Indian Christians	Jains	Others	Hindus	Muslims	Indian Christians	Jains	Others
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
INDIA	**6,585**	**2,779**	**242**	**121**	**273**	**6,534**	**2,322**	**144**	**25**	**915**
PROVINCES	6,606	2,816	213	75	290	6,428	2,665	95	11	801
Madras	7,070	1,452	515	8	55	8,808	664	384	6	138
Bombay	7,136	1,802	325	232	415	8,222	581	105	91	1,001
Bengal	7,145	2,570	55	15	209	3,829	5,789	14	..	308
U. P.	5,998	3,752	60	72	118	8,657	1,214	24	10	95
Punjab	3,681	5,256	157	68	838	2,471	5,788	174	4	1,563
Bihar	7,172	2,253	57	12	506	7,303	1,244	4	1	1,448
C. P. & Berar ..	7,750	1,877	116	163	94	7,683	266	16	34	2,001
Assam	7,144	2,385	77	105	289	4,043	3,401	36	4	2,516
N.-W. F. P. ..	2,434	6,626	94	..	846	185	9,746	1	..	68
Orissa	8,515	1,032	163	1	289	7,802	135	25	..	2,038
Sind	5,941	3,620	135	39	265	1,922	7,920	3	1	154
Ajmer-Merwara ..	6,194	2,982	242	407	175	6,598	705	16	274	2,407
Andamans & Nicobars	..	..	..	..	..	2,496	2,370	774	..	4,360
Baluchistan ..	3,564	4,762	239	1	1,434	220	9,749	6	..	25
Coorg	6,621	2,424	872	21	62	7,830	762	154	1	1,253
Delhi	5,389	3,993	124	155	339	8,652	1,222	84	23	19
STATES & AGENCIES	6,522	2,624	329	262	223	7,140	1,197	304	70	1,289
Assam	8,359	318	25	15	1,283	3,702	461	426	..	5,411
Baluchistan ..	800	9,093	17	..	90	253	9,746	1	..	..
Baroda	7,987	1,545	50	325	93	7,584	527	26	110	1,753
Bengal	8,344	1,522	28	96	10	4,631	1,740	2	..	3,627
Central India ..	6,837	2,595	58	283	227	7,934	319	4	49	1,694
Chhattisgarh ..	8,316	708	168	83	725	5,336	46	26	4	4,588
Cochin	5,306	1,015	3,499	13	167	6,535	710	2,646	..	109
Deccan & (Kolhapur)	8,088	1,441	128	335	8	5,130	243	26	12	4,589
Gujarat	6,306	2,094	63	323	1,214	9,143	474	47	295	41
Gwalior	7,257	2,243	18	403	79	8,866	340	1	89	704
Hyderabad ..	5,870	3,776	171	39	144	8,500	898	126	11	465
Kashmir & Feudatories	3,020	6,677	42	19	242	1,887	7,758	3	..	352
Kashmir	*8,200*	*1,196*	*125*	*67*	*412*	..	..	..	..	..
Frontier Illaqas in Gilgit	*143*	*9,707*	*4*	..	*146*	..	*1,000*	..	..	..
Madras	8,588	1,197	208	2	5	..	..	..	..	..
Mysore	7,615	1,658	645	67	5	9,463	438	43	40	16
N.-W. F. P. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Orissa	9,169	190	23	16	602	8,041	25	8	..	1,926
Punjab	4,167	4,466	11	57	1,299	3,695	3,783	12	6	2,504
Punjab Hill ..	6,753	2,788	23	122	314	..	..	..	..	..
Rajputana	6,769	2,431	18	598	184	7,677	704	1	192	1,426
Sikkim	..	..	..	..	..	3,776	7	3	11	6,213
Travancore ..	6,341	1,183	2,416	1	59	5,771	655	3,332	..	242
U. P.	2,945	6,991	28	12	24	7,710	2,203	38	..	49
Western India ..	6,585	2,648	13	732	22	8,824	786	5	342	43

XIII—COMMUNITY

This table shows the distribution of the population by communities. In the past the distribution was by religion. Distribution by religion came up always against the difficulty of distinguishing between tribal religion and Hinduism in regard to which figures in the past have never been satisfactory. It was considered preferable therefore to establish the total of persons of tribal origin in the community table and leave to administrative decisions the always difficult question of how far these should be classed under other heads for other purposes.

The table also shows Indian Christians specifically whereas formerly they were merged amongst Christians.

2. " Aryas " and " Brahmos " are included under " Other Hindus ".

3. This census saw a considerable extension of actual enumeration in the North-West Agency and tribal areas beyond the administered border. This is described in the flyleaf to Table I. The simplified questions put did not cover community as such, only tribe, but it may be taken that the number of persons affected, *viz.*, 706,994 is Muslim.

A population figure for the remainder was, as at past censuses, reached by estimate. No specific community information is therefore available. Here too however the conditions of the region indicate that the whole number, *viz.*, 1,624,338 can be regarded as Muslim.

The two together represent the difference between the totals in columns 2, 3 and 4 of the table and the total population of India recorded in Table I and elsewhere.

If a community attribution of these is made, the Muslim figures of columns 11, 12 and 13 for States and agencies and for all India become as below :—

	Persons	Males	Females
States and Agencies	14,990,925	7,891,293	7,099,632
All India	94,339,428	49,589,583	44,799,845

4. In Bengal a large number of Hindus failed to return their caste and it could not therefore be decided whether they belonged to the Scheduled castes or other Hindus. They have been separately shown in the Bengal tables but for all India tables they have been included in Other Hindus. The numbers of such persons are given below :—

	Persons	Males	Females
Bengal	6,942,743	3,856,141	3,086,602
British territory	6,895,417	3,830,651	3,064,766
Cooch Behar	2,659	1,524	1,135
Tripura	44,667	23,966	20,701
Sikkim	294	163	131

5. In some Provinces figures have been extracted for tribes who have returned Christianity. The figures are given below :—

	Persons	Males	Females
Bengal	56,507	29,678	26,829
Bihar	343,330	169,915	173,415
C. P. & Berar	148	78	70
Orissa	30,584	15,278	15,306
Cooch Behar and Tripura States	3,573	1,847	1,726
Orissa States	79,647	36,090	43,557
Rajputana	1,394	..	..

In Assam the Superintendent has estimated that the number of tribal Christians is 319,000.

6. In Kashmir State members of tribes have been classified according to religion returned. In the all India table they have been classified as tribes. This has led to different figures for the State and for all India.

7. Ad-Dharmis are shown separately in the Punjab tables. They are included under " Others " in the all India table. The figures for Ad-Dharmis included under " Others " are given below :—

	Persons	Males	Females
Punjab	343,685	185,418	158,267
Punjab States	5,892	3,343	2,639
Punjab Hill States	196	115	81

8. The distribution by communities of the 32,969 persons employed in the ships on the High Seas during the census period is given below :—

	Hindus	Muslims	Christians	Chinese	Jews	Buddhists	Parsees
TOTAL	2,255	25,634	5,044	2	1	1	32
Madras	67	127	42	2	..	..	..
Bombay	1,132	5,567	3,321	..	..	..	32
Bengal	1,052	19,892	1,672	..	1	1	..
Sind	4	48	9	..	..	..	..

Province or State	Population			Hindus: Scheduled Castes			Hindus: Others		
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
***INDIA**	**386,666,623**	**199,812,860**	**186,853,763**	**48,813,180**	**24,789,092**	**24,024,088**	**206,117,326**	**106,304,124**	**99,813,202**
Provinces	**295,808,722**	**153,020,166**	**142,788,556**	**39,920,807**	**20,273,993**	**19,646,814**	**150,890,146**	**77,901,832**	**72,988,314**
Madras ..	49,341,810	24,557,143	24,784,667	8,068,492	4,023,098	4,045,394	34,731,330	17,288,774	17,442,556
Bombay ..	20,849,840	10,817,333	10,032,507	1,855,148	934,725	920,423	14,700,242	7,612,006	7,088,236
Bengal ..	60,306,525	31,747,395	28,559,130	7,378,970	3,844,115	3,534,855	17,680,054	9,560,053	8,120,001
U.P. ..	55,020,617	28,800,214	26,160,403	11,717,158	6,020,268	5,696,890	34,094,511	17,987,631	16,106,880
Agra ..	*40,906,147*	*21,517,324*	*19,388,823*	*8,018,803*	*4,120,289*	*3,898,514*	*25,889,857*	*13,690,522*	*12,199,335*
Oudh ..	*14,114,470*	*7,342,890*	*6,771,580*	*3,698,355*	*1,899,979*	*1,798,376*	*8,204,654*	*4,297,109*	*3,907,545*
Punjab ..	28,418,819	15,383,056	13,035,163	1,248,635	002,019	586,616	6,301,737	3,450,582	2,851,155
Bihar ..	36,340,151	18,224,428	18,115,723	4,340,379	2,133,058	2,207,321	22,173,890	11,207,891	10,965,999
Bihar ...	*28,823,803*	*14,412,301*	*14,411,501*	*3,919,619*	*1,918,840*	*2,000,779*	*18,977,433*	*9,564,954*	*9,412,479*
Chota Nagpur	*7,516,349*	*3,812,127*	*3,704,222*	*420,760*	*214,218*	*206,542*	*3,196,457*	*1,642,937*	*1,553,520*
C.P. and Berar	16,813,584	8,430,282	8,383,302	3,051,413	1,510,424	1,540,989	9,880,583	4,977,743	4,902,840
C.P. ..	*13,208,718*	*6,593,376*	*6,615,342*	*2,359,836*	*1,164,922*	*1,194,914*	*7,607,268*	*3,812,826*	*3,794,442*
Berar ..	*3,601,866*	*1,836,906*	*1,767,960*	*691,577*	*345,502*	*346,075*	*2,273,315*	*1,164,917*	*1,108,398*
Assam ..	10,204,733	5,382,795	4,821,938	676,291	359,115	317,176	3,536,932	1,901,756	1,635,176
N.W.F.P. ..	3,038,067	1,651,214	1,386,853	..	..	..	180,321	109,283	71,038
Orissa ..	8,728,544	4,218,121	4,510,423	1,238,171	595,525	642,646	5,594,535	2,683,141	2,911,394
Sind ..	4,535,008	2,494 190	2 040 818	191,634	102,967	88,667	1,038,292	571,065	467,227
Ajmer-Merwara	583,693	307,172	276,521	..	..	..	376,481	196,484	179,997
Andamans & Nicobars	33,768	21,458	12,310	..	..	..	8,427	5,769	2,658
Andamans ..	*21,316*	*14,872*	*6,444*	..	..	..	*8,420*	*5,762*	*2,658*
Nicobars ..	*12,452*	*6,586*	*5,566*	..	..	..	*7*	*7*	..
Baluchistan ..	501,631	294,516	207,115	5,102	3,630	1,472	39,521	29,600	9,921
Coorg ..	168,726	92,347	76,379	25,740	15,164	10,576	105,013	55,660	49,353
Delhi ..	917,939	535,236	382,703	122,693	69,306	53,297	444,532	262,493	182,039
Panth Piploda	5,267	2,666	2,601	981	489	492	3,745	1,901	1,844
***States and Agencies**	**90,857,901**	**46,792,694**	**44,065,207**	**8,892,373**	**4,515,0C9**	**4,377,274**	**55,227,180**	**28,402,292**	**26,824,888**
Assam ..	725,655	357,951	367,704	265	172	93	327,462	163,906	163,556
Baluchistan ..	256,204	192,026	164,178	65	40	25	9,706	5,212	4,494
Baroda ..	2,855,010	1,472,909	1,382,101	220,794	114,495	116,299	1,963,450	1,017,149	946,301
Bengal ..	2,144,829	1,107,216	1,037,613	269,729	140,127	129,602	743,018	391,694	351,319
Central India	7,506,427	3,854,781	3,651,646	1,027,009	521,039	505,970	4,831,204	2,488,255	2,343,049
Chhattisgarh ..	4,050,000	2,013,870	2,036,130	483,132	239,240	243,892	1,705,470	843,500	861,970
Cochin ..	1,422,875	696,889	725,986	141,154	69,613	71,541	755,796	364,638	391,158
Deccan (and Kolhapur)	2,785,428	1,405,571	1,379,857	306,898	152,844	154,054	2,185,132	1,102,907	1,082,225
Gujarat ..	1,458,702	755,388	703,314	55,204	28,429	26,775	707,407	368,029	339,378
Gwalior ..	4,0C6,159	2,116,568	1,889,591	..	..	..	3,463,310	1,833,485	1,629,825
Hyderabad ..	16,3:8,534	8,340,775	7,991,759	2 923 040	1,486,231	1,441,809	10,382,005	5,303,315	5,078,690
Kashmir and Feudatories	4,021,616	2,129,872	1,891,744	113 464	60,772	52,692	694,085	369,082	325,003
Kashmir ..	*3,945,090*	*2,089,045*	*1,856,045*	*113,464*	*60,772*	*52,692*	*694,011*	*369,937*	*324,974*
Frontier Ilaqas in Gilgit	*76,526*	*40,827*	*35,699*	..	..	..	*74*	*45*	*29*
Madras ..	498,754	243,166	255,588	83 734	41,135	42,599	363,868	176,874	186,994
Mysore ..	7,329,140	3,763,318	3,565,822	1,405,067	722,605	682,462	5,281,563	2,701,521	2,580,042
*N.W.F.P. ..	46,267	43 840	2,427	..	..	..	17,310	16,661	649
Orissa ..	3,023,731	1,488,724	1,535,007	352,088	174,073	178,015	1,788,335	879,395	908,970
Punjab ..	5,503,554	2,996,809	2,506,745	349,962	183,752	166,210	1,505,996	811,268	694,728
Punjab Hill ..	1,090,644	569,998	520,646	238,774	124,816	113,958	786,526	408,805	377,721
Rajputana ..	13,670,208	7,169,527	6,500,681	..	..	..	10,317,805	5,422,681	4,895,124
Sikkim ..	121,520	63,289	58,231	76	72	4	45,812	23,839	21,973
Travancore ..	6,070,018	3,045,102	3,024,910	395,952	199,140	196,812	3,146,447	1,566,550	1,579,897
U.P. ..	928,470	481,177	447,293	152,927	76,554	76,373	494,242	254,600	239,642
Western India	4,904,156	2,477,928	2,426,228	358,039	179,950	178,089	3,711,136	1,888,956	1,822,180

*See paragraph 3 in flyleaf.

COMMUNITY

Muslims			Christians — Indian Christians			Christians — Anglo-Indians			Christians — Others		
P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
92,058,096	48,376,717	43,681,379	6,040,665	3,069,790	2,970,875	140,422	71,3[illegible]4	69,028	1'5,462	83,459	52,003
79,398,503	41,698,290	37,700,213	3,245,706	1,655,982	1,589,724	113,926	58,452	55,484	122,788	75,751	47,037
2,096,452	1,024,406	1,072,046	2,001,082	996,511	1,004,571	28,661	13,962	14,699	17,535	8,826	8,709
1,920,368	1,040,318	880,050	338,812	180,372	158,440	14,034	7,575	6,459	22,640	14,221	8 419
33,005,434	17,180,563	15,824,871	110,923	56,925	53,998	31,619	16,024	15,595	23,967	13,594	10,373
8,416,308	4,427,248	3,989,060	131,327	68,970	62,357	13,383	7,255	6,128	15,131	9,282	5,849
6,231,062	*3,296,182*	*2,934,880*	*120,549*	*63,218*	*57,331*	*11,905*	*6,502*	*5,403*	*13,141*	*8,052*	*5,089*
2,185,246	*1,131,066*	*1,054,180*	*10,778*	*5,752*	*5,026*	*1,478*	*753*	*725*	*1,990*	*1,230*	*760*
16,217,242	8,738,185	7,479,057	486,038	261,487	224,551	5,891	3,269	2,622	13,012	9,400	3,612
4,716,314	2,338,393	2,377,921	24,693	12,005	12,088	5,963	2,996	2,967	4,022	2,318	1,704
4,168,470	*2,052,833*	*2,115,637*	*12,651*	*5,424*	*7,227*	*2,386*	*1,170*	*1,216*	*2,175*	*1,281*	*894*
547,844	*285,560*	*262,284*	*12,042*	*6,581*	*5,461*	*3,577*	*1,826*	*1,751*	*1,847*	*1,037*	*810*
783,697	410,531	373,166	48,260	24,156	24,104	4,538	2,303	2,235	5,771	3,416	2,355
448,528	*236,682*	*211,846*	*42,135*	*20,991*	*21,144*	*4,335*	*2,218*	*2,117*	*5,276*	*3,192*	*2,084*
335,169	*173,849*	*161,320*	*6,125*	*3,165*	*2,960*	*203*	*85*	*118*	*495*	*224*	*271*
3,442,479	1,815,613	1,626,866	37,750	19,925	17,825	634	364	270	2,426	1,408	1,018
2,788,797	1,499,806	1,288,991	5,426	3,209	2,217	837	503	334	4,626	3,709	917
146,301	70,977	75,324	26,584	12,999	13,585	789	347	442	817	171	146
3,208,325	1,763,998	1,444,327	13,232	7,430	5,802	2,731	1,416	1,315	4,246	3,273	973
89,899	49,132	40,767	3,805	1,909	1,896	1,005	541	464	883	453	430
8,005	5,584	2,421	1,032	850	182	100	46	54	1,481	899	582
7,738	*5,361*	*2,377*	*1,028*	*847*	*181*	*98*	*44*	*54*	*470*	*305*	*165*
267	*223*	*44*	*4*	*3*	*1*	*2*	*2*	*..*	*1,011*	*594*	*417*
428,930	247,848	191,082	2,033	1,035	998	263	160	103	3,106	2,291	815
14,730	9,081	5,649	3,309	1,894	1,415	80	43	37	52	25	27
304,971	176,477	128,404	10,494	5,502	1,992	3,408	1,648	1,760	3,573	2,465	1,108
251	130	121	216	113	103	..	..	..	..	..	..
12,659,593	6,678,427	5,981,166	2,794,959	1,413,808	1,381,151	26,456	12,942	13,544	12,674	7,708	41,966
31,662	16,185	15,477	25,913	12,920	12,993	136	88	48	325	178	147
346,251	186,669	159,582	40	21	19	..	..	..	14	12	2
223,610	117,322	106,288	9,182	4,865	4,317	150	83	67	160	105	55
372,113	198,215	173,898	564	312	252	8	3	5	18	5	13
439,850	232,142	207,708	7,582	3,923	3,659	546	311	235	1,238	817	421
28,773	14,590	14,183	11,820	5,789	6,031	325	170	155	62	42	20
109,188	55,397	53,791	399,394	198,442	200,952	9,858	4,807	5,051	350	306	44
182,036	91,862	90,174	17,236	8,555	8,681	96	52	44	211	118	93
58,000	30,858	27,142	4,215	2,254	1,961	29	15	14	93	51	42
240,903	127,346	113,557	1,352	695	657	107	54	53	156	78	78
2,097,475	1,080,265	1,017,210	215,980	110,224	105,756	3,660	1,833	1,827	824	426	398
3,073,540	1,627,058	1,446,482	3,079	1,675	1,404	7	4	3	423	209	214
2,997,113	*1,586,293*	*1,410,820*	*3,077*	*1,675*	*1,402*	*7*	*4*	*3*	*421*	*207*	*214*
76,427	*40,765*	*35,662*	*2*	*..*	*2*	*..*	*..*	*..*	*2*	*2*	*..*
30,263	14,863	15,400	20,806	10,244	10,562	36	17	19	12	10	2
485,230	258,166	227,064	98,580	50,436	48,144	8,929	4,176	4,752	5,344	2,687	2,657
22,068	20,766	1,302	571	464	107	13	11	2	1,827	1,810	17
14,355	7,364	6,991	2,249	1,138	1,111	58	34	24	44	25	19
2,251,459	1,225,309	1,026,150	6,95	3,803	3,149	142	77	65	265	138	127
46,678	26,029	20,649	188	112	76	16	7	9	66	27	39
1,297,841	684,821	613,020	4,345	2,240	2,105	1,018	501	517	578	329	249
83	77	6	34	17	17	4	3	1	9	5	4
434,150	220,291	213,859	1,958,491	992,309	966,182	1,224	634	590	486	245	241
273,625	146,045	127,580	3,281	1,744	1,537	2	2	..	32	12	20
600,440	296,787	303,653	3,105	1,626	1,479	121	59	62	137	78	59

Province or State	Sikhs			Jains			Parsees		
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
	23	*24*	*25*	*26*	*28*	*28*	*29*	*30*	*31*
INDIA	5,601,447	3,142,410	2,549,037	1,449.286	750,945	698,341	114,890	58.248	56,642
Provinces	4,165,097	2,291,239	1,873,858	578,372	313,266	265,106	101,968	52,048	49,925
Madras ..	418	253	165	30,136	15,880	14,256	369	211	158
Bombay ..	8,011	6,044	1,967	266,231	145,472	120,759	86,270	43,467	42,803
Bengal ..	16,281	11,369	4,912	11,126	7,259	3,867	2,519	1,485	1,034
U.P.— ..	232,445	130,493	101,952	102,768	55,113	47,655	1,375	847	528
Agra ..	*226,096*	*126.462*	*99,634*	*100,764*	*54,014*	*46,750*	*1,193*	*737*	*456*
Oudh ..	*6,349*	*4,031*	*2,318*	*2,004*	*1,099*	*905*	*182*	*110*	*72*
Punjab ..	3,757,401	2,010.289	1,708,112	38,233	20,351	17,882	4,327	2,219	2,108
Bihar ..	13,213	7,863	5,350	4,602	2,629	1,973	547	402	145
Bihar ..	*3,204*	*1,912*	*1,292*	*2,860*	*1,745*	*1,115*	*197*	*164*	*33*
Chota Nagpur	*10,009*	*5,951*	*4,058*	*1,742*	*884*	*858*	*350*	*238*	*112*
C.P. and Berar	14,996	9,565	5,431	84,593	44,036	40,557	2,014	1,090	924
C. P. ..	*12,766*	*8,380*	*4,386*	*62,546*	*32,613*	*29,933*	*1,730*	*931*	*799*
Berar ..	*2,230*	*1,185*	*1,045*	*22,047*	*11,423*	*10,624*	*284*	*159*	*126*
Assam ..	3,464	3,243	1,221	6,639	4,206	2,433	2	2	..
N.W. F. P. ..	57,939	34,641	23,298	1	1	..	24	14	10
Orissa ..	232	145	87	139	87	52	13	12	1
Sind ..	31,011	18,564	12,447	3,687	2,047	1,640	3,838	1,936	1,902
Ajmer-Merwara	867	547	320	18,827	9,995	8,832	299	147	152
Andamans & Nicobars	744	492	252	..	..	..	..	..	
Andamans ..	*744*	*492*	*252*	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nicobars ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Baluchistan ..	11,918	9,232	2,686	7	7	..	75	53	22
Coorg ..	..	..	..	34	18	16	12	6	6
Delhi ..	16,157	10,449	5,658	11,287	6,138	5,149	284	152	132
Panth Piploda	..	..	..	62	27	35	..	..	..
States and Agencies	1,526,350	851,171	675,179	870,914	437,679	433,235	12,922	6,205	6,717
Assam ..	381	277	104	201	120	81	..	..	..
Baluchistan ..	126	70	56	..	..	..	1	1	..
Baroda ..	566	400	166	46,866	23,746	23,120	6,930	3,025	3,950
Bengal ..	28	20	8	582	441	141	11	7	49
Central India	2,731	1,795	936	57,374	30,740	26,634	996	527	469
Chhattisgarh ..	507	286	221	2,158	1,157	1,001	28	18	10
Cochin ..	9	5	4	355	181	174	34	21	13
Deccan (and Kolhapur)	22	20	2	84,226	44,219	40,007	26	16	10
Gujarat ..	182	136	46	5,540	2,792	2,748	1,122	624	498
Gwalior ..	2,342	1,440	902	52,714	28,470	24,244	193	111	82
Hyderabad ..	5,330	2,939	2,391	24,853	13,182	11,670	1,974	995	979
Kashmir and Feudatories	65,903	34,779	31,124	910	490	420	29	17	12
Kashmir ..	*65,882*	*34,764*	*31,118*	*910*	*490*	*420*	*29*	*17*	*12*
Frontier Illaqas in Gilgit	*21*	*15*	*6*	..	..	..	..	..	..
Madras ..	5	2	3	21	17	4	..	..	..
Mysore ..	269	187	82	32,853	17,638	15,220	401	197	204
N.-W. F. P. ..	4,472	4.122	350	1	1	..	..	..	..
Orissa ..	155	108	47	99	51	48	2	2	..
Punjab ..	1,342,665	747,641	595,044	6,844	3,660	3,184	33	24	9
Punjab Hill ..	17,739	9,826	7,913	449	251	198	2	..	2
Rajputana ..	81,896	46,554	35,342	341,788	169,559	172,229	387	217	170
Sikkim ..	1	1	..	7	5	2	..	..	..
Travancore ..	31	18	13	62	41	21	1	..	1
U.P. ..	731	388	343	210	124	86	1	1	..
Western India	239	157	82	212,796	100,793	112,003	751	402	349

COMMUNITY—*concld.*

	Buddhists.			Jews			Tribes			Others		
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43
	232,003	119,668	112,335	22,480	11,464	11,016	25,441,489	12,818,198	12,623,291	409,877	222,351	187,526
	167,413	86,513	80,900	19,327	9,876	9,451	16,713,256	8,401,290	8,311,966	371,403	201,639	169,764
	1,072	642	430	191	149	42	562,029	282,241	279,788	4,043	2,190	1,853
	1,423	1,086	347	14,471	7,350	7,121	1,514,293	810,527	704,771	7,883	5,170	2,712
	146,560	74,011	72,549	2,778	1,396	1,382	1,889,389	976,552	912,837	6,905	4,049	2,856
	5,478	2,899	2,579	80	51	29	289,422	149,488	139,934	1,231	669	562
	2,245	*1,230*	*1,015*	*65*	*45*	*20*	*289,244*	*149,409*	*139,835*	*1,223*	*663*	*561*
	3,233	*1,669*	*1,564*	*15*	*6*	*9*	*178*	*79*	*99*	*8*	*7*	*1*
	247	152	95	27	19	8	..	..	..	346,029	186,684	159,345
	684	449	235	197	122	75	5,055,647	2,516,302	2,539,345	..	..	..
	195	*153*	*42*	*189*	*114*	*75*	*1,734,423*	*863,711*	*870,712*	..	..	..
	459	*266*	*193*	*8*	*8*	..	*3,321,224*	*1,652,591*	*1,668,633*	..	..	..
	70	60	10	285	156	129	2,937,364	1,446,802	1,490,562	..	..	..
	63	*53*	*10*	*276*	*150*	*126*	*2,663,959*	*1,310,418*	*1,353,541*	..	..	..
	7	*7*	..	*9*	*6*	*3*	*273,405*	*136,384*	*137,021*	..	..	..
	8,144	4,550	3,594	9	2	7	2,484,996	1,271,061	1,213,935	4,967	2,550	2,417
	25	14	11	71	34	37	..	..	..	..	..	..
	454	239	215	3	2	1	1,721,006	854,476	866,530	..	..	..
	111	103	8	1,082	530	552	36,819	20,861	15,958	..	..	..
	6	4	2	59	31	28	91,472	47,839	43,633	..	..	..
	2,903	2,124	779	..	..	..	11,076	5,694	5,382	..	..	..
	2,818	*2,061*	*757*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	85	*63*	*22*	..	..	..	*11,076*	*5,694*	*5,382*	..	..	..
	43	30	4	19	11	8	3	2	1	11	8	3
	33	17	16	..	..	..	19,723	10,439	9,284	..	..	..
	150	124	26	55	23	32	..	..	..	335	319	16
	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	6	6	..	..	..
	64,590	33,155	31,435	3,153	1,588	1,565	8,728,233	4,411,908	4,316,325	38,474	20,712	17,762
	173	105	68	..	..	..	339,137	164,000	175,137	..	..	..
	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	46	46	..	47	26	21	373,207	191,646	181,561	2	1	1
	7,736	4,171	3,565	5	2	3	751,022	372,219	378,803	..	..	..
	4	4	..	77	40	37	1,137,716	575,188	562,528	..	..	..
	11	6	5	2	1	1	1,817,712	909,071	908,641	..	..	..
	6	2	4	1,528	785	743	5,183	2,680	2,503	20	12	8
	9	4	5	854	406	448	8,678	4,572	4,106	4	1	3
	..	..	..	5	4	1	626,892	322,188	304,704	13	8	5
	7	7		6	4	2	245,066	124,875	120,191	3	3	..
	115	74	41	20	12	8	678,149	347,221	330,928	109	57	52
	40,696	20,268	20,428	11	2	9	29,374	15,501	13,873	95	15	80
	40,696	*20,268*	*20,428*	*11*	*2*	*9*	*29,374*	*15,501*	*13,873*	*95*	*15*	*80*
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1	..	1	..	..	..	3	4	4	..	..	..
	11,409	756	653	64	29	35	9,405	4,903	4,502	21	17	4
	..	..	..	5	5	..	..	..	..	..		..
	1,424	727	697	8	4	4	864,914	425,833	439,081	..		..
	597	323	274	12	5	7	779	467	312	37,828	20,342	17,486
	10	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	196	115	81
	15	9	6	47	20	27	1,624,488	842,596	781,892	..	..	..
	12,237	6,612	5,675	1	1	..	68,206	32,657	30,549	..	..	..
	16	9	7	371	196	175	132,682	65,570	67,112	105	99	6
	14	14	..	..	..	..	3,404	1,692	1,712	..	..	..
	14	8	6	89	45	44	17,211	9,025	8,186	78	42	36

Subsidiary

(i) Distribution of the main

Number per 10,000 of the

Province or State	HINDUS 1941	1931	1921	1911	1901	MUSLIMS 1941	1931	1921	1911	1901
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
INDIA	**6,593**	**6,824**	**6,841**	**6,931**	**7,034**	**2,381**	**2,216**	**2,174**	**2,126**	**2,122**
PROVINCES	**6,450**	**6,518**	**6,589**	**6,688**	**6,835**	**2,684**	**2,469**	**2,407**	**2,351**	**2,324**
Madras	8,074	8,831	8,864	8,889	8,914	790	707	671	662	643
Bombay	7,940	8,709	7,657*	7,585*	7,651*	921	884	1,974*	2,046*	2,026*
Bengal	4,155	4,304	4,327	4,480	4,660	5,473	5,487	5,399	5,274	5,158
U. P.	8,326	8,450	8,464	8,504	8,532	1,530	1,484	1,428	1,411	1,411
Punjab	2,657	2,684	3,084	3,297†	3,873†	5,707	5,655	5,533	5,485†	5,325†
Bihar	7,296	8,231	8,282	8,223	8,333	1,298	1,132	1,085	1,063	1,061
C. P. and Berar	7,692	8,601	8,353	8,261	8,320	466	440	405	406	421
Assam	4,129	5,720	5,433	5,418	5,578	3,373	3,196	2,896	2,810	2,689
N.-W. F. P.	594	590	666	546	629	9,179	9,184	9,162	9,286	9,221
Orissa	7,828	..	..	..	..	168	..	..	..	..
Sind	2,712	2,612	..	..	..	7,075	7,283	..	..	..
Ajmer-Merwara	6,450	7,755	7,326	7,750	9,777	1,540	1,734	2,055	1,616	1,510
Andamans & Nicobars ..	2,496	2,586	3,254	3,578	3,758	2,370	2,280	1,515	1,731	1,707
Baluchistan	889	894	869	622	643	8,750	8,744	8,731	9,106	9,150
Coorg	7,749	8,939	7,733	7,939	7,849	873	844	795	751	756
Delhi	6,179	6,285	6,417	..	..	3,322	3,253	2,904	..	..
Panth Piploda	8,973	..	..	..	..	477	..	..	..	..
STATES AND AGENCIES ..	**7,657**	**7,771**	**7,742**	**7,778**	**7,769**	**1,393**	**1,347**	**1,343**	**1,331**	**1,376**
Assam	4,516	4,362	5,994	5,816	5,996	436	393	455	419	365
Baluchistan	274	302	334	282	342	9,721	9,696	9,663	9,643	9,658
Baroda	8,985	8,809	8,193	8,349	7,922	783	748	763	791	845
Bengal	4,722	6,593	6,752	6,900	6,985	1,735	3,210	3,070	3,009	2,885
Central India	7,805	8,823	8,688	..	..	586	568	553		..
Chhattisgarh	5,448	..	..	..	..	71	..	..	..	..
Cochin	6,304	6,477	6,599	6,706	6,826	767	729	702	695	671
Deccan (and Kolhapur) ..	8,947	..	..	..	..	654	..	..	..	..
Gujarat	5,228	..	..	..	..	398	..	..	..	..
Gwalior	8,645	9,286	8,807	..	..	601	580	555	..	..
Hyderabad	8,147	8,435	8,545	8,693	8,860	1,284	1,063	1,041	1,032	1,037
Kashmir and Feudatories ..	2,008	2,019	2,016	2,183	2,371	7,712	7,728	7,675	7,594	7,416
Kashmir	*2,047*	..	..	..	..	*7,667*	..	..	..	..
Frontier Illaqas in Gilgit ..	*10*	..	..	..	..	*9,987*	..	..	..	..
Madras	8,974	6,400	6,642	6,903	7,111	607	692	667	654	634
Mysore	9,123	9,174	9,168	9,199	9,206	662	608	570	542	523
N.-W. F. P.	3,741	2,939	4,563	1,984	..	4,770	4,970	3,917	7,095	..
Orissa	7,079	..	..	..	..	47	..	..	..	..
Punjab	3,372	..	..	..	..	4,091	..	..	..	..
Punjab Hill	9,401	..	..	..	..	428	..	..	..	..
Rajputana	7,540	8,533	8,296	8,311	8,327	949	953	915	936	952
Sikkim	3,776	4,287	6,673	6,674	6,491	7	10	3	5	..
Travancore	5,836	6,152	6,365	6,657	6,895	715	693	675	661	646
U. P.	6,970	7,883	7,819	7,008	6,962	2,947	2,090	2,149	2,961	3,026
Western India	8,137	8,119	8,077	7,914	..	1,355	1,364	1,377	1,412	..

*Includes

†Includes

Tables

Communities by Provinces and States

population

CHRISTIANS					JAINS					SIKHS				
1941	1931	1921	1911	1901	1941	1931	1921	1911	1901	1941	1931	1921	1911	1901
12	*13*	*14*	*15*	*16*	*17*	*18*	*19*	*20*	*21*	*22*	*23*	*24*	*25*	*26*
163	**179**	**150**	**124**	**99**	**37**	**36**	**37**	**40**	**45**	**147**	**124**	**103**	**96**	**75**
119	142	123	102	82	19	17	18	19	21	141	118	86	89	68
415	380	322	288	268	6	7	6	7	7	..	..	..	..	..
180	167	137*	119*	112*	127	111	111*	108*	123*	4	11	4*	6*	1*
28	36	31	29	25	2	2	3	1	1	3	2	..	1	..
29	42	44	38	22	19	14	15	16	18	42	10	3	3	3
178	176	159	99†	33†	13	15	17	20†	21†	1,322	1,299	1,109	1,048†	746†
10	91	76	67	51	1	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	..
35	33	30	25	23	50	50	49	50	56	9	3	1	2	2
40	235	168	99	61	7	3	5	3	3	3	3	1	1	1
36	51	47	30	25	..	..	..	..	..	191	175	125	138	125
32	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
45	39	..	..	..	8	3	..	..	..	68	47	..	..	..
99	124	112	108	78	323	348	372	405	418	15	6	4	18	6
774	496	586	214	197	..	..	..	..	25	220	220	144	172	150
120	174	159	121	116	..	1	..	..	..	238	181	182	128	85
204	210	194	203	204	2	5	12	6	6	..	..	..	..	..
191	267	273	..	..	124	84	96	..	..	176	101	57	..	..
410	..	..	..	..	118	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
312	307	250	200	162	96	101	104	114	136	138	141	126	122	99
364	746	105	4	2	3	3	3	3	..	5	4	1	..	..
1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	2	3	4	..
33	30	35	35	39	164	198	203	214	247	2	2	..	1	..
3	29	22	3	4	3	5	6	7	5	..	..	..	..	..
13	16	15	..	..	76	76	74	..	..	4	2	1	..	..
30	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
2,879	2,779	2,682	2,539	2,441	3	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
63	..	..	..	..	302	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
29	..	..	..	..	38	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
4	3	5	..	..	131	128	122	..	..	6	2	2	..	..
135	105	50	41	21	15	15	15	16	18	3	4	2	3	4
9	6	5	3	1	2	2	2	1	1	164	139	119	100	89
9	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	*167*	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	*3*	..	..	..	..
418	2,900	2,664	2,399	2,174	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
154	133	119	103	90	45	45	35	30	25	..	..	..	..	..
521	923	607	98	..	..	..	..	..	..	967	1,168	892	823	..
8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
13	..	..	..	..	13	..	..	..	..	2,440	..	..	..	..
2	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	163	..	..	..	..
4	5	5	4	3	247	268	284	316	349	..	37	9	9	2
4	23	45	32	23	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
3,229	3,149	2,928	2,636	2,362	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
36	24	22	21	6	2	2	2	4	2	8	1	..	..	..
3	4	3	4	..	434	509	535	564	..	..	..	..	..	..

(*i*) *Distribution of the main Communities by Provinces and States*—concld.

Province or State.	Number per 10,000 of the population — TRIBES 1941 27	1931 28	1921 29	1911 30	1901 31	OTHERS 1941 32	1931 33	1921 34	1911 35	1901 36
INDIA ..	**658**	**236**	**309**	**328**	**292**	**20**	**385**	**386**	**358**	**333**
PROVINCES ..	**565**	**213**	**280**	**301**	**250**	**22**	**493**	**487**	**450**	**420**
Madras	114	75	137	154	168	1	..	..	..	..
Bombay	775	72	64*	87*	38*	53	56	53*	49*	49*
Bengal	313	105	181	161	105	26	64	59	54	51
U. P.	53	..	..	..	..	1	..	46	28	14
Punjab	..	..	..	..	..	123	171	98	51†	2†
Bihar	1,391	544	553	644	554	..	..	2	1	..
C. P. and Berar ..	1,747	872	1,160	1,254	1,176	1	1	2	2	2
Assam	2,435	825	1,479	1,652	1,652	13	18	18	17	16
N.-W. F. P.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Orissa	1,972	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sind	81	1	..	..	..	11	15	..	..	..
Ajmer-Merwara ..	1,567	27	96	79	..	6	6	35	24	11
Andamans & Nicobars	3,280	3,379	3,387	3,670	3,326	860	1,039	1,114	635	837
Baluchistan	..	1	..	..	..	3	5	59	23	6
Coorg	1,169	..	1,265	1,099	183	3	2	1	2	2
Delhi	..	..	..	..	..	8	10	253	..	..
Panth Piploda ..	22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
STATES AND AGENCIES	**861**	**316**	**415**	**425**	**445**	**13**	**17**	**20**	**20**	**13**
Assam	4,674	4,491	3,433	3,758	3,632	2	1	9	..	5
Baluchistan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Baroda	1,307	184	767	568	903	25	29	39	42	44
Bengal	3,501	14	36	7	39	36	149	114	74	82
Central India ..	1,515	514	666	..	..	1	1	3	..	..
Chhattisgarh ..	4,444	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cochin	36	..	4	46	48	11	13	12	13	14
Deccan (and Kolhapur) ..	31	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..
Gujarat	4,298	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	..
Gwalior	612	..	507	..	..	1	1	2	..	..
Hyderabad	415	377	345	214	59	1	1	2	1	1
Kashmir and Feudatories.	3	..	..	..	..	102	106	183	119	122
Kashmir	5	..	..	..	..	*103*	..	..	..	..
Frontier Illaqas in Gilgit.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Madras	..	4	24	41	77	..	3	3	3	4
Mysore	..	..	..	..	..	16	39	108	126	156
N.-W. F. P.	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	21	..	..
Orissa	2,860	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..
Punjab	1	..	..	..	..	70	..	..	..	..
Punjab Hill	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..
Rajputana	1,199	204	488	422	366	61	..	3	2	1
Sikkim	5,201	2,453	..	..	..	1,011	3,225	3,278	3,289	3,481
Travancore	219	6	3	46	95	1	..	1	..	2
U. P.	37	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	6	4
Western India ..	35	2	5	4	..	2	2	3	102	..

*Includes Sind.
†Includes Delhi.

(ii) *Christians—Percentage variation.*

Province or State	Percentage variation 1931—1941	1921—1931	1911—1921	1901—1911	1901—1941
1	2	3	4	5	6
INDIA	+5·9	+32·7	+22·7	+32·1	+127·6
PROVINCES	—1·4	+29·9	+21·3	+33·9	+94·8
Madras	+15·4	+29·9	+14·2	+16·3	+97·1
Bombay	+25·3	+19·8	+13·7	+11·0	+63·3
Bengal	—7·6	+22·8	+14·8	+21·7	+56·2
U. P.	—22·0	+2·3	+13·1	+74·5	+55·3
Punjab	+21·7	+26·0	+73·3*	+200·0*	+684·5
Bihar	—89·6	+33·5	+12·2	+35·4	—78·8
C. P. and Berar	+15·8	+31·6	+5·9	+169·3	+115·4
Assam	—79·88	+88·7	+98·5	+85·1	+86·5
N.-W. F. P.	—10·8	+18·6	+107·1	+27·4	+106·5
Orissa	+185·2	+18·4	+2·5	+39·0	+380·8
Sind	+33·5	+29·0	+7·5	+39·6	+158·5
Ajmer-Merwara	—16·8	+25·6	+1·8	+46·3	+55·8
Andamans & Nicobars	+78·9	—7·9	+180·2	+16·5	+437·7
Baluchistan	—25·4	+20·4	+31·6	+26·3	+49·1
Coorg	+0·5	+7·6	—10·4	—3·5	—6·6
Delhi	+2·9	+27·5	..	..	..
Panth Piploda	..	..	..	..	..
STATES AND AGENCIES	+16·6	+38·3	+25·2	+28·9	+186·9
Assam	—43·5	..	..	..	..
Baluchistan	+260·0	..	—73·0	..	..
Baroda	+30·7	—2·1	+3·0	—6·3	+23·4
Bengal	—89·4	+42·8	+82·8	—1·9	—72·9
Central India	—8·5	+15·6	+14·4†	+15·5†	..
Chhattisgarh	—79·2	..	..	..	..
Cochin	+22·3	+27·5	+12·7	+17·6	+106·6
Deccan (and Kolhapur)	+38·8	+42·7	+44·0	+1·2	+450·8
Gujarat	+75·2	+12·6	+40·9	+99·1	+308·8
Gwalior	+34·8	—27·3	..	..	..
Hyderabad	+45·6	+141·6	+15·4	+136·1	+858·9
Kashmir and Feudatories	+55·1	+38·5	+67·6	+131·0	+731·5
Kashmir	*+55·7*	*+37·8*	*+67·7*	*+130·8*	*+730·6*
Frontier Illaqas in Gilgit	*—63·6*	*+1,000·0*	..	..	..
Madras	+7·1	+1·4	+11·2	+16·7	+29·1
Mysore	+28·9	+22·6	+19·3	+19·5	+125·44
N.-W. F. P.	—43·7	..	..	..	..
Orissa	—96·7	+61·9	+20·3	+1,195·4	—17·6
Punjab	+92·4	+17·8	+171·5	+127·9	+1,246·2
Punjab Hill	—5·6	+28·8	—25·5	+87·4	+69·8
Rajputana	+2·8	+17·7	+15·4	+49·8	+109·1
Sikkim	—82·9	—25·4	+29·8	+111·1	—65·2
Travancor	+22·2	+36·8	+29·8	+29·6	+181·1
U. P.	+15·9	+15·9	+41·9	+267·6	+601·1
Western India	—80·7	+30·1	—15·2	..	..

* Includes Delhi
† Includes Gwalior.

XIV—VARIATION IN POPULAR OF SELECTED TRIBES

This table is confined to tribes. In some cases it has not been possible owing to the formation of new provinces etc., to allot a figure for the strength of a tribe at the previous census; in such cases no variation figures have been given.

XIV—VARIATION IN POPULATION OF SELECTED TRIBES

Tribe	Province or State	Persons			Males			Females		
		1941	1931	Variation	1941	1931	Variation	1941	1931	Variation
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Agariya ..	United Provinces	39,811	69,141	—29,330	21,315	34,271	—12,956	18,496	34,870	—16,374
	Bihar ..	2,799	..	..	1,468	..	..	1,331	..	..
	Chhattisgarh ..	5,228	..	..	2,515	..	..	2,713	..	..
	United Provinces (States)	3,157	..	+3,157	1,612	..	+1,612	1,545	..	+1,545
Aheria ..	United Provinces	24,245	23,084	+1,161	12,771	11,992	+779	11,474	11,092	+382
Ahom ..	Assam ..	300,214	249,434	+50,780	157,743	129,989	+27,754	142,471	119,445	+23,026
Andh ..	Hyderabad ..	19,313	6,100	+13,213	9,732	2,800	+6,932	9,581	3,300	+6,281
	C. P. and Berar	65,188	58,549	+6,639	32,344	29,820	+2,524	32,844	28,729	+4,115
Angami ..	Assam ..	52,080	48,702	+3.378	26,375	24,727	+1,648	25,705	23,975	+1,730
Ao ..	Assam ..	40,063	32,771	+7,292	19,332	15,184	+4,148	20,731	17,587	+3,144
Aranadan ..	Madras ..	489	60	+429	235	33	+202	254	27	+227
Asur ..	Bihar ..	4,338	2,024	+2,364	2,301	1,159	+1,142	2,[illegible]87	865	+1,222
	Chhattisgarh ..	176	..	..	80	..	..	96	..	..
Badaga ..	Madras ..	56,047	43,075	+12,972	27,971	21,819	+6,152	28,076	21,256	+6,820
Bagata ..	Madras ..	19,536	10,963	+8,573	9,944	5,386	+4,558	9,592	5,577	+4,015
	Orissa ..	1,095	..	..	485	..	..	610	..	..
Bahelia ..	United Provinces	14,037	48,447	—34,410	7,360	25,491	—18,131	6,677	22,956	—16,279
	United Provinces (States)	38	1,735	—1,697	26	889	—863	12	846	—834
Baiga ..	Bihar ..	54	..	..	39	..	..	15	..	..
	C. P. and Berar	33,158	37,086	—4,928	16,311	18,435	—2,124	15,847	18,651	—2,804
	Central India ..	51,423	35,813	+15,610	25,941	17,893	+8,048	25,482	17,920	+7,562
	Chhattisgarh ..	5,811	401	+5,410	3,023	208	+2,815	2,788	193	+2,595
	Hyderabad ..	18	..	..	10	..	..	8	..	..
Baloch (Bilooh)	Sind ..	748,797	427,869	+320,928	407,827	238,528	+169,299	340,970	189,341	+151,62[illegible]
	Baluchistan ..	132,516	114,150	+18,366	70,971	62,677	+8,294	61,545	51,473	+10,072
	Baluchistan (States)	105,080	113,696	—8,616	56,672	61,175	—4,503	48,408	52,521	—4,113
	Punjab (States)	46,112	21,673	+24,439	25,405	11,657	+13,748	20,707	10,016	10,691
Banjara ..	Bihar ..	255	..	+255	67	..	+67	188	..	+188
	Central India	2,672	2,390	+282	1,461	1,348	+113	1,211	1,042	+169
	Chhattisgarh ..	927	..	..	507	..	..	420	..	..
Bavcha ..	Bombay ..	1,445	785	+660	725	418	+307	[illegible]20	367	+353
	Baroda ..	1,501	1,186	+315	754	573	+181	747	613	+134
Bawaria ..	United Provinces	9,068	15,956	—6,888	5,005	8,363	—3,358	4,0[illegible]3	7,593	—3,530
Belia ..	Bihar ..	31,813	..	..	16,232	..	..	15,581	..	..
	Central India ..	893	..	..	421	..	..	472	..	..
	Chhattisgarh ..	382	..	..	175	..	..	207	..	..
Beria ..	United Provinces	5,833	—12,398	—6,565	2,839	5,633	—2,794	2,994	6,705	—3,771
Bharia Bhumia	Orissa ..	19,685	..	..	9,920	..	..	9,765	..	..
	Central India ..	9,212	8,237	+975	4,533	4,062	+471	4,679	4,175	+504
Bhariya ..	Central India	19,198	..	..	9,496	..	..	9,702	..	..
Bhil etc. ..	Bombay ..	568,576	391,336	+177,240	286,444	197,357	+89,087	282,132	193,979	+88,153
	C. P. and Berar	29,570	30,325	—755	14,900	15,242	—342	14,670	15,083	—413
	Sind ..	82,118	67,963	+14,155	44,401	39,772	+4,629	37,717	28,191	+9,526
	Ajmer-Merwara	8,572	..	..	4,494	..	..	4,078	..	..
	Hyderabad ..	18,021	15,052	+2,969	9,085	7,551	+1,534	8,936	7,501	+1,425
	Baroda ..	63,033	54,542	+8,491	32,404	27,789	+4,615	30,629	26,753	+3,876
	Central India	521,911	363,124	+158,787	264,570	183,605	+80,965	257,341	179,519	+77,822
	Gujarat ..	188,899	155,400	+33,499	96,582	79,425	+17,157	92,317	75,975	+16,342
	Gwalior ..	98,264	86,571	+11,693	50,030	43,682	+6,348	48,234	42,889	+[illegible],345
	Rajputana ..	749,748	..	..	383,804	..	..	365,944	..	..
	Western India	1,558	1,762	—204	789	905	—116	769	857	—88
Bhilala ..	Central India	237,165	193,775	+43,390	119,999	98,289	+21,710	117,166	95,486	+21,680
	Gwalior ..	42,686	38,455	+4,231	21,730	19,431	+2,299	20,256	19,024	+1,932
Binjhwar ..	C. P. and Berar	45,608	54,603	—8,995	22,320	26,961	—4,641	23,288	27,642	—4,354

XIV—VARIATION IN POPULATION OF SELECTED TRIBES—*contd.*

Tribe	Province or State	Persons 1941	Persons 1931	Persons Variation	Males 1941	Males 1931	Males Variation	Females 1941	Females 1931	Females Variation
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Bhogta ..	Bihar ..	75,965	66,209	+9,756	38,119	33,401	+4,718	37,846	32,808	+5,038
	Orissa (States)	2,503	..	..	1,119	..	..	1,384	..	..
	Chhattisgarh ..	85	..	..	42	..	..	43	..	..
Bhoksa ..	United Provinces	274	7,618	—7,344	144	4,060	—3,916	130	3,558	—3,428
Bhotia ..	Bengal ..	7,808	..	..	4,286	..	..	3,522	..	..
	Sikkim ..	13,174	..	..	6,780	..	..	6,394	..	..
Bhuinhar ..	Bihar ..	5,478	..	..	2,804	..	..	2,674	..	..
	Chhattisgarh ..	15,811	..	..	7,836	..	..	7,975	..	..
	Orissa (States)	2,702	..	..	1,286	..	..	1,416	..	..
Bhumij ..	Bihar ..	152,992	158,601	—5,609	75,887	79,195	—3,308	77,105	79,406	—2,301
	Orissa (States)	17,834	91,246	—73,412	8,384	45,018	—36,634	9,450	46,228	36,778
	Chhattisgarh ..	12	..	..	12	..	..	..	..	...
Binjhia ..	Bihar ..	5,317	5,330	—13	2,610	2,611	—1	2,707	2,719	—12
	Orissa (States)	3,261	..	..	1,633	..	..	1,628	..	..
	Chhattisgarh ..	4,483	..	..	2,314	..	..	2,169	..	..
Birhor ..	Bihar ...	2,499	2,350	+149	1,724	1,217	+507	775	1,133	—358
	Orissa (States)	54	..	..	4	..	..	50	..	..
	Chhattisgarh ..	202	..	..	111	..	..	91	..	..
Birjia ..	Bihar ..	2,075	1,550	+525	1,098	796	+302	977	754	+223
	Chhattisgarh ..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Brahui ..	Sind ..	82,326	71,610	+10,716	44,535	41,012	+3,523	37,791	30,598	+7,193
	Baluchistan ..	34,815	26,741	+8,074	19,330	15,231	+4,099	15,485	11,510	+3,975
	Baluchistan (States)	93,521	125,847	—32,326	51,392	68,297	—16,905	42,129	57,550	—15,421
Chakma ..	Bengal ..	106,160	..	..	55,440	..	..	50,720	..	..
	Bengal (States)	19,449	..	..	10,093	..	..	9,356	..	..
Chenchu ..	Madras ..	8,995	7,773	+1,222	4,549	4,010	+539	4,446	3,763	+683
	Hyderabad ..	3,865	2,264	+1,601	1,819	1,090	+729	2,046	1,174	+872
	Madras (States)	8	..	..	4	..	..	4	..	..
Chero ..	Bihar ..	19,337	17,906	+1,431	9,512	8,968	+544	9,825	8,938	+887
	Chhattisgarh ..	9,036	..	..	4,505	..	..	4,531	..	..
Chodhra ..	Bombay ..	49,453	42,555	+6,898	25,301	21,566	+3,735	24,152	20,989	+3,163
	Baroda ..	43,205	38,786	+4,419	22,041	19,952	+2,089	21,164	18,834	+2,330
	Gujarat ..	3,827	2,153	+1,674	1,932	551	+1,381	1,895	1,602	+293
Damai ..	Bengal ..	8,222	7,931	+2,517	4,399	4,059	+1,445	3,823	3,872	+1,072
	Sikkim ..	2,226	..	..	1,105	..	..	1,121	..	..
Dhanak (Dhanka)	Bombay ..	1,675	2,299	—624	849	1,430	—581	826	869	—43
	Baroda ..	2,903	3,457	—554	1,483	1,805	—322	1,420	1,652	—232
	Gujarat ..	17,280	30,458	—13,178	8,977	17,973	—8,996	8,303	12,485	—4,182
Dhanwar ..	Bihar ..	84	..	..	31	..	..	53	..	..
	Chhattisgarh ..	1,347	1,791	—444	780	904	—124	567	887	—320
	Orissa (States)	1,012	...	..	554	..	..	458	..	..
Dhodia ..	Bombay ..	107,480	91,522	+15,958	53,588	45,353	+8,235	53,892	46,169	+7,723
	Baroda ..	32,448	26,132	+6,316	16,694	13,268	+3,426	15,754	12,864	+2,890
	Gujarat ..	14,942	18,276	—3,334	7,664	6,904	+760	7,278	11,372	—4,094
Dharhi, Kingharia and Pawaria	United Provinces	2,068	13,989	—11,921	943	7,023	—6,080	1,125	6,966	—5,841
Dombo ..	Madras ..	20,668	14,001	+6,667	12,324	7,002	+5,322	8,344	6,999	+1,345
	Orissa .	104,243	75,192	+29,051	51,766	37,408	+14,358	52,477	37,784	+14,693
Dubla & Talavia etc.	Bombay ..	157,400	120,805	+36,595	79,586	61,350	+18,236	77,814	59,455	+18,359
	Baroda ..	38,664	12,894	+25,770	19,427	6,446	+12,981	19,237	6,448	+12,789
	Gujarat	4,924	1,308	+3,616	2,519	666	+1,853	2,405	642	+1,763
Dusadh ..	United Provinces	77,456	73,522	+3,934	38,938	36,902	+2,036	38,518	36,620	+1,898
Dyandra ..	Hyderabad ..	17	..	..	13	..	..	4	..	..
Erakala ..	Hyderabad ..	41,315	55,857	—14,542	20,895	29,851	—8,956	20,420	26,006	—5,586
Eravalan ..	Cochin ..	642	541	+101	335	271	+64	307	270	+37

XIV—VARIATION IN POPULATION OF SELECTED TRIBES—*contd.*

Tribe	Province or State	Persons			Males			Females		
		1941	1931	Variation	1941	1931	Variation	1941	1931	Variation
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Gadaba ..	Madras ..	14,033	26,573	—12,540	7,066	12,979	—5,913	6,967	13,594	—6,627
	Orissa ..	34,315	31,017	+3,298	17,223	15,449	+1,774	17,092	15,568	+1,524
Gamit or Gamta	Bombay ..	11,624	9,426	+2,198	5,913	4,778	+1,135	5,711	4,648	+1,063
	Baroda ..	69,271	59,213	+10,058	35,617	30,239	+5,378	33,654	28,974	+4,680
	Gujarat ..	3,664	2,451	+1,213	1,945	1,284	+661	1,719	1,167	+552
Garo ..	Assam ..	226,273	193,473	+32,800	113,747	97,611	+16,136	112,526	95,862	+16,664
Gawari ..	Hyderabad ..	4,036	..	..	1,791	..	..	2,245	..	..
Ghasi ..	Bihar ..	41,513	42,233	—720	20,501	21,497	—996	21,012	20,736	+276
Gidhia ..	United Provinces	598	377	+221	305	206	+99	293	171	+122
Girasia (Grassia)	Rajputana ..	51,349	..	..	26,828	..	..	24,521	..	..
Gond ..	Madras ..	495	..	..	255	..	..	240	..	..
	Bombay ..	1,030	545	+485	503	282	+221	527	263	+264
	United Provinces	120,691	121,579	—888	60,553	62,230	—1,677	60,138	59,349	+789
	Bihar ..	26,931	18,288	+8,643	13,284	9,329	+3,955	13,647	8,959	+4,688
	C. P. & Berar	2,068,179	1,891,835	+176,344	1,015,705	921,488	+94,217	1,052,474	970,347	+82,127
	Orissa ..	134,864	82,804	+52,060	66,311	40,623	+25,688	68,553	42,181	+26,372
	Hyderabad ..	142,026	113,280	+28,746	71,890	57,048	+14,842	70,136	56,232	+13,904
	Central India ..	92,755	282,397	—189,642	46,257	139,955	—93,698	46,498	142,442	—95,944
	Chhattisgarh ..	420,263	427,769	—7,506	205,112	211,745	—6,633	215,151	216,024	—873
	Bengal (States)	12,866	11,519	+1,347	6,327	5,679	×643	6,539	5,840	+699
	Orissa (States)	177,500	164,396	+13,104	87,084	79,839	+7,245	90,416	84,557	+5,859
	U. P. (States)	3,404	1,262	+2,142	1,692	763	+929	1,712	499	+1,213
Gorait ..	Bihar ..	9,135	5,682	+3,453	4,466	2,836	+1,630	4,669	2,846	+1,823
	Orissa (States)	188	..	..	52	..	..	136	..	..
Gujar ..	N.-W. F. P. ..	114,746	95,423	+19,323	62,195	53,162	+9,033	52,551	42,261	+10,290
Gulgulia ..	Bihar ..	725	..	..	420	..	..	305	..	..
Gurung ..	Bengal ..	16,665	{20,472	+4,686	{8,556	9,829	+3,066	8,109	{10,643	+1,620
	Sikkim ..	8,493	{ ..	..	{4,339	..	..	4,154	{ ..	..
Habura ..	United Provinces	2,168	1,916	+252	1,104	1,054	+50	1,064	862	+202
Hadi ..	Bengal ..	7,762	14,334	—6,572	3,946	8,154	—4,208	3,816	6,180	—2,364
Ho ..	Bihar ..	349,645	301,158	+48,487	169,932	144,140	+25,792	179,713	157,018	+22,695
	Orissa (States)	34,092	37,669	—3,577	14,706	17,884	—3,178	19,386	19,785	—399
Jat ..	N.-W. F. P. ..	43,041	62,774	—19,733	25,316	38,045	—12,729	17.725	24,729	—7,004
	Sind ..	84,372	..	..	46,260	..	..	38,112	..	..
	Baluchistan ..	20,111	14,704	+5,407	11,073	8,267	+2,806	9,038	6,437	+2,601
	Baluchistan(States)	47,206	62,453	—15,247	25,851	33,960	—8,109	21,355	28,493	—7,138
	Punjab (States)	8,340	..	..	4,649	..	..	3,691	..	..
Jatapu ..	Madras ..	56,651	33,177	+23,474	27,337	16,434	+10,903	29,314	16,743	+12,571
	Orissa ..	16,960	60,656	—43,696	8,338	30,706	—22,368	8,622	29,950	—21,328
Juang ..	Orissa ..	17,032	..	..	8,342	..	..	8.690	..	..
Kachari ..	Assam ..	428,733	342,297	+86,436	220,887	176,261	+44,626	207,846	166,036	+41,810
Kadan ..	Madras ..	644	491	+153	335	215	+120	309	276	+33
	Cochin ..	565	267	+298	306	148	+158	259	119	+140
Kami ..	Bengal ..	19,580	{20,997	+3,772	10,105	{11,398	+1,338	9.475	{9,599	+2,434
	Sikkim ..	5,189	{ ..	..	2,631	{ ..	..	2,558	{ ..	..
Kanikkaran	Travancore ..	7,527	6,659	+868	4,061	3,525	+536	3,466	3,134	+332
Kanjar ..	United Provinces	10,175	24,126	—13,951	5,375	12,913	—7,538	4,800	11,213	—6,413
	United Provinces (States)	13	100	—87	10	44	—34	3	56	—53
Karimpalan ..	Madras ..	4,242	2,807	+1,435	2,314	1,502	+812	1,928	1,305	+623

XIV—VARIATION IN POPULATION OF SELECTED TRIBES—*contd.*

Tribe	Province or State	Persons 1941	Persons 1931	Persons Variation	Males 1941	Males 1931	Males Variation	Females 1941	Females 1931	Females Variation
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Karmali ..	Bihar ..	10,902	8,632	+2,270	5,527	4,852	+675	5,375	3,780	+1,595
Katkari ..	Bombay ..	64,275	74,069	—9,794	32,638	37,941	—5,303	31,637	36,128	—4,491
	Deccan ..	4,895	3,722	+1,173	2,624	1,887	+737	2,271	1,835	+436
Kattunayakan	Madras ..	1,520	1,581	—61	772	750	+22	748	831	—83
Kawar ..	Bihar ..	5,029	..	..	3,301	..	..	1,728	..	..
	C. P. & Berar..	106,077	111,203	—5,126	52,127	54,456	—2,329	53,950	56,747	—2,797
	Chhattisgarh ..	145,656	157,136	—11,480	72,677	78,935	—6,258	72,979	78,201	5,222
Khangar ..	United Provinces	22,569	24,082	—1,513	11,250	12,225	—975	11,319	11,857	—538
	Bihar ..	266	..	..	139	..	..	127	..	..
Kharia ..	Bihar ..	88,777	85,360	+3,417	43,885	42,654	+1,231	44,892	42,706	+2,186
	Orissa ..	10,783	7,310	..	5,448	3,521	..	5,335	3,789	..
	Chhattisgarh ..	8,726	..	..	4,522	..	..	4,204	..	..
	Orissa (States)	46,474	..	..	23,328	..	..	23,146	..	..
	Bengal (States)	12,939	11,573	+1,366	6,515	5,732	+783	6,424	5,841	+583
Kharwar ..	Bihar ..	77,702	64,570	+13,132	40,100	32,692	+7,408	37,602	31,878	+5,724
	Chhatisgarh ..	41,755	..	..	22,501	..	..	19,254	..	..
	Orissa (States)	313	..	..	165	..	..	148	..	..
Khas ..	Bengal ..	255	{11,309	—11,021	134	{5,859	—5,710	121	{5,450	—5,311
	Sikkim ..	33	..	..	15	..	..	18	..	..
Khasi ..	Assam ..	192,919	171,957	+20,962	93,595	83,717	+9,878	99,324	88,240	+11,084
Khetauri ..	Bihar ..	20,708	26,787	—6,079	9,423	12,655	—3,232	11,285	14,132	—2,847
Kokna ..	Bombay ..	89,181	15,437	+73,744	45,981	7,967	+38,014	43,200	7,470	+35,730
	Baroda ..	10,025	7,952	+2,073	5,300	4,137	+1,163	4,725	3,815	+910
	Gujarat ..	20,261	11,678	+8,583	10,360	6,009	+4,351	9,901	5,669	+4,232
Kol ..	United Provinces	76,737	76,848	—111	36,316	38,933	—2,617	40,421	37,915	+2,506
	C. P. & Berar..	93,944	83,228	+10,716	46,638	41,127	+5,511	47,306	42,101	+5,205
	Central India ..	32,076	200,249	—168,173	16,241	99,736	—83,495	15,835	100,513	—84,678
Kolam ..	Hyderabad ..	746	..	+746	436	..	+436	310	..	+310
	C. P. & Berar..	36,595	31,763	+4,832	18,324	15,987	+2,337	18,271	15,776	+2,495
Kolgha ..	Baroda ..	1,245	991	+254	632	472	+160	613	519	+94
Koli and Dagi	Bombay ..	66,555	108,106	—41,551	33,743	53,816	—20,073	32,812	54,290	—21,478
	C. P. & Berar..	43,323	43,130	+193	22,001	21,996	+5	21,322	21,134	+188
	Sind ..	101,456	60,562	+40,894	53,697	34,883	+18,809	47,759	25,674	+22,085
	Hyderabad ..	237	..	..	125	..	..	112	..	..
Kolloh ..	Orissa (States)	108,954	..	..	54,127	..	..	54,827	..	..
	Chhattisgarh ..	631	..	..	314	..	..	317	..	..
Kond ..	Madras ..	54,539	42,507	+12,032	24,303	21,096	+3,207	30,236	21,411	+8,825
	Orissa ..	436,260	353,935	+82,325	209,968	174,3 3	+35,635	226,292	179,602	+46,690
	Chhattisgarh ..	183,103	173,594	+9,509	88,703	83,972	+4,731	94,400	89,622	+4,778
	Orissa (States)	71,002	54,371	+16,631	35,041	26,335	+8,656	35,961	27,986	+7,975
Konda Dora	Madras ..	98,747	65,894	+32,853	49,579	33, 19	+16,160	49,168	32,475	+16,693
	Orissa ..	6,281	3,310	..	3,190	1,592	..	3,091	1,718	..
Konyak	Assam ..	9,744	9,493	+251	4,690	4,553	+137	5,054	4,940	+114
Kora ..	Bihar ..	15,745	21,134	—5,389	8,043	11,261	—3,218	7,702	9,873	—2,171
	Orissa (States)	17,685	..	..	8,702	..	..	8,983	..	..
Korvi ..	Hyderabad ..	4,456	3,315	+1,141	2,289	2,151	+138	2,167	1,164	+1,003
Korwa (Korku)	United Provinces	2,919	504	+2,415	1,559	243	+1,316	1,360	261	+1,099
	C. P. & Berar..	184,019	167,897	+16,122	92,706	83,813	+8,893	91,313	84,084	+7,229
	Central India	18,700	17,815	+885	9,514	8,909	+605	9,186	8,906	+280
Kota ..	Madras ..	952	1,121	—169	485	562	—77	467	559	—92
Koya ..	Madras ..	95,633	77,928	+17,705	47,899	38,655	+9,244	47,734	39,273	+8,461
	Orissa ..	27,891	..	..	14,072	..	..	13,819	..	..
	Hyderabad ..	31,094	33,638	—2,544	15,913	18,217	—2,304	15,181	15,421	—240
Kudiya ..	Madras ..	3,491	3,497	—6	1,863	1,775	+88	1,628	1,722	—94
	Coorg ..	413	549	—136	222	270	—48	191	279	—88
Kudubi ..	Madras ..	11,885	12,011	—126	6,064	5,975	+89	5,821	6,036	—215
Kuki ..	Bengal ..	3,589	{16,592	—11,481	1,824	{8,898	—6,086	1,765	{7,694	—5,395
	Bengal (States)	1,522	..	..	988	..	..	534	..	..
	Assam ..	84,479	91,690	—7,211	40,716	45,005	—4,289	43,763	46,685	—2,922
Kuravan ..	Travancore ..	99,209	95,295	+3,914	48,236	45,949	+2,287	50,973	49,346	+1,627

XIV—VARIATION IN POPULATION OF SELECTED TRIBES—*contd.*

Tribe	Province or State	Persons 1941	Persons 1931	Persons Variation	Males 1941	Males 1931	Males Variation	Females 1941	Females 1931	Females Variation
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*	*9*	*10*	*11*
Kurichchan	Madras ..	12,131	7,112	+5,019	6,224	3,585	+2,639	5,907	3,527	+2,380
Kuruman ..	Madras ..	2,244	10,447	—8,203	1,279	5,560	—4,281	965	4,887	—3,922
Lalung ..	Assam ..	51,308	43,448	+7,860	25,957	21,607	+4,350	25,351	21,841	+3,510
Lambadi ..	Hyderabad ..	401,125	300,466	+100,659	207,015	153,856	+53,159	194,110	146,610	+47,500
Lasi ..	Baluchistan ..	166	44	+122	87	25	+62	79	19	+60
	Baluchistan (States).	33,900	31,768	+2,132	17,756	16,610	+1,146	16,144	15,158	+986
Lopcha ..	Bengal ..	12,520	{25,780	—737	6,443	{12,999	—127	6,077	{12,781	—610
	Sikkim ..	12,523	..	..	6,429	..	..	6,094	..	..
Lhota ..	Assam ..	19,374	18,228	+1,146	9,471	8,950	+521	9,903	9,278	+625
Lumbu ..	Bengal ..	19,201	{28,179	+3,841	9,808	{14,688	+1,910	9,393	{13,491	+1,931
	Sikkim ..	12,819	..	..	6,790	..	..	6,029	..	..
Lohra ..	Bihar ..	46,855	..	..	23,100	..	..	23,755	..	..
	Orissa (States)	6,234	..	..	3,229	..	..	3,005	..	..
	Chhattisgarh ..	1,795	..	..	1,227	..	..	568	..	..
Lushai ..	Assam ..	142,302	114,158	+28,144	68,181	53,859	+14,322	74,121	60,299	+13,822
Mahli ..	Bihar ..	60,385	55,412	+4,973	31,149	28,132	+3,017	29,236	27,280	+1,956
	Orissa (States)	2,428	..	..	1,061	..	..	1,367	..	..
	Chhattisgarh ..	774	..	..	251	..	..	523	..	..
Malapantaram	Travancore ..	176	187	—11	94	110	—16	82	77	+5
Malar ..	Bihar ..	2,942	..	..	1,495	..	..	1,447	..	..
	Chhattisgarh ..	944	..	..	495	..	..	449	..	..
	Orissa (States)	92	..	..	50	..	..	42	..	..
Malasar ..	Madras ..	10,602	5,101	+5,501	5,377	2,405	+2,972	5,225	2,696	+2,529
Malayan and Malayarayan.	Cochin ..	3,011	3,185	—174	1,556	1,645	—89	1,455	1,540	—85
	Travancore ..	2,739	3,182	—443	1,416	1,606	—190	1,323	1,576	—253
Mal Paharia	Bihar ..	40,498	37,437	+3,061	23,491	18,729	+4,762	17,007	18,708	—1,701
Mangar ..	Bengal ..	24,513}	28,236	—75	12,934}	14,301	+519	11,579}	13,932	—594
	Sikkim ..	3,648}	..	..	1,889}	..	..	1,759}	..	..
	Bihar ..	534	..	..	110	..	..	424	..	..
Maria ..	Orissa (States)	1,706	..	..	892	..	..	814	..	..
	C. P. & Berar..	39,553	34,986	+4,567	19,750	17,239	+2,511	19,803	17,747	+2,056
Marathi ..	Madras ..	37,485	33,992	+3,493	18,853	16,937	+1,916	18,632	17,055	+1,577
Maulik ..	Bihar ..	835	..	..	459	..	..	376	..	..
Mavchi ..	Bombay ..	40,878	31,043	+9,835	20,913	15,717	+5,196	19,965	15,326	+4,639
	Baroda ..	350	919	—569	229	510	—281	121	409	—288
	Gujarat ..	979	1,369	—390	530	743	—213	449	626	—177
Mathula ..	Hyderabad ..	3,489	..	..	1,852	..	..	1,637	..	..
Mech ..	Bengal ..	11,798	9,984	+1,814	6,093	5,423	+670	5,705	4,561	+1,144
Meo (Mina)	Ajmer-Merwara	5,454	..	..	3,012	..	..	2,442	..	..
	Rajputana ..	759,400	..	..	398,632	..	..	360,738	..	..
Merat ..	Ajmer-Merwara	19,018	..	..	9,973	..	..	9,045	..	..
	Rajputana ..	8,959	..	..	4,972	..	..	3,987	..	..
Mikir ..	Assam ..	149,746	129,797	+19,949	77,108	66,045	+11,063	72,638	63,752	+8,886
Miri ..	Assam ..	106,950	85,038	+21,912	54,857	43,669	+11,188	52,093	41,369	+10,724
Mru ..	Bengal ..	14,584	7,404	+7,180	7,574	3,934	+3,640	7,010	3,470	+3,540
Munda ..	Bengal ..	101,479	108,686	—7,207	52,787	56,725	—3,938	48,692	51,961	—3,269
	Bihar ..	519,743	467,720	+52,023	256,939	229,606	+27,333	262,804	238,114	+24,690
	Orissa ..	10,537	10,619	—82	5,085	5,160	—75	5,452	5,459	—7
	Bengal (States)	1,669	1,448	+221	886	782	+104	783	666	+117
	Chhattisgarh ..	6,438	..	..	3,196	..	..	3,242	..	..
	Orissa (States)..	61,003	65,370	—4,367	27,872	32,235	—4,363	33,131	33,135	—4

XIV—VARIATION IN POPULATION OF SELECTED TRIBES—contd.

Tribe	Province or State	Persons 1941	Persons 1931	Persons Variation	Males 1941	Males 1931	Males Variation	Females 1941	Females 1931	Females Variation
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Muthuvan ..	Travancore ..	1,931	1,301	+630	979	649	+330	952	652	+300
Naga ..	Assam ..	280,370	268,303	+12,067	137,250	131,546	+5,704	143,120	136,757	+6,363
Nagesia ..	Bihar ..	15,088	12,598	+2,490	7,804	6,335	+1,469	7,284	6,263	+1,021
	Chhattisgarh ..	33,650	..	..	16,713	..	..	16,937	..	..
	Orissa (States)	71,124	..	..	35,434	..	..	35,690	..	..
Nat ..	United Provinces	41,209	58,239	—17,030	21,490	29,918	—8,428	19,719	28,321	—8,602
	United Provinces (States)	689	925	—236	373	530	—157	316	395	—79
Nayak ..	Bombay ..	69,348	55,596	+13,742	34,877	27,709	+7,168	34,471	27,887	+6,584
	Baroda ..	16,276	11,802	+4,474	8,484	6,053	+2,431	7,792	5,749	+2,043
	Gujarat ..	35,873	30,773	+5,100	18,441	15,414	+3,027	17,432	15,359	+2,073
	Western India (States).	78	20	+58	66	18	+48	12	2	+10
Nayadi ..	Cochin ..	175	152	+23	77	76	+1	98	76	+22
	Travancore ..	75	144	—69	39	64	—25	36	80	—44
Nicobarese ..	Andamans & Nicobars	11,076	9,789	+1,287	5,694	5,079	+615	5,382	4,710	+672
Newar ..	Bengal ..	14,529	16,451	+2,264	7,708	9,045	+864	6,821	7,406	+1,400
	Sikkim ..	4,186	..	..	2,201	..	..	1,985	..	..
Oraon ..	Bengal ..	240,483	228,161	+12,322	127,404	122,094	+5,310	113,079	106,067	+7,012
	Bihar ..	638,490	552,688	+85,802	304,106	270,518	+33,588	334,384	282,170	+52,214
	Orissa ..	7,020	7,231	—211	3,423	3,516	—93	3,597	3,715	—118
	Chhattisgarh ..	164,731	140,981	+23,750	83,881	71,733	+12,148	80,850	69,248	+11,602
	Orissa (States)	72,202	..	..	35,095	..	..	37,107	..	..
Paharia ..	Bihar ..	9,572	..	..	4,878	..	..	4,694	..	..
Pahira ..	Bihar ..	480	140	+340	299	74	+225	181	66	+115
Paliyan ..	Travancore ..	591	483	+108	285	266	+19	306	217	+89
Pan ..	Bihar ..	3,107	11,105	—7,998	1,505	5,590	—4,085	1,602	5,515	—3,913
	Chhattisgarh ..	38,921	50,945	—12,024	14,655	25,655	—11,000	24,266	25,290	—1,024
	Orissa (States)	10,245	..	..	4,915	..	..	5,330	..	..
Pano ..	Madras ..	522	146	+376	319	73	+246	203	73	+130
	Orissa ..	61,833	56,942	+4,891	31,187	29,116	+2,071	30,646	27,826	+2,820
	Orissa (States)	161	..	..	75	..	..	86	..	..
Pardhan ..	Bihar ..	626	..	..	396	..	..	230	..	..
	C. P. & Berar..	121,494	115,813	+5,681	60,066	56,500	+3,566	61,428	59,313	+2,115
	Hyderabad ..	6,388	7,172	—784	3,339	3,833	—494	3,049	3,339	—290
	Chhattisgarh ..	444	1,256	—812	230	602	—372	214	654	—440
Parhaiya ..	Bihar ..	10,134	10,382	—248	5,412	5,386	+26	4,722	4,996	—274
	Chhattisgarh ..	3,841	..	..	1,950	..	..	1,891	..	..
Pasi ..	United Provinces	1,589,516	1,459,940	+129,576	816,438	746,127	+70,311	773,078	713,813	+59,265
	United Provinces (States)	16,262	13,785	+2,477	7,892	6,777	+1,115	8,370	7,008	+1,362
Patelia-Patlia	Bombay ..	23,213	75	+23,138	11,981	42	+11,939	11,232	33	+11,199
Parja-Poroja	Madras ..	14,458	22,888	—8,430	7,720	11,396	—3,676	6,738	11,492	—4,754
	Orissa ..	145,717	123,010	+22,707	72,577	61,193	+11,384	73,140	61,817	+11,323
Rabha ..	Assam ..	84,269	69,154	+15,115	43,598	35,616	+7,982	40,671	33,538	+7,133
Rawat ..	Ajmer-Merwara	58,428	..	..	30,360	..	..	28,068	..	..
	Rajputana ..	55,032	..	..	28,330	..	..	26,702	..	..
Rengma ..	Assam ..	4,968	6,329	—1,361	2,338	3,151	—813	2,630	3,178	—548
Saharia ..	United Provinces	7,494	14,113	—6,619	3,661	7,122	—3,461	3,833	6,991	—3,158
	Central India	3,402	2,675	+727	1,686	1,361	+325	1,716	1,314	+402
Sansia ..	United Provinces	974	886	+88	523	471	+52	451	415	+36
	Central India	24,065	18,031	+6,034	12,192	9,250	+2,942	11,873	8,781	+3,092
	Gwalior ..	104,116	76,219	+27,897	53,115	38,745	+14,370	+51,001	37,474	+13,527
Sansi ..	Kashmir ..	1,665	134	+1,531	856	78	+778	809	56	+753

XIV—VARIATION IN POPULATION OF SELECTED TRIBES—*concld.*

Tribe	Province or State	Persons 1941	Persons 1931	Persons Variation	Males 1941	Males 1931	Males Variation	Females 1941	Females 1931	Females Variation
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*	*9*	*10*	*11*
Santal ..	Bengal ..	829,025	796,656	+32,369	421,598	401,606	+19,992	407,427	395,050	+12,377
	Bihar ..	1,534,646	1,380,730	+153,916	763,617	692,121	+71,496	771,029	688,609	+82,420
	Orissa ..	22,379	16,518	+5,861	11,076	7,873	+3,203	11,303	8,645	+2,658
	Chhattisgarh ..	4,958	..	..	2,440	..	..	2,518	..	..
	Bengal (States)	282,642	258,848	+23,794	139,952	127,732	+12,220	142,690	131,116	+11,574
	Orissa (States)	58,616	..	..	38,759	..	..	29,857	..	..
Sarki ..	Bengal ..	4,069	3,677	+658	2,227	2,045	+325	1,842	1,632	+333
	Sikkim ..	266	..	..	143	..	..	123	..	..
Saunta ..	Bihar ..	188	..	..	104	..	..	84	..	..
Sauria Paharia	Bihar ..	58,654	59,891	—1,237	28,870	30,555	—1,685	29,784	29,336	+448
Saora ..	Madras ..	14,696	58,267	—43,571	7,850	29,498	—21,648	6,846	28,769	—21,923
	Bihar ..	2,754	762	+1,992	1,347	418	+929	1,407	344	+1,063
	C. P. & Berar ..	43,010	67,116	—24,106	21,140	32,948	—11,808	21,870	34,168	—12,298
	Orissa ..	248,933	349,600	—100,667	122,102	171,222	—49,120	126,831	178,378	—51,547
	Chhattisgarh ..	35,841	..	..	17,670	..	..	18,171	..	..
	Orissa (States)	51,499	..	..	23,794	..	..	27,705	..	..
Sema ..	Assam ..	35,741	37,322	—1,581	17,277	18,542	—1,265	18,464	18,780	—316
Shin ..	Kashmir ..	5,823	14,139	—8,316	3,076	7,126	—4,050	2,747	7,013	—4,266
Sholagar ..	Madras ..	4,463	2,957	+1,506	2,266	1,400	+866	2,197	1,557	+640
Sunuwar ..	Bengal ..	5,373	5,217	+752	2,994	2,563	+739	2,379	2,654	+13
	Sikkim ..	596	..	..	308	..	..	288	..	..
Synteng ..	Assam ..	63,741	60,573	+3,168	30,170	29,122	+1,048	33,571	31,451	+2,120
Thakur ..	Bombay ..	97,795	98,476	—681	51,528	51,578	—50	46,267	46,898	—631
	Deccan ..	1,204	1,403	—199	622	732	—110	582	671	—89
Tharu ..	United Provinces	22,381	31,583	—9,202	11,402	16,720	—5,318	10,979	14,863	—3,884
	Bihar ..	38,982	37,338	+1,644	21,154	19,154	+2,000	17,828	18,184	—356
Tipara ..	Bengal ..	37,352	203,069	—164,668	19,142	105,243	—85,512	18,210	97,826	—79,156
	Bengal (States)	1,049	..	..	589	..	..	460	..	..
Toda ..	Madras ..	630	597	+33	342	340	+2	288	257	+31
Turi ..	Bihar ..	71,277	53,379	+17,898	35,175	26,624	+8,551	36,102	26,755	+9,347
	Western India	563	609	—46	270	296	—26	293	313	—20
Ullatan ..	Cochin ..	647	778	—131	331	375	—44	316	403	—87
	Travancore ..	4,987	5,121	—134	2,463	2,242	+221	2,524	2,879	—355
Valvi ..	Bombay ..	7,303	4,006	+3,297	3,616	1,392	+2,224	3,687	2,614	+1,073
	Baroda ..	591	132	+459	310	74	+236	281	58	+223
Varli ..	Bombay ..	142,294	136,091	+6,203	71,909	68,817	+3,092	70,385	67,274	+3,111
	Baroda ..	226	368	—142	138	203	—65	88	165	—77
	Gujarat ..	10,984	9,673	+1,311	5,736	5,043	+693	5,248	4,630	+618
Vasawa ..	Bombay ..	16,525	5,787	+10,738	8,299	3,001	+5,298	8,226	2,786	+5,440
	Baroda ..	26,035	17,527	+8,508	13,397	8,886	+4,511	12,638	8,641	+3,997
Vetan ..	Travancore ..	11,667	11,737	—70	6,029	5,919	+110	5,638	5,818	—180
Vettuvan ..	Travancore ..	2,367	1,322	+1,045	1,230	621	+609	1,137	701	+436
Yanadi ..	Hyderabad ..	169	..	..	85	..	..	84	..	..
Yashkun ..	Kashmir ..	21,886	36,160	—14,274	11,569	19,091	—7,522	10,317	17,069	—6,752

XVI—SUMMARY FIGURES OF PROVINCES AND STATES BY DISTRICTS, ETC.

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XVI—SUMMARY FIGURES OF PROVINCES

District or State	Area in sq. miles	Population 1941 Persons	Population 1941 Males	Population 1941 Females	Population 1931 Persons	Percentage of Variation 1931-41	Percentage of Variation 1921-31	Density 1941	Density 19[31]
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
MADRAS	126,166	49,341,810	34,557,143	24,784,667	44,205,243	+11·6	+10·4	391	350
Vizagapatam ..	9,107	3,845,944	1,877,932	1,968,012	3,484,703	+10·4	+9·5	422	382
Agency ..	*3,116*	*221,437*	*111,938*	*109,499*	*215,346*	*+2·7*	*+11·3*	*71*	*69*
Plains ..	*5,991*	*3,624,507*	*1,765,994*	*1,858,513*	*3,269,357*	*+10·9*	*+9·9*	*605*	*546*
Godavari East	6,322	2,161,863	1,076,265	1,085,598	1,920,582	+12·8	+14·2	342	304
Agency ..	*3,675*	*271,569*	*136,213*	*135,353*	*240,529*	*+12·9*	*+18·4*	*74*	*65*
Plains ..	*2,647*	*1,890,294*	*940,052*	*950,242*	*1,680,053*	*+12·5*	*+14·2*	*714*	*660*
Godavari West	2,434	1,380,088	687,572	692,516	1,223,056	+12·8	+16·3	567	518
Kistna ..	3,469	1,444,294	734,885	709,409	1,254,208	+15·2	+15·9	413	354
Guntur ..	5,795	2,277,283	1,155,926	1,121,357	2,035,660	+11·9	+12·5	393	354
Nellore ..	7,942	1,617,026	812,149	804,877	1,486,222	+8·8	+7·3	204	187
Cuddapah ..	5,923	1,056,507	541,055	515,452	949,397	+11·3	+6·9	178	160
Kurnool ..	7,634	1,146,250	579,688	566,562	1,024,961	+11·8	+12·0	150	135
Bellary ..	5,714	1,051,235	534,665	516,570	969,774	+8·4	+12·5	184	170
Anantapur ..	6,734	1,171,419	603,991	567,428	1,050,411	+11·5	+9·9	174	156
Madras ..	30	777,481	407,502	369,979	647,230	+20·1	+22·8	25,916	22,318
Chingleput ..	3,074	1,823,955	927,355	896,6 0	1,655,115	+10·2	+10·9	593	535
Chittoor ..	5,951	1,632,395	835,368	797,027	1,447,103	+12·8	+9·4	274	215
North Arcot ..	4,671	2,577,540	1,293,692	1,283,848	2,266,989	+13·7	+13·2	552	488
Salem ..	7,073	2,869,226	1,438,456	1,430,770	2,433,972	+17·9	+14·0	406	315
Coimbatore ..	7,121	2,809,648	1,408,982	1,400,666	2,445,064	+14·9	+11·3	395	345
South Arcot ..	4,205	2,608,753	1,309,554	1,299,199	2,454,507	+6·3	+5·8	620	583
Tanjore ..	3,738	2,563,375	1,247,065	1,316,310	2,385,920	+7·4	+2·4	686	638
Trichinopoly ..	4,329	2,194,091	1,083,435	1,110,656	1,944,315	+12·8	+0·5	506	449
Madura ..	4,883	2,446,601	1,211,923	1,234,678	2,164,677	+13·0	+9·4	501	443
Ramnad ..	4,851	1,979,643	948,475	1,031,168	1,838,955	+7·7	+7·0	408	382
Tinnevelly ..	4,342	2,244,543	1,090,998	1,153,545	2,046,907	+9·7	+7·3	515	473
Nilgiris ..	989	309,709	112,870	96,839	169,330	+23·9	+33·8	212	172
Malabar ..	5,790	3,929,425	1,901,404	2,028,021	3,533,944	+11·2	+14·0	679	610
South Kanara ..	4,045	1,523,516	735,936	787,580	1,372,241	+11·0	+10·0	377	341
BOMBAY	76,443	20,849,840	10,817,333	10.032,507	17,992,053	+15·9	+12·4	272	235
Bombay City ..	*30*	*1,489,883*	*942,453*	*547,430*	*1,161,383*	*+29*	*—1*	*49,663*	*38,713*
Northern Division	*14,068*	*5,276,593*	*2,775,441*	*2,501,152*	*4,239,876*	*+24*	*+9*	*375*	*301.*
Ahmedabad ..	3,879	1,372,171	750,102	622,069	999,768	+37	+12·2	354	260
Ahmedabad City	*20*	*591,267*	*344,688*	*246,579*	*310,000*	*+152*	*—13*	*20,563*	*15,500*
Broach & Panch Mahals	3,198	924,527	478,221	446,306	788,696	+17	+15	289	247
Kaira ..	1.617	914,957	482,686	432,271	741,650	+23	+4	571	458
Surat ..	1,695	881,058	442,321	438,737	693,613	+27	+3	510	409
Thana ..	3,526	932,733	478,780	453,953	842,136	+11	+11	264	238
Bombay Suburban	153	251,147	143,331	107,816	174,013	+44·3	+14	1,641	1,137

AND STATES BY DISTRICTS, ETC.

Distribution by communities

Hindus		Muslims		Indian Christians		Tribes		Others	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
11	*12*	*13*	*14*	*15*	*16*	*17*	*18*	*19*	*20*
21,311,373	21,487,790	1,934,403	1,972,013	993,311	1,031,571	283,241	279,783	42,113	40,312
1,709,574	1,797,650	13,790	15,332	10,446	10,057	142,956	143,967	1,166	1,006
40,252	*39,423*	*103*	*304*	*312*	*320*	*71,270*	*69,451*	*1*	*1*
1,669,322	*1,758,227*	*13,687*	*15,028*	*10,134*	*9,737*	*71,686*	*74,516*	*1,165*	*1,005*
989,144	998,271	16,315	16,436	19,403	19,714	50,883	50,649	520	478
82,362	*81,713*	*1,697*	*1,713*	*3,512*	*3,366*	*48,639*	*48,561*	*3*	*3*
906,782	*916,558*	*14,618*	*14,773*	*15,891*	*16,348*	*2,244*	*2,088*	*517*	*475*
627,369	635,312	14,923	14,805	42,791	40,480	987	1,012	1,002	907
620,623	605,589	38,881	37,841	68,865	65,569	171	174	345	236
911,983	885,273	92,359	90,939	150,050	143,718	1,125	1,121	409	506
711,803	704,375	60,408	59,596	39,753	40,493	10	5	175	408
441,634	421,842	75,831	71,427	23,503	22,132	8	11	79	40
441,918	432,371	88,026	85,131	46,710	46,108	2,981	2,897	53	50
471,874	455,196	56,747	55,958	4,820	4,371	293	255	931	793
538,479	505,638	60,895	57,540	3,790	3,506	3	1	824	744
324,530	296,519	52,038	43,064	22,488	23,272	2	..	7,844	7,126
879,067	854,213	23,877	19,429	21,691	20,713	20	19	2,700	2,225
777,744	742,987	50,305	46,695	6,928	6,980	..	..	391	365
1,180,826	1,170,690	86,960	87,357	20,738	20,603	..	..	5,168	5,198
1,385,549	1,379,509	40,509	38,507	11,999	12,353	2	4	397	397
1,327,891	1,324,102	38,008	35,161	34,972	33,621	6,319	6,121	1,792	1,661
1,229,698	1,220,823	42,712	41,406	33,924	33,737	..	..	3,220	3,253
1,122,716	1,176,291	78,308	92,106	44,253	46,166	110	103	1,678	1,644
983,238	1,006,965	45,300	46,368	53,146	55,659	10	14	1,741	1,650
1,109,482	1,133,916	53,989	52,799	47,417	46,885	5	1	1,030	1,077
838,691	898,138	62,103	81,241	47,588	51,685	..	..	93	104
897,013	937,240	67,217	77,733	125,636	137,273	83	78	1,049	1,221
57,078	45,688	10,062	7,499	11,062	9,957	32,058	30,893	2,610	2,802
1,195,742	1,282,911	649,363	688,397	36,685	38,367	17,728	16,638	1,886	1,708
531,706	576,441	104,880	109,229	67,853	71,152	26,487	25,825	5,010	4,933
8,546,731	8,008,879	1,040,318	880,050	180,372	158,440	819,527	794,771	230,385	190,587
642,382	*378,368*	*171,136*	*80,182*	*47,539*	*30,610*	*3,925*	*681*	*77,471*	*57,589*
1,909,029	*1,701,165*	*303,134*	*257,904*	*63,765*	*59,918*	*442,965*	*431,138*	*55,948*	*51,027*
609,827	510,978	101,015	77,516	6,232	5,113	4,873	3,857	28,155	24,605
249,420	*177,078*	*68,660*	*47,641*	*4,650*	*3,817*	*3,120*	*2,624*	*18,838*	*15,419*
239,997	236,610	74,224	69,606	4,008	3,634	135,986	132,631	4,006	3,825
414,982	368,877	46,605	42,571	15,151	15,069	2,748	2,413	3,250	3,341
229,771	230,036	39,117	37,134	1,586	1,430	161,201	159,374	10,646	10,763
302,532	287,152	24,227	19,723	18,299	17,606	130,404	126,726	3,298	2,746
92,530	67,512	17,946	11,351	18,489	17,066	7,753	6,137	6,593	5,747

XVI—SUMMARY FIGURES OF PROVINCES

District or State	Area in sq miles	Population 1941 Persons	Population 1941 Males	Population 1941 Females	Population 1931 Persons	Percentage of variation 1931-41	Percentage of variation 1921-31	Density 1941	Density 1931
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
BOMBAY—contd.									
Central Division ..	*37;296*	*8,197,393*	*4,167,704*	*4,029,680*	*7,103,113*	*+11*	*+31*	*219*	*192*
Ahmednagar ..	6,646	1,142,229	580,063	562,166	988,206	+16	+35	172	148
East Khandesh	4,598	1,327,722	673,828	653,894	1,208,035	+10	+12	289	262
West Khandesh	5,320	912,214	463,291	448,923	771,794	+18	+20	171	145
Nasik ..	5,922	1,113,901	569,804	544,097	1,000,048	+11	+20	188	168
Poona ..	5,347	1,359,408	700,140	659,268	1,169,798	+16	+16	254	229
Satara ..	4,891	1,327,249	657,642	669,607	1,179,712	+13	+15	271	241
Sholapur ..	4,572	1,014,670	522,936	491,734	877,520	+16	+18	222	193
Southern Division	*25,049*	*5,885,971*	*2,931,735*	*2,954,236*	*5,397,681*	*+9*	*+10*	*235*	*217*
Belgaum ..	4,527	1,225,428	630,174	595,254	1,076,701	+14	+13	270	237
Bijapur ..	5,704	975,982	497,157	478,825	869,220	+12	+9	171	152
Dharwar ..	4,576	1,201,016	616,486	584,530	1,102,677	+9	+6	261	240
Kanara ..	3,961	441,157	224,470	216,687	417,835	+6	+4	111	105
Kolaba ..	2,212	668,922	331,594	337,328	628,721	+6	+12	309	284
Ratnagiri ..	4,069	1,373,466	631,854	741,612	1,302,527	+5	+13	343	320
BENGAL									
British Territory ..	77,442	60,306,525	31,747,395	28,559,130	50,115,548	+20·3	+7·3	779	627
Burdwan Division	*14,135*	*10,287,369*	*5,378,888*	*4,908,481*	*8,647,180*	*+19·0*	*+7·4*	*728*	*611*
Burdwan ..	2,705	1,890,732	998,825	891,907	1,575,699	+20·0	+9·8	699	582
Birbhum ..	1,743	1,048,317	524,517	523,800	947,554	+10·6	+11·3	601	543
Bankura ..	2,646	1,289,640	651,881	637,759	1,111,[illegible]21	+16·0	+9·0	487	420
Midnapur ..	5,274	3,190,647	1,631,673	1,558,974	2,799,093	+14·0	+5·0	605	530
Hooghly ..	1,206	1,377,729	738,561	639,168	1,114,255	+23·7	+3·2	1,142	923
Howrah ..	561	1,490,304	833,431	656,873	1,098,867	+35·6	+10·2	2,657	1,941
Presidency Division	*16,402*	*12,817,087*	*7,105,911*	*5,711,176*	*10,110,433*	*+26·8*	*+7·0*	*781*	*616*
24-Parganas ..	3,696	3,536,386	1,943,365	1,593,021	2,746,837	+28·7	+10·5	957	743
Calcutta ..	34	2,108,891	1,452,362	656,529	1,163,771	+81·2	+11·7	62,026	34,228
Nadia ..	2.879	1,759,846	909,133	850,713	1,529,632	+15·0	+2·3	611	531
Murshidabad ..	2,063	1,640,530	824,483	816,047	1,370,677	+19·6	+12·0	795	665
Jessore ..	2.925	1,828,216	957,876	870,340	1,671,164	+9·4	—3·0	625	571
Khulna ..	4,805	1,943,218	1,018,692	924,526	1,628,352	+19·3	+10·7	404	338
Rajshahi Division	*19,642*	*12,040,465*	*6,283,339*	*5,757,126*	*10,669,512*	*+12·8*	*+2·7*	*613*	*543*
Rajshahi ..	2,526	1,571,750	821,113	750,637	1,386,519	+13·3	—4·6	622	548
Dinajpur ..	3,953	1,926,833	1,018,509	908,324	1,762,113	+9·3	+2·6	487	445
Jalpaiguri ..	3.050	1,089,513	591,294	498,219	983,929	+10·7	+5·0	357	322
Darjeeling ..	1,192	376,369	199,891	176.478	319,635	+17·7	+13·0	316	268
Rangpur ..	3,606	2,877,847	1,509,437	1,368,410	2,594,065	+10·9	+3·7	798	719
Bogra ..	1,475	1,260,463	648,299	612,164	1.121,954	+12·3	+3·6	855	760
Pabna ..	1,836	1,705,072	875,524	829,548	1,445,654	+17·9	+3·7	929	787
Malda ..	2,004	1,232,618	619,272	613,346	1,055,643	+16·8	+4·1	615	526
Dacca Division ..	*15,498*	*16,683,714*	*8,611,852*	*8,071,862*	*13,915,425*	*+19·9*	*+8·2*	*1,077*	*897*
Dacca ..	2,738	4,222,143	2,161,718	2,060,425	3,447,228	+22·4	+8·7	1,542	1,259
Mymensingh ..	6.156	6,023,758	3,137,571	2,886,187	5,130,332	+17·4	+6·1	979	833
Faridpur ..	2,821	2.888,803	1,481,081	1,407.722	2,393,635	+20·4	+6·4	1,024	850
Bakarganj ..	3,783	3,549,010	1,831,482	1,717.528	2,939,050	+20·8	+2·9	938	776
Chittagong Division	*11,765*	*8,477,890*	*4,367,405*	*4,110.485*	*6,772,979*	*+25·2*	*+13·7*	*721*	*576*
Tippera ..	2.531	3.860.139	1.999.447	1,860,692	3,053.309	+26·3	+13·3	1,525	1,207
Noakhali ..	1,658	2,217,402	1.143.174	1,074.228	1,703.719	+29·9	+15·9	1,337	129
Chittagong ..	2.569	2,153,296	1.093.962	1,059.334	1,797,038	+19·8	+11·5	838	699
Chittagong Hill	5,007	247,053	130,822	116,231	212,922	+16·0	+22·9	49	42

AND STATES BY DISTRICTS, ETC.—*contd.*

Distribution by communities									
Hindus		Muslims		Indian Christians		Tribes		Others	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
11	*12*	*13*	*14*	*15*	*16*	*17*	*18*	*19*	*20*
3,448,115	*3,355,244*	*280,203*	*255,451*	*44,092*	*43,434*	*337,915*	*329,913*	*56,479*	*45,647*
493,421	479,362	31,875	29,457	25,413	25,279	20,608	20,538	8,746	7,590
560,088	544,921	76,065	72 447	857	823	30,789	30,265	5,999	5,438
253,540	244,574	24,905	23.419	1,237	1,110	180,471	177,248	3,138	2,572
438,563	422,164	36,347	31,986	2,749	2,637	85,112	82,168	7,033	5,142
614,551	590,782	40,406	30,530	10,343	9,403	18,999	17,836	15,841	10,667
619,191	632,848	25,168	24,422	2,678	2,477	509	505	10,096	9,355
468,761	440,593	45,407	43,140	1,715	1,705	1,427	1,353	5,626	4,943
2,546,605	*2,573,882*	*285,845*	*286,513*	*24,076*	*24,478*	*34,722*	*33,039*	*40,487*	*36,324*
538,992	509.562	56.697	53,526	4,624	4,769	870	804	28,991	26,593
431,702	416,081	62,596	60,044	676	667	494	514	1,689	1,519
511,179	487,003	92,764	86,340	5,455	5,044	719	695	6,389	5,448
196,908	188,821	17,428	17,772	9,283	9,432	125	72	726	590
280,843	288,457	16,581	16,749	553	451	31,858	30,312	1,760	1,359
586,981	683,958	39,779	52,082	3,506	4,115	656	642	932	815
18,404 168	**11,654,856**	**17,180,563**	**1,824,871**	**56,925**	**53,998**	**970,522**	**912,837**	**129,187**	**112,568**
4,254,670	*3,870,515*	*748,887*	*680,613*	*5,395*	*4,816*	*360,557*	*346,172*	*9,379*	*6,365*
736.604	657,216	176.659	160,006	1,680	1,600	80,578	70,777	3,304	2,308
314.082	342,354	143,275	144,035	163	181	36,905	37,179	92	51
545.597	532,962	28,813	26,751	657	559	76,779	77,467	35	20
1,375,945	1,306,018	124.507	122,652	2,039	1,795	126,537	127,088	2,645	2,021
587,270	512,274	113.299	93,778	328	215	36,946	32,554	718	347
665,172	519,691	162,334	133,991	528	466	2,812	1,107	2,585	1,618
3.883,637	*2,999,580*	*3,100,756*	*2,610,598*	*27,767*	*25,225*	*52,260*	*46,975*	*41,491*	*28,798*
1.277,765	1,032,231	623,089	525,091	10,905	9,918	27,480	23,605	4,126	2,176
1.032,304	499,208	373.844	123,691	8,759	7,672	1,298	390	36,157	25,568
339.847	318,103	556,931	521,076	5,511	5,238	6,588	6,083	256	213
346,173	338,814	464,614	463,133	210	184	12,821	13,317	665	599
374.327	346,752	580,177	520,536	516	541	2,658	2,320	198	191
513,221	464,472	502,101	457,071	1,866	1,672	1,415	1,260	89	51
1,954,599	*1,719,210*	*3,891,449*	*3,636,668*	*4,611*	*4,617*	*404,591*	*372,138*	*28,089*	*24,493*
175.280	153.950	609,441	563,844	651	515	35,295	32,003	446	325
417,487	357,135	506,636	460.610	759	689	93,212	89,680	415	210
302.936	248.711	136.145	115,315	1.245	1,344	148,163	131,133	2,805	1,716
96.147	82.349	5,513	3.612	1,244	1,355	73,811	67,490	23,176	21,672
430.044	372,805	1,068,387	986,799	221	168	9,944	8,256	841	382
100,073	87,459	540.399	517,503	134	152	7,445	6,942	248	108
197,381	186,374	674,286	639.682	158	127	3,596	3,310	103	55
235,251	230,427	350,642	349,303	199	267	33,125	33,324	55	25
2.405,904	*2,215,733*	*6,145,516*	*5,798,656*	*18,497*	*18,577*	*33,752*	*31,646*	*8,183*	*7,259*
698,682	661.450	1,452.806	1,388,455	7,167	8,679	2,535	1,494	528	347
695,654	600.984	2,409.927	2,254,621	1,358	964	30,230	29,492	402	126
514.451	491,787	960,836	910,500	4,784	4,765	813	550	197	120
497,117	461,512	1,321,947	1,245,080	5,188	4,169	174	110	7,056	6,657
915,358	*849,818*	*3,293.955*	*3,098,336*	*655*	*763*	*125,392*	*115,906*	*42,045*	*45,662*
456,560	423.400	1,540,610	1,435,291	207	221	819	705	1,251	1,075
211 596	200.665	930,986	872,951	232	303	20	14	340	295
238,653	224,421	817,283	787.900	195	200	3,361	2,987	39,470	43,826
8,549	1,332	5,676	2,194	21	39	121,192	112,200	984	466

XVI—SUMMARY FIGURES OF PROVINCES

District or State	Area in sq miles	Population 1941 Persons	Population 1941 Males	Population 1941 Females	Population 1931 Persons	Percentage of variation 1931-41	Percentage of variation 1921-31	Density 1941	Density 1931
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
NITED PROVINCES	**106,247**	**55,020,617**	**28,860,214**	**26,160,403**	**48,408,482**	**+13·7**	**+6·9**	**518**	**456**
gra Province	**82,176**	**40,906,147**	**21,517,324**	**19,388,823**	**35,613,503**	**+14·9**	**+7·2**	**498**	**436**
Meerut Division ..	*9,230*	*5,716,451*	*3,112,183*	*2,604,268*	*4,907,620*	*+16·5*	*+8·9*	*619*	*531*
Dehra Dun ..	1,202	266,214	161,928	104,316	230,247	+15·6	+8·5	222	194
Saharanpur ..	2,134	1,179,6[illegible]3	655,328	524,315	1,043,920	+13·0	+11·4	553	489
Muzaffarnagar ..	1,682	1,056,759	578,973	477,786	894,662	+18·1	+12·7	628	541
Meerut ..	2,323	1,898,582	1,026,093	870,489	1,601,918	+18·4	+6·9	816	699
Bulandshahr ..	1,889	1,317,223	689,861	627,362	1,136,873	+15·9	+6·6	697	595
Agra Division ..	*8,646*	*5,326,768*	*2,889,832*	*2,436,936*	*4,498,246*	*+18·4*	*+7·5*	*616*	*520*
Aligarh ..	1,940	1,372,641	744,867	627,774	1,171,745	+17·1	+10·4	708	602
Muttra ..	1,447	806,992	439,625	367,367	668,074	+20·8	+7·9	558	461
Agra	1,861	1,289,774	697,971	591,803	1,048,316	+23·0	+13·4	693	567
Mainpuri ..	1,679	872,601	474,182	398,419	749,633	+16·4	+0·2	550	448
Etah	1,719	984,760	533,187	451,573	860,478	+14·4	+3·7	573	501
Rohilkhand Division	*10,865*	*6,195,996*	*3,337,046*	*2,858,950*	*5,556,105*	*+11·5*	*+6·5*	*570*	*511*
Bareilly ..	1,591	1,176,197	637,181	539,016	1,072,379	+9·7	+5·8	739	679
Bijnor ..	1,869	910,223	481,672	428,551	835,469	+8·9	+12·8	487	466
Budaun ..	1,994	1,162,322	626,601	535,721	1,010,467	+15·0	+3·6	583	503
Moradabad ..	2,288	1,473,151	788,262	684,889	1,284,108	+14·7	+7·1	644	561
Shahjahanpur ..	1,770	983,385	539,697	443,688	904,844	+8·7	+5·7	556	513
Pilibhit ..	1,353	490,718	263,633	227,085	448,838	+9·3	+4·0	363	333
Allahabad Division	*10,102*	*6,014,813*	*3,212,658*	*2,802,155*	*5,016,352*	*+19·9*	*5·0*	*595*	*496*
Farrukhabad ..	1,642	955,377	511,270	444,107	877,392	+8·9	+4·5	582	534
Etawah ..	1,669	883,264	481,771	401,493	746,005	+18·4	+1·7	529	442
Cawnpore ..	2,372	1,556,247	875,667	680,580	1,212,253	+28·4	+5·5	656	512
Fatehpur ..	1,621	806,941	415,808	391,136	688,789	+17·2	+5·5	498	419
Allahabad ..	2,798	1,812,981	928,142	884,839	1,491,913	+21·5	+6·2	648	524
Jhansi Division ..	*10,553*	*2,553,492*	*1,319,479*	*1,234,013*	*2,244,895*	*+13·7*	*+8·7*	*241*	*212*
Jhansi ..	3,606	773,002	399,648	373,354	690,413	+12·0	+13·8	214	191
Jalaun ..	1,591	482,384	253,288	229,096	42[illegible],[illegible]22	+13·2	+5·1	303	275
Hamirpur ..	2,443	575,538	293,744	281,794	502,619	+14·5	+8·0	236	206
Banda ..	2,913	722,568	372,799	349,769	625,771	+15·5	+6·4	248	218
Benares Division	*9,460*	*5,545,257*	*2,793,347*	*2,751,910*	*4,778,650*	*+16·0*	*+7·5*	*586*	*505*
Benares ..	1,094	1,218,629	631,071	587,558	1,016,378	+19·9	+6·8	1,114	930
Mirzapur ..	4,322	899,629	449,585	450,344	788,409	+14·1	+8·9	208	180
Jaunpur ..	1,555	1,387,439	682,200	705,239	1,236,071	+12·2	+7·0	892	797
Ghazipur ..	1,306	985,380	499,776	485,604	824,971	+19·4	+5·6	755	634
Ballia ..	1,183	1,053,880	530,715	523,165	912,821	+15·4	+9·9	822	710
orakhpur Division	*9,563*	*7,972,108*	*4,049,621*	*3,922,487*	*7,217,162*	*+10·5*	*+7·3*	*833*	*857*
Gorakhpur ..	4,524	3,9[illegible]3,574	2,007,609	1,955,609	3,567,561	+11·1	+9·2	876	787
Basti ..	2,822	2,185,641	1,125,302	1,060,339	2,078,024	+5·2	+7·9	775	737
Azamgarh ..	2,217	1,822,893	916,710	906,183	1,571,577	+16·0	+2·8	822	710
maon Division	*13,757*	*1,581,262*	*803,158*	*778,104*	*1,394,473*	*+13·4*	*+7·9*	*114*	*101*
Naini Tal ..	2,627	291,861	171,225	120,636	277,283	+5·3	+0·1	111	102
Almora ..	5,502	687,286	341,977	345,309	583,302	+17·8	+10·0	125	103
arhwal ..	5,628	602,115	289,956	312,159	533,835	+12·8	+10·0	107	95

AND STATES BY DISTRICTS ETC—*contd.*

Distribution by communities									
Hindus		Muslims		Indian Christians		Tribes		Others	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
11	*12*	*13*	*14*	*15*	*16*	*17*	*18*	*19*	*20*
24,007,899	**21,803,770**	**4,427,770**	**3,939,030**	**63,970**	**62,357**	**149,488**	**139,934**	**208,609**	**165,282**
17,810,811	**16,097,849**	**3,296,182**	**2,934,880**	**63,218**	**57,331**	**149,409**	**139,835**	**197,704**	**158,928**
2,245,803	*1,875,267*	*776,038*	*657,396*	*10,675*	*9,579*	*24*	*46*	*79,643*	*61,980*
129,681	83,966	25,846	15,580	1,530	1,265	..	..	4,871	3,505
421,245	334,051	217,607	178,680	1,242	1,052	..	..	15,234	10,532
400,147	327,175	166,815	140,704	1,985	1,674	..	..	10,026	8,233
753,006	638,748	239,247	205,136	5,329	4,957	..	..	28,511	21,648
541,724	491,327	126,523	117,296	589	631	24	46	21,001	18,062
2,499,571	*2,107,178*	*335,928*	*283,551*	*16,882*	*15,394*	*33*	*46*	*37,418*	*30,767*
624,635	527,175	101,773	84,608	6,439	5,555	..	1	12,020	10,435
392,350	328,917	43,526	35,692	1,233	1,245	..	..	2,516	1,513
577,294	488,047	107,064	92,723	1,351	1,157	..	..	12,262	9,876
445,361	373,325	23,919	20,740	2,475	2,265	..	..	2,427	2,089
459,931	389,714	59,646	49,788	5,384	5,172	33	45	8,193	6,854
2,344,806	*1,978,802*	*913,917*	*812,446*	*22,353*	*20,341*	*25*	*32*	*55,945*	*47,329*
449,674	372,856	177,068	157,217	3,837	3,166	11	17	6,591	5,760
297,118	257,433	174,914	162,212	778	791	6	5	8,856	8,110
498,804	423,496	111,973	98,195	8,220	7,643	..	..	7,604	6,387
449,335	385,049	300,329	267,029	8,131	7,347	7	10	30,460	25,454
442,407	362,922	94,947	78,931	650	771	1	..	1,692	1,064
207,408	177,046	54,686	48,862	737	623	..	..	742	554
2,791,232	*2,437,595*	*394,034*	*341,511*	*6,625*	*5,767*	*9,539*	*9,600*	*11,228*	*7,682*
442,512	385,330	65,898	56,509	1,781	1,478	23	24	1,056	766
449,697	373,790	28,426	24,808	797	657	62	81	2,789	2,157
752,150	590,429	116,255	85,137	2,240	1,979	603	480	4,419	2,555
366,274	341,354	49,162	49,467	134	119	128	113	110	83
780,599	746,692	134,293	125,590	1,673	1,534	8,723	8,902	2,854	2,121
1,217,828	*1,139,909*	*79,493*	*73,770*	*1,245*	*1,264*	*13,372*	*13,067*	*7,541*	*6,003*
362,266	340,927	22,857	19,718	988	951	6,380	6,114	7,157	5,614
233,682	210,954	16,215	14,922	42	69	3,283	3,078	66	73
270,763	259,140	18,979	18,482	125	158	3,709	3,875	168	139
351,117	328,888	21,442	20,648	90	86	..	..	150	147
2,481,465	*2,443,662*	*235,816*	*232,808*	*1,795*	*1,544*	*70,920*	*70,741*	*3,351*	*3,155*
547,374	510,287	71,020	65,109	818	569	10,630	10,522	1,229	1,071
399,960	401,113	26,458	25,048	238	284	21,247	22,136	1,682	1,763
620,357	641,817	59,953	61,603	97	64	1,674	1,679	119	76
444,152	429,325	44,416	45,170	243	230	10,842	10,799	123	80
469,622	461,120	33,969	35,878	399	397	26,527	25,605	198	165
3,464,452	*3,362,676*	*527,263*	*511,374*	*1,486*	*1,418*	*55,463*	*46,283*	*957*	*736*
1,733,054	1,697,600	218,408	211,925	1,225	1,178	54,276	44,800	646	462
925,448	872,198	199,635	187,963	100	86	43	40	76	52
805,950	792,878	109,220	111,486	161	154	1,144	1,443	235	222
765,654	*752,760*	*33,693*	*22,024*	*2,157*	*2,024*	*33*	*20*	*1,621*	*1,276*
141,423	100,234	27,918	19,031	907	721	..	..	977	650
338,915	342,555	1,995	1,553	791	890	..	..	276	311
285,316	3[illegible]9,[illegible]71	3,780	1,440	459	413	33	20	308	315

XVI—SUMMARY FIGURES OF PROVINCES

District or State	Area in sq. miles	Population 1941 Persons	Population 1941 Males	Population 1941 Females	Population 1931 Persons	Percentage of Variation 1931-41	Percentage of Variation 1921-	Density 1941	Density 1931
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
UNITED PROVINCES—contd.									
OUDH	24,071	14,114,470	7,342,890	6,771,580	12,794,979	+10·3	+5·2	586	531
Lucknow Division	*12,002*	*6,530,932*	*3,470,314*	*4,060,618*	*5,856,543*	*+11·5*	*+5·2*	*544*	*487*
Lucknow ..	976	949,728	522,050	427,678	787,472	+20·6	+8·7	973	814
Unao ..	1,762	959,542	506,155	453,387	855,700	+12·1	+4·5	545	479
Rae Bareli ..	1,765	1,064,804	539,177	525,627	974,127	+9·3	+4·0	603	557
Sitapur ..	2,207	1,293,554	689,290	604,264	1,167,139	+10·9	+7·1	586	520
Hardoi ..	2,320	1,239,279	665,792	573,487	1,127,626	+9·9	+4·0	534	485
Kheri ..	2,972	1,024,025	547,850	476,175	944,479	+8·4	+3·4	345	318
Fyzabad Division	*12,069*	*7,583,538*	*3,872,576*	*3,710,962*	*6,938,436*	*+9·3*	*+5·1*	*628*	*574*
Fyzabad ..	1,710	1,319,425	662,026	657,399	1,204,789	+9·5	+2·8	772	699
Gonda ..	2,827	1,719,64	884,308	835,336	1,576,003	+9·1	+7·0	608	555
Bahraich ..	2,654	1,240,569	649,502	591,067	1,138,348	+9·3	+6·7	467	431
Sultanpur	1,699	1,100,368	537,762	562,606	1,051,284	+4·7	+4·7	648	614
Partabgarh ..	1,457	1,041,024	529,690	511,334	903,233	+14·9	+6·0	714	628
Bara Banki ..	1,722	1,162,508	609,288	553,220	1,063,779	+9·3	+3·3	675	606
PUNJAB	99,089	28,418,819	15,383,656	13,035,163	23,580,864	+20·5	+13·9	287	238
Ambala Division	*14,750*	*4,695,462*	*2,529,025*	*2,166,437*	*4,077,577*	*+7·2*	*+6·5*	*318*	*296*
Hissar ..	5,213	1,006,709	536,691	470,018	899,479	+11·9	+10·1	193	172
Rohtak ..	2,246	956,399	500,085	456,314	805,621	+18·7	+4·3	426	326
Gurgaon ..	2,234	851,458	453,445	398,013	740,175	15·0	+8·5	381	330
Karnal ..	3,126	994,575	542,885	451,690	852,614	+16·7	+2·9	318	273
Ambala ..	1,851	847,745	471,458	376,287	742,902	+14·1	+9·0	442	395
Simla ..	80	38,576	24,461	14,115	36,786	+4·9	+18·8	482	460
Jullundur Division	*18,992*	*5,438,581*	*2,926,076*	*2,512,505*	*4,606,446*	*+18·0*	*+10·1*	*286*	*242*
Kangra ..	9,979	899,377	470,257	429,120	801,312	+12·2	+4·6	90	83
Hoshiarpur ..	2,195	1,170,323	621,331	548,992	1,032,187	+13·4	+11·3	533	475
Jullundur ..	1,334	1,127,190	606,203	520,987	943,721	+19·4	+14·7	845	713
Ludhiana ..	1,399	818,615	446,892	371,723	672,494	+21·7	+18·5	585	481
Ferozepore ..	4,085	1,423,076	781,393	641,683	1,156,732	+23·0	+5·3	355	283
Lahore Division ..	*12,203*	*7,218,001*	*3,971,206*	*3,246,795*	*5,879,075*	*+22·9*	*+16·4*	*591*	*481*
Lahore ..	2,595	1,695,375	967,851	727,524	1,378,570	+22·9	+22·0	653	527
Amritsar ..	1,572	1,413,876	776,782	637,094	1,117,485	+26·5	+20·2	899	711
Gurdaspur ..	1,846	1,153,511	622,825	530,686	970,898	+18·8	+13·9	625	526
Sialkot ..	1,576	1,190,497	642,435	548,062	979,617	+21·5	+11·6	755	622
Gujranwala ..	2,311	912,234	498,521	413,713	736,138	+23·9	+18·1	395	319
Sheikhupura ..	2,303	852,508	462,792	389,716	696,367	+22·4	+19·5	370	303
Rawalpindi Division	*21,381*	*4,700,958*	*2,498,034*	*2,202,924*	*3,914,849*	*+18·1*	*+13·1*	*219*	*186*
Gujrat ..	2,266	1,104,952	589,693	515,259	922,427	+19·8	+11·9	488	410
Shahpur ..	4,770	998,921	536,561	462,360	821,490	+21·6	+14·1	209	172
Jhelum ..	2,774	629,658	324,333	305,325	541,076	+16·4	+13·4	227	195
Rawalpindi ..	2,022	785,231	425,372	359,859	634,357	+23·7	+11·4	388	314
Attock ..	4,148	675,875	356,580	319,295	583,960	+15·8	+14·0	163	142
Mianwali ..	5,401	506,321	265,495	240,826	411,539	+23·0	+14·9	94	76
Multan Division ..	*31,763*	*6,365,817*	*3,459,315*	*2,906,502*	*5,102,917*	*+24·7*	*+22·4*	*200*	*161*
Montgomery ..	4,204	1,329,103	721,256	607,847	999,772	+32·9	+45·8	316	226
Lyallpur ..	3,522	1,396,305	752,409	643,896	1,166,702	+19·7	+20·2	396	368
Jhang ..	3,415	821,621	442,931	378,700	664,833	+23·6	+14·0	241	193
Multan ..	5,653	1,484,333	812,805	671,528	1,159,549	+28·0	+32·1	263	202
Muzaffargarh ..	5,605	712,849	387,765	325,084	591,375	+20·5	+4·0	127	105
Dera Ghazi Khan	9,364	581,350	319,495	261,855	491,044	19·4	+5·0	66	56
Biloch Trans-frontier tract	..	40,246	22,654	17,592	29,642	..	..	..	..

AND STATES BY DISTRICTS, ETC.—*contd.*

Distribution by communities									
Hindus		Muslims		Indian Christian		Tribes		Others	
Males 11	Females 12	Males 13	Females 14	Males 15	Females 16	Males 17	Females 18	Males 19	Females 20
6,197,038	5,705,921	1,131,036	1,054,180	5,752	5,026	79	99	8,905	6,354
2,960,365	*2,613,087*	*498,940*	*439,431*	*4,138*	*3,410*	*2*	*5*	*6,869*	*4,685*
393,734	323,175	120,775	99,247	3,132	2,572	2	5	4,407	2,679
457,532	411,124	48,512	42,153	47	59	..	..	64	51
486,616	473,513	51,348	50,930	35	44	..	..	1,178	1,140
576,374	503,325	112,109	100,310	231	218	..	..	576	411
587,616	504,595	77,728	68,531	232	230	..	..	.186	131
458,463	397,355	88,468	78,260	461	287	..	..	458	273
3,236,723	*3,092,834*	*632,126*	*614,749*	*1,614*	*1,616*	*77*	*94*	*2,036*	*1,669*
582,233	579,251	79,308	77,762	149	125	73	84	263	177
718,270	672,198	165,397	162,469	284	279	..	..	357	390
500,635	455,443	148,093	135,014	67	49	..	..	707	561
469,913	492,062	67,747	70,4:3	48	82	4	10	50	29
466,287	444,825	62,365	65,472	1,002	1,003	..	..	36	34
499,385	419,055	109,216	103,609	64	78	..	..	623	478
4,112,601	3,437,771	8,738,185	7,479,057	261,487	224,551	..	..	2,271,383	1,893,784
1,670,463	*1,429,020*	*704,398*	*613,738*	*5,383*	*4,958*	..	..	*148,781*	*118,721*
347,483	305,193	151,559	133,649	594	641	..	..	37,055	30,535
409,428	371,046	85,712	80,857	501	525	..	..	4,444	3,886
299,681	260,817	151,252	134,740	693	764	..	..	1,819	1,092
366,255	299,781	163,116	141,230	677	546	..	..	12,837	10,133
229,783	180,550	147,402	121,597	2,673	2,219	..	..	91,600	71,921
17,833	11,633	5,357	1,665	245	263	..	..	1,026	654
1,044,425	*906,377*	*1,008,057*	*869,685*	*13,367*	*11,917*	..	..	*860,227*	*724,526*
437,579	400,900	23,333	19,916	293	297	..	..	9,052	8,007
247,815	220,410	200,821	179,938	3,175	2,885	..	..	169,520	145,759
109,524	88,636	269,673	240,131	3,180	2,791	..	..	223,826	189,429
92,223	74,455	164,586	137,896	670	962	..	..	189,413	158,410
157,284	121,976	349,644	291,804	6,049	4,982	..	..	268,416	222,921
680,442	*520,620*	*2,299,500*	*1,900,158*	*180,856*	*156,633*	..	..	*810,408*	*669,384*
173,342	111,009	584,405	443,367	36,163	31,523	..	..	173,941	141,625
126,360	90.418	358,113	299,582	13,319	12,011	..	..	278,990	235,083
152,148	131,044	318,305	271,618	27,034	23,228	..	..	125,338	104,796
124,281	106.833	396,986	342,232	39,677	34,169	..	..	81,491	64,828
60,150	47,737	349,916	292,790	32,427	27,953	..	..	56,028	45,233
44,161	33,579	291,775	250,569	32,236	27,749	..	..	94,620	77,819
230,263	*184,407*	*2,124,381*	*1,895,760*	*12,980*	*9,871*	..	..	*130,410*	*112,886*
45,675	38,968	505,430	440,179	2,831	1,560	..	..	35,757	34,552
54,406	46,302	448,704	387,214	6,872	5,818	..	..	86,579	23,026
22,286	18,593	288,769	274,264	352	378	..	..	12,926	12,090
49,357	33.106	333,593	294,600	2,459	1,753	..	..	39,963	30,400
25,680	17,510	319,107	292,021	291	213	..	..	11,502	9,551
32,859	29,928	228,778	207,482	175	149	..	..	3,683	3,267
487,008	*397,347*	*2,601,849*	*2,199,716*	*48,901*	*41,172*	..	..	*321,557*	*268,267*
107,891	83,291	494,216	424,348	13,152	10,949	..	..	105,997	89,259
92,395	69,900	467,556	409,962	27,835	23,859	..	..	164,623	140,175
68,101	61,690	367,701	311,035	398	346	..	..	6,731	5,629
133,547	107,440	629,762	528,149	7,391	5,879	..	..	40,105	30,060
47,660	42,887	336,641	279,433	121	97	..	..	3,343	2,667
33,324	32,069	283,411	229,267	4	42	..	..	756	477
90	70	22,562	17,522	..	..	..	..	2	..

XVI—SUMMARY FIGURES OF PROVINCES

District or State	Area in sq miles	Population 1941 Persons	Population 1941 Males	Population 1941 Females	Population 1931 Persons	Percentage of variation 1931-41	Percentage of variation 1921-31	Density 1941	Density 1931
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
BIHAR	**69,745**	**36,340,151**	**18,224,428**	**18,115,723**	**32,367,909**	**+12.3**	**+11·5**	**521**	**464**
Patna Division ..	*11,338*	*7,265,950*	*3,681,976*	*3,583,974*	*6,228,425*	*+16·6*	*+12·3*	*640*	*549*
Patna ..	2,164	2,162,008	1,119,510	1,042,498	1,846,474	+17·1	+17·1	999	893
Gaya	4,766	2,775,361	1,386,759	1,388,602	2,383,462	+16·2	+10·9	582	507
Shahabad ..	4,408	2,328,581	1,175,707	1,152,874	1,993,489	+16·8	+9·9	528	456
Tirhut Division ..	*12,594*	*11,959,827*	*5,869,567*	*6,090,260*	*10,739,543*	*+11·3*	*+7·1*	*949*	*853*
Saran	2,669	2,860,537	1,374,154	1,486,383	2,486,737	+15·0	+6·3	1,072	927
Champaran ..	3,553	2,397,569	1,213,074	1,184,495	2,145,687	+11·7	+10·6	675	608
Muzaffarpur ..	3,025	3,244,651	1,584,279	1,660,372	2,941,025	+10·3	+6·8	1,072	969
Darbhanga ..	3,347	3,457,070	1,698,060	1,759,010	3,166,094	+9·1	+8·7	1,033	946
Bhagalpur Division	*18,701*	*9,598,025*	*4,860,758*	*4,737,267*	*8,757,715*	*+9·5*	*+11·1*	*413*	*468*
Monghyr ..	3,975	2,564,544	1,284,084	1,280,460	2,287,1534	+12·1	+12·7	645	582
Bhagalpur ..	4,248	2,408,879	1,225,853	1,183,026	2,234,632	+7·8	+9·9	567	529
Purnea	4,998	2,390,105	1,229,411	1,160,694	2,185,671	+9·3	+8·2	478	440
Santal Parganas	5,480	2,234,497	1,121,410	1,113,087	2,050,258	+8·9	+14·3	408	376
Chota Nagpur Division	*27,112*	*7,516,349*	*3,812,127*	*3,704,222*	*6,642,226*	*+13·1*	*+17·5*	*277*	*245*
Hazaribagh ..	7,016	1,751,339	879,543	871,796	1,517,357	+15·4	+18·8	250	216
Ranchi	7,159	1,675,413	835,689	839,724	1,567,149	+6·9	+17·4	234	221
Palamau ..	4,901	912,734	457,372	455,362	818,736	+11·5	+11·6	186	167
Manbhum ..	4,131	2,032,146	1,057,486	974,660	1,810,890	+12·2	+16·9	492	442
Singhbhum ..	3,905	1,144,717	582,037	562,680	928,094	+23·1	+22·4	293	240
CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR	**98,575**	**16,813,584**	**8,430,282**	**8,383,302**	**15,323,058**	**+9·7**	**+11·5**	**170**	**156**
CENTRAL PROVINCES	**80,766**	**13,208,718**	**6,593,376**	**6,615,342**	**11,881,220**	**+11·2**	**+11·3**	**164**	**147**
Jubbulpore Division	*25,730*	*3,691,112*	*1,876,995*	*1,814,117*	*3,344,776*	*+10·4*	*+7·3*	*144*	*129*
Saugor	6,761	939,068	474,394	464,674	850,157	+10·5	+4·3	139	126
Jubbulpore ..	3,919	910,603	469,550	441,053	773,811	+17·7	+3·8	232	198
Mandla	5,115	504,580	251,188	253,392	445,766	+13·1	+15·3	99	88
Hoshangabad ..	5,707	823,585	417,994	405,591	808,111	+1·8	+9·2	144	142
Nimar	4,228	513,276	263,869	249,407	466,931	+9·9	+17·7	121	110
Nagpur Division ..	*27,294*	*3,924,985*	*1,976,649*	*1,948,336*	*3,589,266*	*+9·3*	*+14·5*	*144*	*132*
Betul	3,885	438,342	218,801	219,541	406,252	+7·8	+11·7	113	104
Chhindwara ..	7,933	1,034,040	514,242	519,798	967,004	+6·9	+15·0	130	122
Wardha	2,435	519,330	262,617	256,713	516,266	+0·5	+11·3	213	212
Nagpur ..	3,836	1,059,989	542,132	517,857	940,049	+12·7	+18·6	276	245
Chanda ..	9,205	873,284	438,857	434,427	759,695	+14·9	+15·0	95	82
Chhattisgarh Division	*27,742*	*5,592,621*	*2,739,732*	*2,852,889*	*4,947,178*	*+13·1*	*+12·1*	*143*	*128*
Bhandara ..	3,580	963,225	479,216	484,009	824,496	+16·9	+14·8	269	228
Balaghat ..	3,614	634,350	313,856	320,494	561,602	+12·9	+9·8	176	158
Raipur ..	8,205	1,516,686	737,279	779,407	1,366,681	+10·9	+9·0	186	167
Bilaspur ..	7,513	1,549,509	761,005	788,504	1,376,475	+12·6	+12·0	206	183
Drug ..	4,830	928,851	448,376	480,475	817,924	+13·5	+8·0	192	173
BERAR	**17,809**	**3,604,866**	**1,836,906**	**1,767,960**	**3,441,838**	**+4·7**	**+11·9**	**202**	**194**
Amraoti ..	4,715	988,524	507,920	480,604	941,604	+4·9	+13·7	210	201
Akola ..	4,093	907,742	463,948	443,794	876,362	+3·5	+10·2	222	214
Buldana ..	3,763	820,862	416,314	404,548	766,584	+7·0	+8·9	218	204
Yeotmal ..	5,238	887,738	448,724	439,014	857,288	+3·5	+14·5	169	144

AND STATES BY DISTRICTS, ETC.—*contd.*

Distribution by communities									
Hindus		Muslims		Indian Christians		Tribes		Others	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
11	*12*	*13*	*14*	*15*	*16*	*17*	*18*	*19*	*20*
13,340,949	**13,173,320**	**2,338,393**	**2,377,921**	**12,005**	**12,688**	**2,516,302**	**2,539,345**	**16,779**	**12,449**
3,187,420	*3,065,162*	*340,757*	*364,135*	*1,287*	*1,844*	*149,470*	*150,534*	*3,042*	*2,299*
991,472	918,280	118,271	116,930	551	716	7,429	5,293	1,787	1,279
1,123,615	1,098,688	135,069	158,278	248	449	127,297	130,735	530	452
1,072,333	1,048,194	87,417	88,927	488	679	14,744	14,506	725	568
5,035,585	*5,196,020*	*808,642*	*872,116*	*2,284*	*2,526*	*22,253*	*19,125*	*803*	*473*
1,194,032	1,283,838	170,550	193,142	140	72	9,157	9,157	275	174
996,860	972,479	203,180	201,254	1,625	1,934	11,327	8,759	82	69
1,383,040	1,433,812	199,479	225,318	323	312	1,163	833	274	97
1,461,653	1,505,891	235,433	252,402	196	208	606	376	172	133
3,260,789	*3,152,076*	*903,434*	*879,386*	*1,853*	*2,857*	*691,988*	*701,053*	*2,694*	*1,895*
1,129,083	1,115,487	126,005	138,406	197	420	27,928	25,493	871	654
1,029,760	993,006	141,553	137,972	621	498	53,556	51,323	363	227
672,084	635,279	501,226	474,822	202	263	55,164	49,692	735	638
429,862	408,304	134,650	128,186	833	1,676	555,340	574,545	725	376
1,857,155	*1,760,062*	*285,560*	*262,284*	*6,581*	*5,461*	*1,652,591*	*1,668,633*	*10,240*	*7,782*
531,956	527,659	105,787	103,597	1,125	526	239,213	239,040	1,462	974
214,570	207,930	39,649	38,072	387	452	580,485	592,657	598	613
253,147	250,599	42,723	42,549	271	163	161,175	161,931	56	120
637,051	576,850	72,049	60,185	2,252	2,243	344,347	333,739	1,787	1,603
220,431	197,024	25,352	17,881	2,546	2,077	327,371	341,226	6,337	4,472
6,488,167	**6,443,829**	**410,531**	**373,166**	**24,156**	**24,104**	**1,446,802**	**1,490,562**	**60,626**	**51,341**
4,977,748	**4,989,356**	**236,682**	**211,846**	**20,991**	**21,144**	**1,310,418**	**1,353,541**	**47,537**	**39,455**
1,330,437	*1,284,769*	*114,913*	*98,529*	*7,582*	*7,042*	*391,654*	*397,701*	*32,409*	*26,076*
395,617	387,814	22,384	20,660	1,145	983	40,478	41,629	14,770	13,588
335,693	318,813	38,447	28,711	3,226	2,763	82,227	84,731	9,957	6,035
96,234	95,423	3,627	3,439	439	377	150,401	153,698	487	455
333,265	323,244	18,984	16,884	948	928	61,685	61,936	3,112	2,599
169,628	159,475	31,471	28,835	1,824	1,991	56,863	55,707	4,083	3,399
1,457,736	*1,428,491*	*80,482*	*73,019*	*5,005*	*4,991*	*422,643*	*432,296*	*10,783*	*9,533*
129,699	129,672	4,277	4,003	395	455	83,615	84,614	815	797
295,016	294,135	21,871	20,681	913	917	193,998	201,783	2,444	2,282
224,510	218,713	10,817	9,897	188	157	25,499	26,349	1,603	1,597
465,141	446,748	35,781	30,764	2,744	2,667	33,176	33,295	5,290	4,383
343,370	339,223	7,736	7,674	765	795	86,355	86,255	631	480
2,189,575	*2,276,096*	*41,287*	*40,298*	*8,404*	*9,111*	*496,121*	*523,544*	*4,345*	*3,840*
412,599	416,126	9,253	8,502	234	310	55,586	58,587	544	484
238,221	242,605	6,230	6,240	478	489	68,221	70,472	706	688
587,919	622,128	11,492	11,135	4,110	4,053	132,360	140,900	1,398	1,191
607,039	626,838	10,391	10,304	2,534	3,018	140,161	147,519	880	825
343,797	368,399	3,921	4,117	1,048	1,241	98,793	106,066	817	652
1,510,419	**1,454,473**	**173,849**	**161,320**	**3,165**	**2,960**	**136,384**	**137,021**	**13,089**	**12,166**
419,988	397,292	51,486	47,379	1,661	1,503	31,725	31,485	3,060	2,945
390,329	374,844	52,889	48,997	651	534	15,242	15,214	4,627	4,205
361,935	353,093	40,677	37,952	470	592	9,967	9,882	3,265	3,029
337,937	329,244	28,797	26,992	383	331	79,450	80,440	2,137	2,007

XVI—SUMMARY FIGURES OF PROVINCES

District or State	Area in sq miles	Population 1941 Persons	1941 Males	1941 Females	1931 Persons	Percentage of variation 1931-41	Percentage of variation 1921-31	Density 1941	Density 1931
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
ASSAM	54,951	10,204,733	5,382,795	4,821,938	8,622,791	+18·3	+15·6	186	157
Surma Valley and Hill Division	*24,124*	*4,218,875*	*2,190,921*	*2,027,954*	*3,708,017*	*+14·1*	*+7·2*	*500*	*438*
Cachar ..	3,862	641,181	337,701	303,480	570,531	+12·3	+7·5	266	150
Sylhet ..	5,478	3,116,602	1,624,816	1,491,786	2,724,342	+12·6	+7·2	569	497
Khasi and Jaintia Hills (British)	2,353	118,665	60,718	57,947	109,926	+14·6	+19·2	45	47
Naga Hills ..	4,289	189,641	93,831	95,810	178,844	+6·0	+12·6	44	42
Lushai Hills ..	8,142	152,786	73,855	78,931	124,404	+22·8	+26·4	19	15
Assam Valley Division	*26,947*	*5,919,228*	*3,156,087*	*2,763,141*	*4,855,451*	*+21·9*	*+21·7*	*219*	*180*
Goalpara ..	3,969	1,014,285	539,437	474,848	883,288	+14·8	+15·8	256	222
Kamrup ..	3,840	1,264,200	673,403	590,797	976,746	+29·4	+27·9	329	254
Darrang ..	2,804	736,791	394,414	342,377	584,817	+26·0	+22·6	263	206
Nowgong ..	3,898	710,800	379,911	330,889	562,581	+26·4	+41·3	182	144
Sibsagar ..	5,128	1,074,741	570,591	504,150	933,326	+15·2	+13·4	210	182
Lakhimpur ..	4,156	894,842	485,151	409,691	723,782	+23·6	+23·5	215	171
Garo Hills ..	3,152	223,569	113,180	110,389	190,911	+17·1	+6·6	71	61
Sadiya Frontier Tract	*3,309*	*60,118*	*31,998*	*28,120*	*54,531*	*+10·2*	*+29·2*	*18*	*17*
Balipara Frontier Tract	*571*	*6,512*	*3,789*	*2,723*	*4,762*	*+36·7*	*+40·4*	*11*	*9*
N.-W. F. P. ..	14,263	3,038,067	1,651,214	1,386,853	2,425,076	+25·2	+7·7	213	179
Hazara ..	3,000	796,230	427,326	368,904	670,117	+18·8	+7·7	265	223
Mardan ..	1,098	506,539	270,072	236,467	974,321 (Mardan and Peshawar)	+39·4 (Mardan and Peshawar)	+7·4 (Mardan and Peshawar)	461	369 (Mardan and Peshawar)
Peshawar ..	1,547	851,833	475,554	376,279				551	
Kohat ..	2,707	289,404	157,041	132,363	236,273	+22·4	+10·3	107	87
Bannu ..	1,695	295,930	158,557	137,373	270,301	+9·4	+9·6	175	159
Dera Ismail Khan	4,216	298,131	162,664	135,467	274,064	+8·7	+5·1	71	79
ORISSA	32,198	8,728,544	4,218,121	4,510,423	8,025,671	+8·8	+9·2	271	249
Cuttack ..	4,571	2,431,427	1,166,901	1,264,526	2,317,165	+4·9	+6·6	536	511
Balasore ..	2,194	1,029,420	508,541	520,889	990,600	+3·9	+1·0	501	252
Puri ..	2,451	1,101,939	531,494	570,445	1,035,154	+6·2	+8·8	442	435
Sambalpur ..	5,419	1,182,622	580,808	601,814	1,065,610	+11·0	+11·0	249	225
Ganjam ..	7,688	1,855,264	864,850	990,414	1,667,490	+11·26	+12·6	241	217
Plains ..	*3,315*	*1,392,188*	*637,148*	*755,040*	*1,226,974*	*+13·5*	*+14·3*	*420*	*370*
Agency ..	*4,373*	*463,076*	*227,702*	*235,374*	*440,516*	*+5·1*	*+8·2*	*106*	*100*
Koraput ..	9,875	1,127,862	565,527	562,335	949,652	+18·8	+17·8	115	96
SIND	48,126	4,535,008	2,494,190	2,040,818	3,887,070	+16·7	+18·5	94	81
Dadu ..	7,370	389,380	212,428	176,952	338,394	+15·0	+17·2	53	46
Hyderabad ..	4,476	758,748	417,684	341,064	662,924	+14·5	+15·6	170	148
Karachi ..	8,357	713,900	400,465	313,435	588,978	+21·2	+20·0	85	70
Larkana ..	2,857	511,208	276,440	234,768	448,657	+13·9	+16·0	179	157
Nawabshah ..	3,908	584,178	321,001	263,177	496,612	+17·6	+18·6	149	127
Sukkur ..	5,550	692,556	377,556	315,000	623,758	+11·0	+22·2	125	112
Thar Parkar ..	13,649	581,004	322,465	258,539	468,040	+24·1	+18·0	43	34
Upper Sind Frontier	1,969	304,034	166,151	137,883	259,709	+17·1	+21·3	154	132
AJMER-MERWARA	2,400	583,693	307,172	276,521	506,964	+15·1	+13·4	243	211
ANDAMANS AND NICOBARS	3,143	33,768	21,458	12,310	29,463	+14·6	+8·8	11	9
Andamans ..	*2,508*	*21,316*	*14,872*	*6,444*	19.223	*+10·9*	*+7·8*	*8*	*7*
Nicobars ..	*635*	*12,452*	*6,586*	*5,866*	10,240	*+21·6*	*+10·4*	*19*	*16*

AND STATES BY DISTRICTS, ETC.—*contd.*

Distribution by communities

Hindus		Muslims		Indian Christians		Tribes		Others	
Males 11	Females 12	Males 13	Females 14	Males 15	Females 16	Males 17	Females 18	Males 19	Females 20
2,260,871	1,952,352	1,815,613	1,626,866	19,925	17,825	1,271,061	1,213,935	15,325	10,960
735,367	*659,347*	*1,108,019*	*1,019,235*	*3,353*	*3,110*	*340,407*	*343,139*	*3,775*	*3,123*
120,728	105,098	122,196	110,754	1,881	1,863	92,660	85,604	236	171
601,796	547,718	984,066	908,051	1,381	1,209	36,229	33,678	1,344	1,130
8,677	4,062	1,301	254	88	32	50,164	53,403	488	196
2,690	1,508	369	162	3	6	90,690	94,076	79	58
1,476	971	87	14	..	..	70,664	76,378	1,628	1,568
1,513,074	*1,284,341*	*706,978*	*607,322*	*16,293*	*14,485*	*908,438*	*849,226*	*11,304*	*7,767*
167,239	138,984	248,332	220,592	133	136	123,165	114,828	568	308
374,303	322,246	195,760	171,762	583	455	102,021	95,905	736	429
189,509	158,249	65,662	55,333	3,374	2,993	135,348	125,400	521	402
156,325	132,026	134,610	115,503	2,129	1,920	85,753	80,772	1,094	668
343,577	299,614	29,038	22,731	8,102	7,166	187,812	172,956	2,062	1,683
274,144	226,892	28,100	16,479	1,971	1,815	174,821	160,409	6,115	4,096
7,977	6,330	5,476	4,922	1	..	99,518	98,956	208	181
10,743	*7,763*	*568*	*296*	*264*	*222*	*20,200*	*19,774*	*223*	*65*
1,687	*901*	*48*	*13*	*15*	*8*	*2,016*	*1,796*	*23*	*5*
109,283	71,038	1,499,806	1,288,991	3,209	2,217	..	..	38,916	24,607
19,389	10,878	402,855	353,149	178	136	..	..	4,904	4,741
6,513	4,164	256,361	227,214	212	164	..	..	6,986	4,925
33,452	17,760	422,333	347,256	2,012	1,385	..	..	17,757	9,878
11,753	5,774	141,201	125,023	384	212	..	..	3,703	1,354
16,844	14,627	137,679	119,969	255	212	..	..	3,779	2,565
21,332	17,835	139,377	116,380	168	108	..	..	1,787	1,144
3,278,666	3,554,040	70,977	75,324	12,899	13,585	854,476	866,530	1,008	944
1,103,924	1,195,644	33,881	38,681	1,369	1,710	27,300	27,980	427	511
474,772	487,265	18,032	17,892	835	807	14,857	14,900	45	25
503,759	540,827	12,792	13,327	621	691	14,122	15,433	200	167
462,027	477,650	2,695	2,515	2,628	2,658	113,245	118,850	213	141
647,542	765,062	2,134	1,807	2,468	2,453	212,648	221,039	58	53
604,413	*722,067*	*1,998*	*1,751*	*1,092*	*1,117*	*29,598*	*30,060*	*47*	*45*
43,129	*42,995*	*136*	*56*	*1,376*	*1,336*	*183,050*	*190,979*	*11*	*8*
86,642	87,592	1,443	1,102	5,078	5,266	472,304	468,328	60	47
674,032	555,894	1,763,998	1,444,327	7,430	5,802	20,861	15,958	27,869	18,837
31,066	27,306	180,756	149,235	45	29	84	70	477	312
132,992	112,857	281,577	226,043	267	223	416	353	2,432	1,588
127,939	94,638	252,471	204,564	6,326	4,984	472	412	13,237	8,837
48,652	42,410	226,903	191,640	20	29	..	..	865	689
75,517	64,911	241,210	195,204	120	92	765	561	3,389	2,409
105,119	90,339	269,274	222,360	148	129	46	5	2,969	2,167
136,580	110,916	161,996	130,029	496	304	19,078	14,557	4,315	2,733
16,147	12,517	149,811	125,252	8	12	..	..	185	102
196,484	179,997	49,132	40,767	1,999	1,886	47,829	43,633	11,718	10,228
5,769	2,658	5,584	2,421	850	182	5,694	5,382	2,561	1,667
5,762	*2,658*	*5,361*	*2,377*	*847*	*181*	..	..	*2,902*	*1,228*
7	..	*223*	*44*	*3*	*1*	*5,694*	*5,382*	*659*	*439*

XVI—SUMMARY FIGURES OF PROVINCES

District or State	Area in sq. miles	Population 1941 Persons	Males	Females	1931 Persons	Percentage of variation 1931-41	1921-31	Density 1941	1931
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
BALUCHISTAN ..	54,456	501,631	294,516	207,115	463,508	+8·2	+10·2	9	9
Quetta-Pishin ..	5,310	156,289	100,057	56,232	149,760	+4·4	+9·2	29	31
Loralai ..	7,375	83,685	47,107	36,578	86,087	—2·8	+4·4	11	11
Zhob	10,478	61,499	37,416	24,083	57,963	+6·1	+2·3	6	6
Bolan ..	407	6,009	4,286	1,723	4,688	+28·2	—3·8	15	13
Chagai ..	19,429	29,250	16,304	12,946	22,005	+32·9	+3·1	2	1
Sibi ..	11,457	164,899	89,346	75,553	143,005	+15·3	+21·0	14	13
DELHI	574	917,939	535,236	382,703	636,246	+44·3	+30·3	1,599	1,100
COORG	1,593	168,726	92,347	76,379	163,327	+3·3	—0·3	106	103
STATE AND AGENCIES—									
Assam	12,408	725,655	357,951	367,704	625,606	+15·9	+17·8	58	50
Manipur ..	8,620	512,069	249,183	262,886	445,606	+14·9	+16·0	59	52
Khasi ..	2,788	213,586	108,768	104,818	180,000	+10·0	+22·3	56	47
Baluchistan ..	79,546	356,204	192,026	164,178	405,109	—12·1	+6·9	4	5
Kalat.. ..	53,995	253,305	138,590	114,715	318,743	—20·5	+6·1	5	6
Karan ..	18,508	33,832	17,007	16,825	23,358	+44·8	—15·8	2	1
Las Bela ..	7,043	69,067	36,429	32,638	63,008	+9·6	+24·3	10	9
Baroda	8,176	2,855,010	1,472,909	1,382,101	2,443,283	+16·6	+14·9	345	299
Bengal	9,404	2,144,829	1,107,216	1,037,613	1,862,939	+15·1	+8·5	228	179
Cooch-Behar ..	1,321	640,842	340,981	299,861	590,886	+8·4	—0·2	486	448
Tripura ..	4,049	513,010	272,025	240,985	382,450	+34·1	+25·6	126	92
Mayurbhanj ..	4,034	990,977	494,210	496,767	889,603	+11·39	—17·94	245	..
Central India ..	52,072	7,511,694	3,857,447	3,654,247	6,648,306	+13·0	+10·5	144	127
Indore ..	9,934	1,513,966	784,134	729,832	1,325,089	+14·2	+14·6	152	133
Rewa ..	12,830	1,820,445	913,672	906,773	1,587,445	+14·6	+13·2	140	122
Bhopal ..	6,921	785,322	409,915	375,407	729,955	+7·6	+5·3	113	105
Dewas S. ..	866 (Dewas S. and J.)	89,352	46,038	43,314	76,748	+16·4	+8·3	199 (Dewas S. and J.)	177 (Dewas S. and J.)
Dewas J. ..		83,669	43,261	40,408	77,086	+8·5	+5·3		
Khilchipur ..	274	48,642	25,633	23,009	45,583	+6·7	+13·8	177	166
Narsingarh ..	731	125,178	65,233	59,945	113,873	+9·9	+12·2	170	157
Rajgarh ..	926	148,609	77,993	70,616	134,891	+2·5	+17·5	160	145
Ajaigarh ..	788	96,596	49,498	47,098	85,895	+12·4	+1·3	122	109
Baoni ..	122	25,256	13,295	11,961	19,132	+24·2	—3·0	207	256
Baraundha ..	228	17,306	9,181	8,125	16,071	+7·6	+0·9	76	70
Bijawar ..	980	120,990	63,525	57,465	115,852	+4·3	+3·6	123	118
Charkhari ..	785	123,594	64,289	59,305	120,351	+2·6	—2·4	157	153
Chhatarpur ..	1,170	184,720	95,981	88,739	161,267	+14·5	—3·1	157	137
Datia ..	846	174,072	91,573	82,499	158,834	+8·7	+7·8	205	187
Maihar ..	412	79,558	39,510	40,048	68,991	+13·3	+3·6	193	167
Nagod ..	532	87,911	44,040	43,871	74,589	+17·8	+9·3	165	140
Orchha ..	1,999	363,405	189,170	174,235	314,661	+15·4	+10·4	181	157
Panna ..	2,580	231,170	119,295	111,875	212,130	+8·9	+7·3	89	82
Samthar ..	189	38,279	19,800	18,479	33,307	+14·9	+0·2	202	176
Alirajpur ..	849	112,754	57,813	54,941	101,963	+10·5	+14·1	133	120
Barwani ..	1,189	176,666	89,321	87,345	141,110	+25·2	+17·4	148	118
Dhar ..	1,798	253,210	128,420	124,790	243,430	+4·0	+5·9	140	135
Jaora ..	601	116,953	60,212	56,741	100,166	+16·7	+16·7	194	166
Jhabua ..	1,265	178,327	90,759	87,568	145,522	+22·5	+17·4	141	115
Ratlam ..	687	126,117	64,312	61,805	107,321	+17·5	+25·5	169	156
Sailana ..	300	40,228	20,335	19,893	35,223	+14·2	+29·4	134	117
Sitamau ..	191	33,461	17,383	16,078	28,422	+17·7	+6·0	175	148
Rest of Central India.	1,978	295,814	153,412	142,402	255,729	+15·7	+12·6	149	129
Khaniadhana (Gwalior Residency)	101	20,124	10,444	9,680	17,670	+13·9	+5·8	296	260

AND STATES BY DISTRICTS, ETC.—*contd.*

Distribution by communities.

Hindus		Muslims		Indian Christians		Tribes		Others	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
33,230	11,393	247,848	191,082	1,635	998	..	..	11,803	3,642
22,290	6,339	67,182	46,106	1,446	850	..	..	9,139	2,937
2,023	1,016	44,017	35,256	63	56	..	..	1,005	160
3,593	693	32,780	23,207	48	30	..	..	995	153
657	293	3,460	1,352	16	6	..	..	153	72
746	458	15,442	13,432	..	1	..	..	116	65
3,921	2,504	84,967	72,739	63	55		..	395	255
331,889	235,336	176,477	128,494	5,502	4,992	..	..	21,368	13,881
70,824	59,929	9,081	5,649	1,894	1,415	10,439	9,284	109	102
164,078	163,649	16,185	15,477	12,920	12,993	164,000	175,137	768	448
147,932	155,704	14,716	14,846	12,814	12,913	73,520	79,285	201	138
16,146	7,945	1,469	631	106	80	90,480	95,852	567	310
5,252	4,519	186,669	159,582	21	19	..	..	84	58
4,318	3,653	134,198	111,010	18	13	..	..	56	39
54	45	16,953	16,780	..	..	..	..	..	..
880	821	35,518	31,792	3	6	..	..	28	19
1,131,644	1,062,600	117,322	106,288	4,865	4,317	191,646	181,561	27,432	27,335
531,821	480,921	198,215	173,898	312	252	372,219	378,803	4,649	3,739
210,121	184,827	129,034	113,650	100	87	1,283	1,152	443	145
184,119	163,633	66,087	57,483	175	141	17,474	16,159	4,170	3,569
137,581	132,461	3,094	2,765	37	24	353,462	361,492	36	25
3,011,684	2,851,355	232,272	207,829	4,036	3,762	575,194	562,534	34,261	28,767
559,349	519,178	67,313	58,874	2,003	1,801	142,627	139,975	12,842	10,004
843,196	836,300	19,941	19,103	89	51	50,684	50,624	762	695
311,389	285,865	58,992	50,878	243	248	35,661	35,308	3,630	3,108
39,626	37,474	4,653	4,201	111	96	1,181	1,141	467	402
34,937	32,598	5,312	4,845	23	21	2,610	2,598	379	346
24,177	21,647	639	632	3	..	806	728	8	2
58,553	53,920	2,892	2,484	10	4	3,608	3,399	170	138
71,613	64,685	3,947	3,637	3	7	2,305	2,184	125	103
42,268	40,324	1,485	1,288	..	..	5,337	5,120	408	366
11,605	10,497	1,660	1,436	13	16	15	9	2	3
7,623	6,581	63	48	..	..	1,495	1,496	..	..
58.758	52,943	1,444	1,241	7	3	2,503	2,558	813	720
60,497	55,717	2,915	2,750	3	..	721	722	153	116
89,779	82,727	3,720	3,502	95	97	2,038	2,098	349	315
87.506	78,793	3,470	3,230	10	11	442	370	145	95
30.274	30,654	1,269	1,203	1	2	7,949	8,174	17	15
37.654	37,656	1,206	1,163	2	1	5,150	5,019	28	32
173,564	159,651	4,598	4,252	11	7	7,817	7,565	3,180	2,760
100.266	93,611	2,692	2,536	20	18	15,123	14,727	1,094	983
18,075	16,948	1,479	1,316	..	..	232	206	14	9
4,266	3.978	1,432	1,260	373	342	51,652	49,275	90	86
31,457	30,578	4,210	4,177	51	58	53,177	52,190	426	342
70.216	68.380	9.363	8,611	159	124	46,876	46,106	1,806	1,569
46,706	43,659	9,836	9,687	60	60	2,310	2,211	1,300	1,124
11,717	11,378	1,452	1,208	10	73	76,388	73,862	1,192	1,047
34.357	32.645	7,349	6,407	430	425	19,245	19,768	2,931	2,560
10.543	10,233	694	614	7	4	8,623	8,667	468	375
15.380	14,319	997	870	25	24	570	509	411	356
117.337	109,296	6,964	6,090	274	269	28,049	25,925	788	822
9,896	9,120	285	286	..	..	..	..	263	274

XVI—SUMMARY FIGURES OF PROVINCES

District or State	Area in sq. miles	Population 1941 Persons	1941 Males	1941 Females	1931 Persons	Percentage of variation 1931-41	1921-31	Density 1941	1931
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
STATES AND AGENCIES—contd.									
Chhattisgarh ..	37,688	4,050,000	2,013,870	2,036,130	3,548,293	+14·1	+19·7	108	94
Bastar ..	13,701	633,888	316,731	317,157	524,721	+20·7	+12·9	46	40
Changbhakar ..	899	21,266	10,951	10,315	23,322	—8·8	+6·0	23	25
Chhuikhadan ..	153	32,731	15,800	16,931	31,668	+3·3	+21·2	214	207
Jashpur ..	1,955	223,612	112,768	110,844	193,698	+15·4	+25·6	144	99
Kalahandi ..	3,559	597,940	293,369	304,571	513,716	+16·4	+23·0	167	144
Kanker ..	1,413	149,471	73,848	75,623	136,101	+9·8	+8·9	106	95
Kawardha ..	794	77,284	37,410	39,874	72,820	+6·1	+17·9	97	91
Khairagarh ..	931	173,713	84,199	89,514	157,400	+14·7	+26·9	187	169
Korea ..	1,647	126,874	65,918	60,956	90,886	+39·5	+14·7	78	55
Nandgaon ..	872	203,973	98,132	104,841	182,380	+11·3	+23·3	233	209
Patna ..	2,530	632,220	312,783	319,437	566,924	+11·5	+14·6	249	224
Raigarh ..	1,444	312,643	154,575	158,068	277,569	+12·7	+14·9	217	187
Sakti ..	137	54,517	26,690	17,827	48,489	+12·4	+16·7	398	351
Sarangarh ..	541	140,785	68,830	71,955	128,967	+9·2	+9·5	261	239
Surguja ..	6,067	551,752	281,974	269,778	501,939	+9·9	+32·8	91	82
Udaipur ..	1,045	118,331	59,892	58,439	97,738	+21·0	+37·4	133	93
Cochin	1,493	1,422,875	696,889	725,986	1,205,016	+18·1	+23·1	953	807
Deccan and Kolhapur	10,870	2,785,428	1,405,571	1,379,857	2,457,971	+13·3	+14·1	257	226
Kolhapur ..	3,219	1,092,046	554,938	537,108	957,137	+14·0	+14·8	339	298
Akalkot ..	473	103,903	53,615	50,288	92,605	+12·2	+13·9	220	486
Bhor	910	155,961	77,008	78,953	141,546	+10·1	+8·5	171	153
Aundh ..	488	88,723	46,856	41,867	76,507	+15·9	+18·5	182	153
Jamkhandi ..	522	126,272	64,442	61,830	114,270	+10·5	+12·9	242	214
Janjira ..	326	103,557	47,486	56,071	98,296	+5·3	+12·2	318	303
Jath	972	107,036	55,094	51,942	91,099	+17·4	+10·2	110	93
Kurundwad (Sr.)	200	52,552	26,723	25,829	44,204	+18·8	+14·0	263	239
Kurundwad (Jr.)	126	46,609	23,648	22,961	39.583	+17·7	+15·4	370	341
Mudhol ..	350	72,447	36,438	36,009	62,832	+15·3	+4·4	207	173
Miraj (Sr.) ..	368	108,547	55,671	52,876	93,938	+15·5	+13·7	295	274
Miraj (Jr.) ..	194	46,295	23,597	22,698	40,684	+13·7	+17·3	239	145
Phaltan ..	391	71,473	36,114	35,359	58,761	+21·5	+35·7	183	148
Ramdurg ..	166	40,114	20,187	19,927	35,454	+13·1	+4·2	242	213
Sangli ..	1,146	293,381	149,975	143,406	258,442	+13·4	+16·7	256	232
Wadi ..	12	2,022	1,043	979	1,704	+18·6	+21·0	168	142
Savanur ..	70	22,440	11,561	10,879	20,320	+10·4	+20·7	321	290
Sawantwadi ..	937	252,050	121,175	130,875	230,589	+9·3	+11·6	269	269
Gujarat ..	7,352	1,458,702	755,388	703,314	1,265,078	+15·3	+18·4	198	172
Jawhar ..	308	65,126	33,581	31,545	57,261	+13·7	+15·3	211	185
Lunawada ..	419	105,318	53,707	51,611	95,162	+10·6	+14·4	251	245
Rajpipla ..	1,515	249,032	128,816	120,216	206,114	+20·8	+22·3	164	136
Balasinor ..	195	61,151	31,526	29,625	52,525	+16·4	+20·2	314	277
Baria ..	810	189,062	97,057	91,405	159,429	+18·5	+16·1	233	197
Bansda ..	212	54,735	28,150	26,585	48,839	+12·0	+21·7	258	227
Cambay ..	392	96,592	50,721	45,871	87,761	+10·6	+22·3	247	225
Chota Udepur ..	894	162,177	84,028	78,149	144,640	+12·1	+15·0	181	186
Dharampur ..	719	123,326	63,674	59,652	112,031	+10·0	+17·7	172	156
Sachin ..	49	26,231	13,101	13,130	22,107	+18·6	+10·7	535	526
Sant	390	94,257	48,371	45,886	83,531	+12·8	+17·7	242	212
Surgana ..	131	18,292	9,768	8,524	15,245	+19·9	+2·2	139	42
Dangs ..	667	40,498	21,928	18,570	33,748	+20·0	+37·8	61	34
Rest of Agency	651	172,905	90,360	82,545	146,685	+26·5	+17·0	266	210

AND STATES BY DISTRICTS, ETC.—*contd.*

Distribution by communities									
Hindus		Muslims		Indian Christians		Tribes		Others	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
11	*12*	*13*	*14*	*15*	*16*	*17*	*18*	*19*	*20*
1,082,740	**1,105,862**	**14,590**	**14,183**	**5,789**	**6,031**	**909,071**	**908,641**	**1,680**	**1,413**
75,060	74,900	1,022	1,010	1,331	1,350	239,189	239,781	129	116
3,702	2,906	36	17	4	3	7,209	7,389	..	..
13,400	14,320	402	481	3	1	1,925	2,071	70	58
28,293	28,478	995	987	19	11	82,445	81,366	16	2
200,515	206,934	368	367	97	102	92,327	97,103	62	65
25,255	25,843	376	384	18	15	48,159	49,343	40	38
30,214	32,248	515	578	8	15	6,578	6,935	95	98
68,923	79,285	1,278	1,330	65	74	13,620	8,544	313	281
35,559	31,352	1,694	1,634	13	3	28,602	27,928	50	39
77,119	82,198	1,443	1,394	240	298	18,896	20,610	434	341
245,216	248,547	682	615	3,737	3,943	62,852	66,093	296	239
104,713	106,672	1,225	985	46	55	48,462	50,251	129	105
19,740	20,421	221	227	6	2	6,721	7,175	2	2
68,414	71,540	163	190	193	161	58	72	2	2
69,017	64,161	4,013	3,813	1	3	208,903	201,780	40	21
16,600	16,057	157	171	8	5	43,125	42,200	2	6
434,251	**462,699**	**55,397**	**53,791**	**198,442**	**200,952**	**2,680**	**2,503**	**6,119**	**6,041**
1,255,751	**1,236,279**	**91,862**	**90,174**	**8,555**	**8,681**	**4,572**	**4,106**	**44,831**	**40,617**
498,723	484,951	25,517	24,098	3,621	3,410	89	95	26,988	24,554
45,482	42,688	7,768	7,269	5	5	11	11	349	315
72,417	74,871	991	926	14	12	3,279	2,893	307	2,251
44,368	39,893	2,163	1,837	11	1	14	12	300	124
55,529	53,269	7,433	7,263	146	143	..	..	1,334	1,155
38,470	45,109	7,531	9,565	13	9	1,085	1,027	387	361
51,427	48,409	3,476	3,371	2	2	10	7	179	153
21,961	21,326	2,757	2,033	88	68	11	8	1,906	1,794
19,337	18,804	2,700	2,664	134	97	3	3	1,474	1,393
33,648	33,189	2,701	2,752	3	..	7	9	79	59
45,736	43,432	6,658	6,397	719	665	7	11	2,551	2,321
21,406	20,627	1,438	1,420	51	35	..	..	702	616
34,434	33,865	1,008	901	53	33	11	6	608	554
18,382	18,189	1,782	1,719	4	2	..	..	19	17
130,487	125,240	11,359	10,746	567	544	32	13	7,530	6,863
993	935	30	24	..	..	..	..	20	20
7,476	7,068	4,043	3,793	5	3	..	..	37	15
115,475	124,364	2,507	2,796	3,119	3,652	13	11	61	52
396,458	**366,153**	**30,858**	**27,142**	**2,254**	**1,961**	**322,188**	**304,704**	**3,630**	**3,354**
7,771	6,937	381	269	11	4	25,378	24,314	40	21
50,777	48,683	2,816	2,830	13	7	..	..	101	91
33,255	29,693	5,008	4,271	783	668	89,192	85,151	578	433
27,904	26,148	3,101	3,009	160	166	308	235	53	67
56,896	53,389	1,803	1,320	109	102	38,766	36,538	83	56
3,925	3,560	77	492	22	10	23,440	22,340	186	183
42,085	37,661	6,368	5,936	456	374	79	90	1,733	1,810
61,393	57,413	2,500	1,866	111	91	19,843	18,645	181	134
12,148	11,094	895	771	7	10	50,507	47,686	117	91
8,272	8,477	1,513	1,515	17	13	3,142	2,997	157	128
18,690	17,197	1,382	1,139	48	46	28,189	27,447	62	57
8,848	7,814	93	61	..	..	807	633	20	16
5,938	5,023	72	23	200	177	15,690	13,332	28	15
58,556	53,064	4,349	3,640	317	293	26,847	25,296	291	252

XVI—SUMMARY FIGURES OF PROVINCES

District or State	Area in sq. miles	Population. 1941 Persons	1941 Males	1941 Females	1931 Persons	Percentage of variation 1931-41	Percentage of variation 1921-31	Density 1941	Density 1931
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
STATES AND AGENCIES—contd.									
Gwalior	26,367	4,006,159	2,116,568	1,889,591	3,523,070	+13·7	+10·3	154	135
Hyderabad	82,313	16,338,534	8,346,775	7,991,759	14,436,148	+13·2	+15·8	198	175
Kashmir (including Feudatories).	82,258	4,021,616	2,129,872	1,891,744	3,646,243	+10·3	+9·8	49	44
Kashmir ..	69,903	3,945,090	2,089,045	1,856,045	3,581,699	+10·1	+9·8	56	51
Frontier Illaqas in Gilgit.	12,355	76,526	40,827	35,699	64,544	+18·6	+5·8	6	5
Madras	1,602	498,754	243,166	255,588	453,495	+9·9	—4·5	311	283
Pudukottai ..	1,185	438,348	212,592	225,756	400,694	+9·4	—6·1	370	340
Banganapalle ..	259	44,592	22,554	22,038	39,218	+13·7	+6·8	171	151
Sandur ..	158	15,814	8,020	7,794	13,583	+16·4	+16·4	100	86
Mysore	29,458	7,329,140	3,763,318	3,565,822	6,557,302	+11·8	+9·7	249	224
Orissa States ..	18,151	3,023,731	1,488,724	1,535,007	2,683,472	+12·7	+16·9	166	148
Athgarh ..	163	55,498	27,521	27,977	50,148	+10·7	+18·4	340	307
Talchar ..	388	86,432	43,859	42,573	69,702	+24·0	+36·6	223	179
Nilgiri ..	263	73,109	36,261	36,848	68,594	+6·6	+5·0	274	268
Keonjhar ..	3,203	529,786	263,475	266,311	460,609	+14·9	+21·3	165	143
Pal Lahara ..	450	34,130	16,877	17,253	37,974	+18·0	+17·5	76	62
Athmallik ..	723	72,765	36,577	36,188	64,272	+13·2	+7·5	101	88
Dhenkanal ..	1,428	324,212	157,931	166,281	284,326	+14·0	+21·5	227	196
Hindol ..	291	58,505	28,283	30,222	48,896	+19·7	+26·3	201	167
Narsinghpur	204	48,448	23,933	24,515	40,878	+18·5	+23·8	237	200
Baramba ..	143	52,924	25,931	26,993	46,688	+13·4	+20·9	370	326
Tigiria ..	46	26,331	12,864	13,467	24,822	+6·1	+27·0	573	539
Khandpara ..	229	87,341	41,718	45,623	77,929	+12·0	+21·5	386	340
Nayagarh ..	562	161,409	76,158	85,251	142,406	+13·3	+15·9	287	253
Ranpur ..	204	51,366	23,788	27,578	47,711	+7·1	+15·5	252	233
Daspalla ..	556	53,833	26,238	27,595	43,402	+26·3	+28·0	97	73
Baudh ..	1,156	146,175	72,722	73,453	135,248	+8·0	+8·7	127	117
Bamra ..	1,974	178,277	88,046	90,231	151,047	+18·0	+12·1	90	77
Rairakhol ..	857	38,185	19,129	19,056	35,710	+6·9	+14·3	45	41
Sonepur ..	948	248,873	123,397	125,476	237,920	+4·6	+4·8	262	251
Bonai ..	1,280	92,537	46,016	46,521	80,186	+15·4	+17·6	72	62
Gangpur ..	2,477	398,171	197,280	200,891	356,674	+11·6	+15·3	161	157
Seraikela ..	446	154,844	76,075	78,769	143,525	+7·8	+24·6	332	308
Kharsawan ..	157	50,580	24,645	25,935	44,805	+12·8	+15·2	322	275
Punjab	38,146	5,503,554	2,996,809	2,506,745	4,496,928	+22·4	+12·2	144	118
Dujana ..	91	30,666	15,281	15,385	28,216	+8·7	+9·2	337	310
Pataudi ..	53	21,520	11,106	10,414	18,873	+14·0	+4·3	406	356
Loharu ..	226	27,892	14,669	13,223	23,338	+19·5	+13·2	123	103
Mandi ..	1,139	232,593	121,005	111,588	207,465	+12·2	+12·1	204	182
Suket	392	71,092	38,222	32,870	58,408	+21·7	+7·5	181	149
Kapurthala ..	645	378,380	202,155	176,225	316,757	+19·5	+11·4	487	529
Malerkotla ..	165	88,109	48,127	39,982	83,072	+6·1	+3·4	534	503
Farikot ..	637	199,283	108,396	90,887	164,364	+21·2	+9·1	313	258
Chamba ..	3,127	168,908	88,729	80,179	146,870	+15·5	+3·5	54	47
Patiala ..	5,942	1,936,259	1,066,105	870,154	1,625,520	+19·1	+8·4	326	274
Jind ..	1,299	361,812	193,004	168,808	324,676	+11·4	+5·4	279	250
Nabha ..	947	340,044	184,493	155,551	287,574	+18·0	+9·2	359	304
Bahawalpur ..	17,494	1,341,209	737,474	603,735	984,612	+36·2	+26·0	77	60
Khairpur ..	5,989	305,787	168,043	137,744	227,183	+25·6	+17·6	51	37

AND STATES BY DISTRICTS, ETC.—*contd.*

Distribution by communities

Hindus		Muslims		Indian Christians		Tribes		Others	
Males 11	Females 12	Males 13	Females 14	Males 15	Females 16	Males 17	Females 18	Males 19	Females 20
1,833,485	**1,629,825**	**127,346**	**113,557**	**695**	**657**	**124,875**	**120,191**	**30,167**	**25,361**
6,789,546	**6,520,499**	**1,080,265**	**1,017,210**	**110,224**	**105,756**	**347,221**	**330,928**	**19,519**	**17,366**
429,854	**377,695**	**1,627,058**	**1,446,482**	**1,675**	**1,404**	**15,501**	**13,873**	**55,784**	**52,290**
429,809	377,666	1,586,293	1,410,820	1,675	1,402	15,501	13,873	55,767	52,284
45	29	40,765	35,662	..	2	..	..	17	6
218,009	**220,593**	**14,833**	**15,400**	**10,244**	**10,562**	**4**	**4**	**46**	**29**
195,067	207,011	8,087	8,888	9,419	9,838	..	..	19	19
16,382	16,118	5,346	5,197	817	716	4	4	5	3
6,560	6,464	1,430	1,315	8	8	..	..	22	7
3,424,126	**3,262,504**	**258,166**	**227,064**	**50,436**	**48,144**	**4,903**	**4,502**	**25,655**	**23,608**
1,053,438	**1,086,985**	**7,364**	**6,991**	**1,138**	**1,111**	**425,833**	**439,081**	**951**	**839**
23,821	24,116	127	134	185	173	3,360	3,534	28	20
41,284	40,070	180	102	44	29	2,320	2,353	31	19
29,735	30,505	18	36	54	57	6,454	6,250	..	..
187,400	189,662	857	782	105	90	75,092	75,765	21	12
11,334	11,640	11	7	1	1	5,631	5,605	..	..
29,347	28,857	56	52	1	3	7,173	7,276	..	..
135,832	142,644	473	402	13	14	21,612	23,220	11	1
26,476	28,332	52	64	2	1	1,753	1,825	..	..
23,744	23,386	73	79	3	4	1,111	1,046	2	..
23,278	24,324	125	110	6	10	2,031	2,081	491	468
11,557	12,204	285	313	1	1	811	740	210	209
39,885	43,673	67	33	2	1	1,763	1,915	1	1
71,801	80,903	441	387	16	19	3,877	3,941	23	2
23,202	25,836	216	225	..	1	1,370	1,516	..	..
20,959	22,125	37	22	5	8	5,237	5,440	..	..
61,514	61,856	81	93	10	7	11,116	11,497	1	..
51,534	52,267	156	134	472	486	35,884	37,342	..	2
14,669	14,637	20	20	..	2	4,440	4,397	..	..
116,403	118,157	277	298	12	14	6,647	6,956	57	51
17,645	17,945	112	79	130	119	28,129	28,278	1	..
47,627	47,688	2,152	2,281	55	51	147,399	150,826	47	35
35,088	36,381	1,042	831	16	13	38,909	41,528	20	16
10,413	9,778	506	507	5	7	13,714	15,640	7	3
925,020	**860,938**	**1,225,309**	**1,026,150**	**3,803**	**3,149**	**467**	**312**	**772,210**	**616,196**
11,917	11,810	3,364	3,575	..	..	..	..	..	..
9,228	8,500	1,818	1,837	5	4	..	..	55	73
12,704	11,219	1,959	2,001	..	..	..	..	6	3
118,180	109,277	2,377	1,951	2	..	..	..	446	360
37,605	32,369	487	397	..	..	..	..	130	104
33,710	27,836	113,405	100,349	876	767	..	..	54,164	47,273
12,005	10,474	17,951	15,930	65	50	..	..	17,106	13,528
12,289	9,482	32,716	28,636	130	110	..	..	63,261	52,659
81,633	73,847	6,504	5,814	78	72	..	..	514	446
324,486	273,002	236,973	199,566	758	654	..	..	503,888	396,932
142,034	126,295	26,988	23,984	85	49	..	..	23,877	18,480
77,839	68,591	37,492	32,881	125	88	..	..	69,037	53,991
94,326	74,676	602,730	496,084	1,621	1,321	..	..	38,797	31,654
26,044	23,560	140,545	113,145	58	34	467	312	929	693

XVI—SUMMARY FIGURES OF PROVINCES

District or State	Area in sq. miles	Population 1941 Persons	Population 1941 Males	Population 1941 Females	Population 1931 Persons	Percentage of variation 1931-41	Percentage of variation 1921-31	Density 1941	Density 1931
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
STATES AND AGENCIES—contd.									
Punjab Hill ..	11,375	1,090,644	569,998	520,646	989,833	+10·2	+7·5	96	87
Kalsia ..	188	67,393	37,329	30,064	59,848	+12·6	+4·3	358	318
Sirmoor ..	1,091	156,026	85,837	70,189	148,568	+5·0	+5·8	143	142
Bilaspur ..	453	110,336	56,935	53,401	100,994	+9·3	+3·1	244	223
Tehri Garhwal	4,516	397,369	201,084	196,285	349,573	+13·7	+9·8	88	84
Other States ..	5,127	359,520	188,813	170,707	330,850	+8·7	+7·9	70	67
Rajputana.. ..	132,559	13,670,208	7,169,527	6,500,681	11,570,583	+18·1	+14·2	103	87
Abu	6	4,680	2,600	2,080	4,532	+3·2	+25·7	780	755
Alwar ..	3,158	823,055	435,411	387,644	749,751	+9·8	+6·9	256	237
Banswara ..	1,606	258,760	129,471	129,289	225,106	+15·0	+18·3	161	140
Bharatpur ..	1,978	575,625	310,340	265,285	486,954	+18·2	—1·9	291	246
Bikaner ..	23,181	1,292,938	695,767	597,171	936,218	+38·1	+41·9	56	36
Bundi ..	2,205	249,374	130,038	119,336	216,722	+15·1	+15·9	113	98
Danta ..	347	31,110	16,218	14,892	26,172	+18·9	..	90	75
Dholpur ..	1,173	286,901	158,538	128,363	254,986	+12·5	+10·8	244	217
Dungarpur ..	1,460	274,282	139,241	135,041	227,544	+20·5	+20·2	188	155
Jaipur ..	15,610	3,040,876	1,595,067	1,445,809	2,631,775	+15·5	+12·5	195	168
Jaisalmer ..	15,980	93,246	51,589	41,657	76,255	+22·3	+12·7	6	4
Jhalawar ..	824	122,299	63,613	58,686	107,890	+13·4	+12·2	148	130
Karauli ..	1,227	152,413	82,999	69,414	140,525	+8·5	+5·1	124	114
Kishengarh ..	837	104,127	54,600	49,527	85,744	+21·4	+10·3	124	102
Kotah ..	5,714	777,398	403,501	373,897	685,804	+13·4	+8·8	136	120
Kushalgarh Chiefship	340	41,153	20,785	20,368	35,564	+15·7	+22·0	121	104
Lawa (Estate) ..	20	2,808	1,474	1,334	2,790	+0·6	+23·3	149	139
Marwar ..	36,120	2,555,904	1,339,464	1,216,440	2,134,828	+19·7	+15·4	71	59
Mewar ..	13,170	1,926,698	992,073	934,625	1,611,392	+19·6	+14·5	146	122
Palanpur ..	1,794	315,855	162,202	153,653	265,371	+19·0	+11·6	176	147
Partabgarh ..	873	91,967	46,667	45,300	78,539	+20·2	+14·1	105	87
Shahpura ..	405	61,173	31,551	29,622	54,233	+12·8	+12·7	151	133
Sirohi ..	1,988	233,879	120,476	113,403	216,528	+8·0	+16·0	118	109
Tonk ..	2,543	353,687	185,842	167,845	317,360	+11·4	+10·2	139	124

AND STATES BY DISTRICTS, ETC.—*contd.*

Distribution by communities									
Hindus		Muslims		Indian Christians		Tribes		Others	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
11	*12*	*13*	*14*	*15*	*16*	*17*	*18*	*19*	*20*
533,621	491,679	26,029	20,649	112	78	..	..	10,236	8,242
16,562	13,304	13,830	11,219	33	22	..	..	6,904	5,519
80,388	65,811	4,131	3,243	15	16	..	..	1,303	1,119
55,832	52,543	830	668	3	2	..	..	270	188
199,931	195,409	1,100	845	4	1	..	..	49	30
180,908	164,612	6,138	4,674	57	35	..	..	1,710	1,386
5,422,681	4,895,124	684,821	613,020	2,240	2,105	842,596	781,892	217,189	208,540
1,477	1,141	465	337	22	20	552	513	84	69
284,081	255,288	117,827	102,507	48	82	30,889	27,541	2,566	2,226
36,799	37,723	3,720	3,643	47	51	86,505	85,689	2,400	2,183
243,961	205,130	57,670	52,626	147	105	6,640	5,795	1,922	1,629
533,678	458,923	99,830	85,493	130	125	708	633	61,421	51,997
96,603	89,460	6,145	5,631	17	8	24,626	21,928	2,647	2,309
8,548	7,740	1,535	1,433	1	..	5,961	5,561	173	158
140,560	112,884	9,850	8,659	17	39	6,943	5,819	1,168	962
51,406	51,156	4,743	4,325	8	3	80,001	76,586	3,083	2,971
1,393,307	1,170,494	128,833	120,382	344	363	155,015	138,883	17,568	15,687
34,484	28,263	15,435	12,031	..	..	1,268	1,023	412	340
54,852	50,586	4,955	4,645	28	30	2,534	2,355	1,244	1,070
59,554	49,660	4,182	3,618	6	10	19,050	15,950	207	176
48,000	43,707	4,055	3,530	13	11	1,042	984	1,490	1,295
313,150	295,569	27,982	25,499	553	463	53,553	49,685	3,263	2,681
2,370	2,414	488	410	..	..	17,579	17,262	348	282
1,291	1,152	54	46	..	..	63	74	66	62
1,117,402	1,007,199	113,335	100,816	418	496	51,517	44,405	56,792	63,524
687,709	646,736	33,549	30,300	213	159	230,669	219,982	39,933	37,448
131,829	124,314	15,774	15,377	31	22	8,174	7,500	6,394	6,440
21,835	21,100	2,346	2,127	22	21	19,970	19,512	2,494	2,540
26,867	25,287	1,521	1,393	..	..	2,409	2,254	754	688
85,133	79,778	3,820	3,293	162	89	24,209	21,477	7,147	8,769
142,780	129,422	26,717	24,899	13	8	12,719	10,481	3,613	3,034

XVI—SUMMARY FIGURES OF PROVINCES

District or State	Area in sq. miles	Population 1941 Persons	Population 1941 Males	Population 1941 Females	Population 1931 Persons	Percentage of variation 1931-41	Percentage of variation 1921-31	Density 1941	Density 1931
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
STATES AND AGENCIES—concld.									
Sikkim	2,745	121,520	63,289	58,231	109,808	+10·7	+34·4	44	40
Travancore ..	7,662	6,070,018	3,045,102	3,024,916	5,095,973	+19·1	+27·2	792	665
U. P.	1,760	928,470	481,177	447,293	856,497	+8·4	+4·9	528	487
Rampur ..	894	477,042	258,421	218,621	465,225	+2·5	+2·6	534	521
Benares ..	866	451,428	222,756	228,672	391,272	+15·4	+7·8	521	450
Western India ..	37,894	4,904,156	2,477,928	2,426,228	4,220,595	+16·2	+10·7	129	111
Bhavnagar ..	2,961	618,429	318,409	300,020	500,274	+23·6	+17	209	169
Dhrangadhra ..	1,167	94,417	48,038	46,379	88,961	+6·1	+0·6	84	77
Dhrol	283	33,617	16,901	16,716	27,639	+21·6	+17	119	98
Gondal ..	1,024	244,514	122,740	121,774	205,846	+18·7	+23	239	201
Idar	1,668	307,798	154,210	153,588	262,660	+17·2	+16	185	158
Jafrabad ..	53	13,837	6,717	7,120	12,083	+14·5	+10	261	228
Porbandar ..	642	146,648	74,193	72,455	115,673	+26·7	+14	228	182
Radhanpur ..	1,150	67,691	34,557	33,134	70,530	—4	+4	59	61
Palitana ..	300	76,432	39,499	36,933	62,150	+22·9	+7	255	207
Nawanagar ..	3,791	504,006	253,584	250,422	409,192	+23·1	+19	132	108
Limbdi ..	344	44,024	22,389	21,635	40,088	+9·8	+13	128	117
Vijayanagar ..	135	13,942	7,547	6,395	8,495	+64·1	+45	103	63
Morvi ..	822	141,761	72,192	69,569	113,023	+25·4	+24	172	130
Rajkot ..	282	102,951	52,280	50,671	75,540	+36·2	+24	365	268
Wadhwan ..	242	50,915	25,784	25,131	42,602	+19·5	+12	210	181
Wankaner ..	417	54,965	28,258	26,707	44,259	+24·1	+20	132	106
Cutch ..	8,461	500,800	238,825	261,975	514,307	—2·6	+6	69	62
Junagadh ..	3,337	670,719	342,774	327,945	545,152	+23	+17	201	163
Western Kathiawar Agency.	2,552	435,858	219,817	216,041	381,731	+14·1	+11	171	159
Eastern Kathiawar Agency.	2,845	323,019	165,650	157,369	282,468	+14	+12	114	102
Sabar Kantha Agency.	5,408	457,813	233,564	224,249	417,922	+9·6	+6·1	84	77

AND STATES BY DISTRICTS, ETC.—*concld.*

Distribution by communities									
Hindus		Muslims		Indian Christians		Tribes		Others	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
11	*12*	*13*	*14*	*15*	*16*	*17*	*18*	*19*	*20*
23,911	21,977	77	6	17	17	32,657	30,549	6,627	5,682
1,765,690	1,776,709	220,291	213,859	992,309	966,182	65,570	67,112	1,242	1,054
331,154	316,015	146,045	127,580	1,744	1,537	1,692	1,712	542	449
129,706	108,205	126,730	108,728	1,727	1,518	..	..	258	170
201,448	207,810	19,315	18,852	17	19	1,692	1,712	284	279
2,068,906	2,000,269	296,787	303,653	1,626	1,479	9,025	8,186	101,584	112,641
279,342	263,564	25,910	24,443	200	176	340	318	12,717	12,519
43,751	41,917	2,520	2,537	29	16	75	89	1,663	1,820
14,607	14,306	1,912	2,025	1	..	..	..	381	385
99,611	97,080	19,185	20,715	16	19	..	..	3,928	3,960
146,481	145,867	5,555	5,530	316	331	..	..	1,858	1,860
5,745	6,110	972	1,010	..	..	..	..	..	..
66,836	64,376	6,705	7,330	54	37	14	11	584	701
28,514	27,149	4,338	4,194	10	4	267	252	1,438	1,535
34,096	31,835	2,912	2,768	10	..	85	88	2,396	2,242
208,711	201,760	31,948	34,707	81	85	1	2	12,843	13,868
19,096	18,335	2,260	2,283	9	9	..	..	1,024	1,008
2,550	2,130	220	105	..	..	4,552	3,957	225	203
63,252	59,918	6,649	6,307	19	12	32	29	3,240	3,303
43,385	41,875	5,458	5,370	13	9	115	98	3,309	3,319
21,389	20,563	1,509	1,545	1	..	44	49	2,841	2,974
18,777	17,643	7,954	7,859	18	13	..	..	1,509	1,192
153,555	164,236	57,268	59,730	37	16	723	710	27,242	37,283
274,420	259,901	64,068	63,746	117	83	56	56	4,113	4,159
186,035	178,971	29,257	32,461	160	161	58	54	4,307	4,394
146,037	138,473	11,062	10,639	411	399	147	128	7,993	7,730
213,816	205,260	9,135	8,349	124	109	2,516	2,345	7,973	8,186

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